

ROYAL  
COLONIAL INSTITUTE



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS











ackn. Sept-1/07

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE









FAÇADE  
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue.



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Royal Empire Society

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

EDITED BY THE SECRETARY

VOLUME XL

1908-1909

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97990  
9/9/09


Published by

THE INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

1909

Telegraphic Address : "RECITAL, LONDON"

Telephone No. 5537, "GERBARD"



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Fellows are particularly requested to notify to the Secretary all changes in their addresses, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,  
*Secretary.*

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,  
*Northumberland Avenue,*  
14 July 1909.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1908-1909.

	PAGE
Council of 1908-1909 ... ..	vii
Objects of the Royal Colonial Institute ... ..	ix
Form of Bequest ... ..	xi
Form of Candidate's Certificate ... ..	xii
Penny-a-Word Telegrams throughout the Empire. By J. Henniker	
Heaton, M.P., ... ..	3
Sierra Leone Up to Date. By T. J. Alldridge, I.S.O. ... ..	37
Oxford and the Empire. By Professor Hugh E. Egerton, M.A. ... ..	57
Rhodesia and its Agricultural Possibilities. By Professor Robert Wallace,	
F.L.S., F.R.S.E. ... ..	80
Dinner to Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. .. ..	109
Canada's New Transcontinental Railway. By E. B. Osborn ... ..	126
Forty-First Annual General Meeting ... ..	161
Annual Report of the Council ... ..	161
Report on the Library ... ..	166
Statement of Receipts and Payments ... ..	170
Statement of Assets and Liabilities ... ..	172
List of Donors to the Library, 1908 ... ..	173
The Development of Empire, Trade and Industry. By Ben. H. Morgan...	198
Some Experiences of Colonial Life. By Mrs. Douglas Cator ... ..	223
Special General Meeting of Fellows to consider the Revision of the Con-	
stitution of the Institute, with special reference to making the Council	
more Representative ... ..	235

	PAGE
Greater South Africa. By the Hon. Sir Lewis Michell ... ..	261
Canada Illustrated by Canadian Artists. By Miss Emily Vaughan Jenkins ... ..	286
Naval Defence of the Empire. General Meeting of Fellows ... ..	290
Imperial Emigration and its Problems. By Richard Arthur, M.D., M.L.A. New South Wales ... ..	314
Annual Dinner ... ..	341
Indian Aspirations. By Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ... ..	359
Conversazione ... ..	388
Appendix :—	
1. Royal Charter ... ..	389
2. List of Fellows ... ..	397
3. List of Institutions to which the Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute are presented ... ..	511
4. Index to Vols. I. to XL. of the Proceedings of the Institute ... ..	519
5. General Index, Vol. XL. ... ..	534



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# THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

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FOUNDED 1868.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

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MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

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## Objects.

To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character.—(Rule I.)

## Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1 1s. (which is increased to £3 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

*Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.*

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms; a Library containing over 75,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history, government, trade, resources and development of the British Colonies and India; and a Newspaper Room in which the principal Journals, Magazines, and Reviews—Home, Colonial, and Indian—are regularly received and filed. Books may be borrowed—subject to the Library Regulations—and the correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute.

The Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings are forwarded to all Fellows whose addresses are known.

Fellows are entitled to be present at the Ordinary Meetings, and to introduce one visitor; to be present at the Annual Conversation, and to introduce a lady. The Institute is open on weekdays from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., except during August and September, when it is closed at 6 P.M.

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The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or beyond the Seas—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,  
*Secretary.*



## FORM OF BEQUEST.

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I bequeath the sum of £                      to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within                      calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

*Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.*

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION.

Title or Profession }

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

..... F.R.C.I., from personal knowledge.  
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# ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1908-1909.

## FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 10, 1908, when a Paper on "Penny-a-Word Telegrams throughout the Empire" was read by Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P. The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 99 Fellows had been elected, viz. 16 Resident and 83 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows :

*Richard E. Brounger (Agent-General for the Orange River Colony), Right Rev. Bishop Charles J. Corfe, D.D., Fred Dunn, Percival J. Ferguson, W. Horace Friend, J. Murray Gibbon, Edward Halse, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M., Admiral Wm. Hannam Henderson, John Mackie, Halford J. Mackinder, M.A., Oscar Paterson, James Henry Scott, John Obed Smith, Samuel E. Tench, Ven. Archdeacon Thomas E. Usherwood, A. G. Edwin Wood.*

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(New Zealand), Arthur H. J. Hill, B.A. (Cape Colony), Herbert A. Hope (Federated Malay States), His Honour Chief Justice Sir William H. Horwood (Newfoundland), George Hurst (Falkland Islands), Reginald E. A. Hylton (East Africa), R. Fleming Jones, M.B. (Papua), Thomas F. Josephson, J.P. (New South Wales), Henry Kidd (Mexico), George M. Laidlaw (Federated Malay States), Richard P. Lawrence (Cape Colony), Richard A. Lettis (Rhodesia), William L. Levy (Salvador), H. H. Lowrie (Orange River Colony), Hugh Macdonald, M.D. (Rotumah), James Macfarlane (New Zealand), William J. Macfarlane, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Southern Nigeria), George McGoun (Canada), Oswald Marriott, M.D., B.S. (Hong Kong), Hon. Alfred W. Meeks, M.L.C. (New South Wales), E. Morris Miller (Victoria), Charles M. Moir, John Vander M. Moore (Western Australia), C. Shaw Nicholson (Cape Colony), Hon. Vere Packe, M.E.C. (Falkland Islands), Trevelyan A. Pope, B.A. (British Guiana), Henry C. E. Quin, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Falkland Islands), Christian J. Reindorf (Gold Coast Colony), John S. Richardson (Ceylon), Robert T. Riley (Canada), Llewellyn W. Roberts, M.B., M.R.C.S.E. (New South Wales), John J. Robinson (Ceylon), Solomon Shandel (Orange River Colony), Hon. F. Jago Smith, M.L.C. (New South Wales), John Spon (Transvaal), Roland Stuart (Cape Colony), Ernest H. Tamplin (Transvaal), Johnson S. Thomson (New Zealand), Edward Trelawny (New South Wales), George Turnbull (New Zealand), Henry D. Vavasour (New Zealand), Henry Waldron, J.P. (Falkland Islands), Henry Wood (New Zealand).

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : It seems appropriate that the Paper which is about to be read at this the first meeting of our Winter Session should deal with the improvement of the means of communication between different parts of the Empire. I am not now going to touch on that question, but I would remind you that the Royal Colonial Institute covers the whole Empire, and that its influence and power and value depend very largely on the extent of its membership. We hope, therefore—the governing body of this Institute hope—that everyone of our fellow-citizens from the various parts of the Empire who visit this country, amongst others, will try to belong to the Institute, so that when they go back to distant parts of the Empire they will carry with them not only an attachment to the Empire which we seek to foster, but also a knowledge of the services which the Institute can render to the various parts of the Empire. On this occasion we welcome not only Mr. Henniker Heaton, who has won so many successes in a field he has made peculiarly his own, but also the Postmaster-General of Canada, Mr. Lemieux, and we are also particularly glad to see upon this platform one of the truest friends of the Institute—I mean Lord Strathcona.

Mr. J. Henniker HEATON then read his Paper on :—

### PENNY-A-WORD TELEGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

Twenty-one years have passed away since I stood on this platform before a distinguished representative and imperial assembly to advocate imperial penny postage and cheap cablegrams. To-night I again appear before the Royal Colonial Institute, and without any wish to boast I think I may fairly ask you to recall the views I urged on that now distant occasion,\* and to note to what extent the changes I then advocated have been accomplished.

In the course of the past two decades we have carried imperial penny postage. You will remember the stern and relentless opposition to the scheme which was displayed on that night by the official representatives of the Post Office and by others. The speech on that occasion of Mr. Pearson Hill, son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, ran as follows :—

“Mr. Henniker Heaton proposes that the postage should be reduced to a uniform rate of one penny between this country and the Colonies, and tries to strengthen his argument by instancing the success which attended the introduction of the uniform penny postage system into this country forty-eight years ago. Now I think Mr. Henniker Heaton fails to understand—probably he has never heard the reason—why a uniform penny postage was practicable in this country, but is impracticable beyond.”

This speech was enough to make Rowland Hill turn in his grave.

The “impracticable” proposal of imperial penny postage was carried, and brought into operation on Christmas Day 1898, ten years afterwards, and we have not lost a farthing by it.

On that night, too, in the year of the first jubilee, I advocated another reform. I advanced the theory that a cheap telegraphic system for the Empire was a commercial possibility, and that it would do much to knit together our scattered Empire and link up its many peoples.

I need not bring back to your minds the fierce resistance this project encountered. It was “unheard of,” “monstrous,” and the wild phantasy of a dreamer. I was denounced for this notion of cheap cabling in the language of the Old Bailey. The proposals I placed before you were viewed with abhorrence by the cable companies. They could not see the practicability of my ideas.

\* PROCEEDINGS, ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Vol. XIX., p. 171: *The Postal and Telegraphic Communication of the Empire.*



But in the course of the rolling years these so-called visionary projects have already come appreciably near to realisation. That which I advocated in the closing years of the last century was a mild reform compared with what presents itself within a wider horizon in this twentieth century. To-day what we want is a universal penny-a-word rate, and he would be a bold man indeed who would deny the certain realisation of our hopes.

I feel that this reform is so near to us already that it is no premature counting of our chickens to estimate the value of this step and its effect on our world-Empire.

Let me first go back for a moment to that stormy night in 1887, which is full of suggestiveness to all those who have stood with me in the forefront of this battle waged against reluctant officialism, which, vowing that it will never surrender, always ends by giving way. On that occasion I advocated the construction of a cable from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia. The Eastern Telegraph Company, in the person of one whom even his opponents would call our dear old friend Sir James Anderson, deemed the notion impossible. Sir James Anderson said:—

“There is some talk of taking a cable all the way from Australia to Mauritius across the route of the trade winds to the Cape. There is not even a sandbank on which to catch fish. There is not a port to which a cruiser or a cable-ship can go to replenish their supply of coal, which they are certain to require to do. There are no ships going there. There is no trade, and nobody wants to go there.”

This was very plain and to the point. And now what has occurred? On January 1, 1901—only fourteen years afterwards—the Eastern Telegraph Company finished the construction, at their own expense, of this very cable which they had denounced me for advocating. Sandbank or no sandbank, fish or no fish, observant men knew it was to come. I must quote Sir James Anderson’s speech that night once more:—

“Take the cable from Canada down to Fiji and New Caledonia to Australia. I do not believe in it a bit, and I hope that no one with whom I have influence will ever put a penny of money into it, but leave it to those gentlemen who do not know any better.”

That cable is also laid—the cable from Canada *via* Fiji to Australia. To Sir Sandford Fleming, that veteran Canadian whose patriotic work will for ever be remembered, the credit of this work is due.

It is, believe me, without any feeling of exultation that I refer

to-night to the past and to the complete vindication of my policy. But I revert to these facts because it seems to me they afford strong justification for my presence here this evening to place a further development of my views before you. History repeats itself, as those who have travelled down its corridors discovered ages since; and looking back at that night, and calling up again its incidents, particularly the bitter speech of a descendant of Rowland Hill, I may be pardoned if I perceive in the course of subsequent events substantial encouragement for believing that the scheme now proposed will also find accomplishment in the nearest future.

Let us come at once to the details of the programme. This gift from Heaven, electric communication with our lands beyond seas, is now the costly monopoly of a few. Its expense is prohibitive. In Australia, some years since, I paid, on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, the sum of £1200, or 10s. a word, for one telegram to England to tell the people of the Old Country of the increasing prosperity of that part of the Empire. There was a great opposition in the New South Wales Parliament over the expenditure, but the Hon. Sir Alexander Stuart, Prime Minister, successfully defended the amount by stating that Professor Holloway would gladly pay £5000 for the column leading article in the *Times* for his medicines, which we got in favour of the great Colony.

To-night I propose a penny a word for telegrams throughout the Empire. You will see from this striking chart of the world, with its predominance of red, what this means. Now, through Australia, for more than three thousand miles, the charge for a telegram is one penny a word. We come to Europe. Europe is about the same size as Australia, and the first step that would occur to one is surely to charge one penny a word for telegrams throughout the old Continent. The idea is reasonable enough. It must be remembered that all the capitals of Europe, Asia, and Africa can be approached by land right away to our possessions in China; also our possessions or dependencies from Cairo to the Cape, and down the Malay Peninsula to Singapore. The next thing that occurs to one is that it is not much further from London to India by land than it is from one point in Australia by telegraph to another—a little over 3800 miles.

Now if the Government of the Island Continent can enable its people to send a telegram the enormous distance of 3800 miles through the wastes and wildernesses for a penny a word, or

twelve words for a shilling, what is there to prevent us sending a telegram from London to India by land at the same rate?

The chief obstacle which is before us in the fight for carrying out our policy is in the political frontiers. Our object, therefore, should be to abolish political frontiers, so far as telegrams are concerned, in our communications with every part of the earth. In this matter "political" frontiers, by arrangements with foreign Governments, ought not to be taken into consideration at all. Between man and man these political frontiers should not exist. As a matter of fact to the travelled individual who has friends all over the world they do not exist, except on paper.

At this point it may be observed that if we cannot get over this difficulty I place my hopes on my friend Marconi. He entirely ignored political frontiers when I received from him at Port Said, on board the *Renown*, a wireless message which must have passed over all the political frontiers of France and Spain and the Alps before it reached Port Said in Egypt.

Looking at the map I see telegraph lines from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, a distance of more than 6000 miles by land. I sent a telegram over that vast distance for less than fourpence a word. There were no political frontiers to intervene. But naturally one feels indignant that one has to pay six times more for a telegram to India—half the distance—than is charged from St. Petersburg to the lonely outpost of the Russian Empire.

All this points to the absurdity of treating political frontiers as reasons for refusing cheap telegraphic communication throughout the world. Let the Postmasters-General of Europe meet and resolve to abolish or rather ignore political frontiers for telegraphic communication.

Although to-night my thoughts are centred, and necessarily centred, on our great Empire beyond the seas, I put forward these remarks so that our friends may thoroughly grasp the situation as it really exists. I myself witnessed the receipt of a telegram from Persia—from Teheran, as a matter of fact—which reached London without any human being interfering with the automatic transmission of the message, notwithstanding the enormous distance between. Of course there are people who will say that political frontiers cannot be abolished so far as telegrams are concerned. Why not? Already the political frontier has disappeared in our big mail services. Our sealed packets are sent by the Post Office every week to India, the East, and Australia through France and Italy. We hire a special train from Calais to Brindisi and Naples.



Why, therefore, should we not hire from the friendly foreign Governments telegraph lines to carry our messages? Happily we are not involved in a European war more than once or twice in a century.

Now what in my judgment should be the first step is this: for the first time in the history of the British Empire the British Postmaster-General and the Postmasters-General of all the Colonies and India should meet in London to deal with the few problems involved, and the Home and Colonial Governments should offer to construct land lines, and when necessary cables, to the various portions of the Empire on the route to our possessions beyond the seas.

In the first place, they would discover that the money they expend in cabling to London, and the British Government expends in cabling to the Colonies and Dependencies, amounts to a sum sufficient to pay the interest on all the cables and the land lines they desire to acquire. I repeat that with the official expenditure of the High Commissioners, of the Agents-General whom I see around me, also of the representatives of India and of what are generally known as the Crown Colonies of our Dominions beyond the seas, and the enormous sums spent by the British Government in communicating with the Colonies and with naval and military forces, there will be a sum more than sufficient to pay the interest on these lines.

At present the bulk of our trading negotiations is conducted in writing, just as they were conducted between Assyria and Egypt thousands of years ago. There is a lamentable waste of time at every stage of the proceedings. We conduct our business at a rate which might have been tolerable in patriarchal days, but which obviously leaves out of sight our slender span of life—seventy years. My property is in Australia. It takes me three months to write and get a reply to my letter from there. This is too much taken out of my span of seventy years. Yet the human race for two generations has been in possession of means for instantaneous communication of thought, so perfect, so unerring, so docile, and so plentifully found in Nature that it would tax angelic intelligence to improve upon it. This means is, for all but the most urgent concerns, as utterly ignored and neglected as if we were living in the days of the Pharaohs. Even when it is employed each country sets a new tax on the passing telegram, as it would upon luxuries or dangerous commodities. The flash of the message instantly passes over the face of Europe from one end to the other; yet it

has to pay toll, more than once on its way, to the various foreign Governments. It seems to me it would be as reasonable to tax a sunbeam on a river.

But I pass from these considerations to a larger aspect of the question—the political. Of all the nations that ever existed none is so greatly dependent on speedy communication as the British. Our Empire surpasses all others, past and present, in its wide diffusion and its complication of problems.

Let it be clearly understood that my hostility is not against Capital, but against the tyranny of Capital. There is no one so ignorant or foolish as to deny the debt which mankind owes to the cable companies for their spirited enterprise in facing many risks in the development of telegraphic communication. Those who carried out that great work deserve our gratitude and financial reward. I would not deprive them of one farthing of what they are justly entitled to; if they are to be bought out I would not haggle with them over the price, even though I might think it was based on an ungenerous tariff. I think that the policy of the cable companies has been ungenerous to the public and unwise in their own interests; but I shall not, therefore, assail them with abuse or suggest a retributive policy. My object is to show, without passion or prejudice, how the present cable system conflicts with the general good; that it can be altered, and how it can be altered, without loss to any and with advantage to all.

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the British Government to-day does not subsidise our largest and greatest telegraph lines to India, to China and the East, or to Australia, or to Canada to the extent of one penny, with the exception of the line from Vancouver to Australia, although large sums are spent on the conveyance of mails. As a case in point, look at the sum of £240,000 per annum which some years since was being spent on the mail communication with the West Indies, although the sum received for the mails only amounted to about £40,000 a year. We paid in past years millions in this way for the purpose of keeping up the commercial supremacy of England on the seas and for developing trade, but hardly a finger is stirred towards cheapening telegraphic communication with the various Colonies and Dependencies in which we are interested.

Now, there is another extraordinary fact which will attract your attention, namely, that our great merchants in England spend no less than five millions a year in sending cables to various parts of the world. Yet in our inland telegraph system we only spend

three millions ; so enormous is the cost that we spend two millions more in telegraphing to the countries beyond the seas than the amount spent on inland messages by the whole of the inhabitants of our own islands.

The British Government alone pays steamship companies for mail transport about £700,000 per annum ; but the inhabitants also pay £5,000,000 per annum for cabling, of which £1,000,000 goes for American cables. We pay £1000 a day to cable to Australia ; we pay £1000 a day to cable to India ; we pay £1000 a day to cable to South Africa ; we pay £1000 a day to cable to China and the East ; we pay £1,000,000 a year to cable to the United States of America. The Governments of the world pay an enormous sum at present for cabling official messages. In regard to the cables to India and the East, and to America, including the Canadian service, we are in the present high cable charges paying for abandoned cables, for superfluous cables, and also for unnecessary working staff and apparatus. In other words, the public is paying £4,000,000 a year for what could be supplied for £130,000. In fact, if we were to wipe out or destroy our present cable service it would be possible to reconstruct the whole system anew for less than half the original outlay.

And notwithstanding this enormous sum of £5,000,000 spent on cabling, not one message in a hundred is a social message, and we have overwhelming evidence that a myriad messages would be despatched to our sons and daughters beyond the seas if the charges were not prohibitory. Not a day passes in the United Kingdom but what some thousands of parents, brothers, sisters, or wives want to telegraph to those relatives abroad whom they love, but the price is prohibitory and the messages are not sent.

Merchants and business men are terribly handicapped as things stand. There are code mistakes, and the result is ruinous loss. They would spend an equal amount of money if they were allowed to send more words.

The cables should be for the people, and not for the monopolists. I have received very many kind letters on this subject from influential people in all parts of the world. Sir Joseph G. Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, says : " As one who has at heart the cheapening of communication between the peoples of the world I extend you my sincerest wishes for the success of the reform, and I look for the time, at no very distant date, when I shall receive your weekly shilling telegram of twelve words."

Standing here to-night I declare that, if we unite to solve the



difficulties, this now closed door to cheap intercommunication between all the peoples of the Empire will be thrown wide open to all.

Remember this, that in the United Kingdom and the United States there are a hundred and twenty million people, a large proportion of whom are closely united by ties of blood. Probably close on a quarter of a million of our people emigrate annually to the United States and to Canada. Could people cable to America as cheaply as they can telegraph from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, we should not be confronted by the startling, and I may say the melancholy, fact that not one family in one hundred ever cables throughout the year one single word from Britain to Canada, the United States, India, Australia, the West Indies, or South Africa.

Now as to Australia. One of the governing thoughts of my life is how to bring the people of the Mother Country and the people of Australia into more intimate communion. I long to establish more intimate relations between the tens of thousands of English, Irish, and Scotch at the Antipodes and the millions at home; for those who have sought fortune in the Far South still think of the old home out there in the sunny Australian air.

It is in their interests, as well as in the interests of millions of others, that I advocate, in and out of Parliament, what I will call a cable post for the millions. It will come—it must come soon—and England's children, though the great deep lies between them and the old land, will be able to send messages home at nominal rates. Nature has interposed the wild watery wastes, but she has also supplied the marvellous force that can bear our thoughts across the mighty seas from one hemisphere to another.

Cheap cabling is the key to all the really momentous problems that confront our statesmen and merchants. It annihilates distance, abolishes delay, bridges the ocean, laughs at the storm, creates trade, nourishes individual and racial sympathies, multiplies our strength, and in the event of war or threatened war enables us to mass our collective resources at the menaced point. The Post Office is the machinery of thought; but electricity is thought itself, displayed in action; the living fire that makes the massive wheels to turn. And here I wish to show how much in this way rests on the Post Office. For a quarter of a century I have watched the growth of the immense cable monopoly—a monopoly which naturally in purblind fashion defeats its own ends—a cable monopoly with enormously high rates to our Colonies and Dependencies; yet not

one word has been spoken by a British Postmaster-General in favour of reducing those excessive charges. I have sat at great State cable conferences side by side with the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, and not one attempt was made by them to lessen the cost of cabling. Yet we must remember that the Postmaster-General has absolute control over the cables in his hands, because he holds the landing rights and inland transmission for Great Britain without which not a single cable message could be sent by the monopolist companies. Let me refer to what Mr. C. Williamson Milne wrote to me on this subject; he says that the amount paid last year by his firm and the companies controlled by him for cabling to Australia was £560. The cost of the cables from Australia to him exceeded this amount. With a cheaper rate there would be no clumsy codification; straight messages could be sent, and thereby endless annoyance and circumlocution saved.

It will be advanced that the cables could not cope with the rush if a popular rate were introduced. The marvellous "Pollak-Virag" system has met this difficulty; by its means an increase of eight times the number of messages can be sent on any wire at about a third of the present cost. The "Pollak-Virag" system can send 40,000 words an hour from London to Paris; this means that they could, by wireless telegraphy or by six wires of land lines, telegraph to the Continent of Europe in one week the whole of the messages now sent in a year. I remember how, many years ago, I wrote *à propos* of the American and Canadian cables: "Two generations since a Heaven-sent genius took pity on the two great sister nations of the Anglo-Saxon stock dwelling isolated and apart, for ever sundered by the wide tempestuous ocean. A slender wire was laid across the depths of the watery abyss and an end of this wire placed in the hand of either sister. 'Now speak,' said their benefactor, 'as if you were face to face. Share your joys, sympathise with each other's sorrows; take sweet counsel together; and if, as is the wont of your sex, you talk overmuch and overlong, why you will be all the better friends.'"

The brilliant vision was, alas! only a vision. The prophecy has not yet come true, not because these two peoples have had nothing to say to each other, no messages to send of friendship and of love, but because of the insuperable difficulties of the cable ring. Let it be borne in mind that the carrying capacity of the American cables is 300,000,000 words, but the wires only carry 20,000,000 words a year now. Electricity has been appropriated by a long-headed trust which regards this Heaven-sent gift as it would whisky, beer,

or other "cornerable" things. The poor man knows that this subtle force pervades all Nature, even to his own body, and that it was intended to be the common heritage of humanity. He hears the long roll of thunder among the hills; he shrinks from the lightning flash; he is exposed to the storm which follows. But if he would avail himself of the marvellous powers of the electric telegraph to send a message of life and death he is promptly reminded that such luxuries are not for the like of him. He may wish to tell his old father that he is one of the few saved from the wreck; let the old man wait until he can receive the good news by post.

We do not wish to see our great Empire, which has been raised stone by stone by English hands and by British valour in the old days, broken up into isolated fragments. Its magnitude should give to us those majestic inspirations which bring to the daily task the grandeur of success. The Empire gets bigger, but what of cohesion? The records of the past show clearly enough that when divergent sympathies and interests are at work the greatest empire falls. And who will deny that there are already centrifugal forces at work within the British Empire which need the gravest attention of our statesmen? Fortunately we have within our reach, in the postal and cable services, the means of intensifying and perpetuating the sympathy that is the basis of union—means that would probably have enabled Mahomet or Napoleon to subjugate the world.

At present the girdling wires are of no use whatever to the great bulk of the subjects of His Majesty the King. They might be living in another planet for all the use that they can make of the great invention. If a labourer in England wished to discover at once whether his son in South Africa had perished in some awful mining disaster he could only do so at the cost of a fortnight or three weeks' pay. The leopard, the lion, and the wolf in the path of Dante at the Mount Delectable not more effectually barred the route than do the monopolist companies to the millions whose happiness it would be to keep in touch with distant friends. To cable for money on the part of a member of a family abroad who needs immediate assistance is practically impossible; the address alone (for there would, of course, be no registered address) would cost much. His people at home are mulcted of a large sum to help him; they may be hard set to do it at all; and still the post will take from six weeks to three months to carry his appeal and bring the response. Three months! Charles Lamb called it writing for posterity. But let me pass on from these private and personal considerations in order to view once again the larger



aspect of the subject—the political. To the British Empire speedy and smooth intercommunication between its remote parts is vital, and is the one influence that will effectually counteract the baleful centrifugal tendency which, as I have said, has brought great kingdoms to the dust. Now a company that ministers to a universal want, both public and private, is by no means the master, but should be the valued servant of all. It is futile to argue as regards, say, the transatlantic cable rates (a shilling a word) that this rate is based on supply and demand, because the number of words sent in those cables (20,000,000) represent only a twelfth of the carrying capacity of the lines. So this is what it amounts to. To pay on the unused eleven-twelfths the two owners of the Atlantic lines combine to charge a prohibitive tariff on the other twelfth, thus rendering what is a necessity a luxury for the few. Penny-a-word cables with a minimum charge of one shilling will pay when men recognise that they are not a luxury, but one of humanity's needs. Moreover, such a reform as this would be a fillip to the scientist. We are as yet only in the entrance-hall of telegraphy. The "Pollak-Virag" development is sure enough indication of what has yet to be learned concerning the adaptation of electricity to the needs of modern life. Increased use will bring greater economy of working, and the utilisation of new ideas with which, as matters at present stand, monopolists, sure of their profits without further trouble, do not, unfortunately, greatly concern themselves. This comfortable apathy stands between mankind and a natural right.

And now for the remedy. The electric wires link up all our towns and villages except the very smallest. The internal rates in each country are extremely small, ranging from a farthing to a penny a word, though the usual rate is one halfpenny. The problem is similar to that faced and conquered by the founders of the Postal Union. Let us have an international arrangement for the transmission of telegrams between any two points in Europe at a penny a word. Of course international bumbledom will not view the suggestion with pleasure, and the notion of effacing telegraphic frontiers will cause immense perturbation. But though we do not like to shock people, sometimes it is just as well to ignore the susceptibilities of a few when the daily interests of the mass of humanity are involved. We know that the great and powerful European classes, from bankers down to shopkeepers and artisans, know no nationality when common interests are concerned, and these classes may be trusted, if once awakened to the thorough-

going urgency of this question, to make short work of the opposition of bureaucratic cliques or the selfish lethargy of those who would thwart advance.

We appeal on behalf of the people both here and in Greater Britain—to lonely emigrants, to their sorrowing friends at home, to our traders, our baffled administrators, to every man who loves his country, and who is ready to draw his sword against oppression. If the cable monopolies will not move, what is the remedy? Well, we are independent of them. We want a cable to Canada, and the land lines will do the rest. Let it never be forgotten that the natural trade route to Australasia is, and always will be, by way of India and China. Moreover, it is in the East that our commercial classes feel most acutely the stress of competition. It is, therefore, easily within our power to give our merchants—and this without the smallest sacrifice of revenue—this priceless aid of cheap telegraphic communication, and by that means to reduce the disadvantages of distance. It is not necessary for me to insist here on the inexpensiveness of the electric agency as compared, for example, with the laborious transmission of written messages by post. If a man in England wishes to communicate with a customer in Tasmania it is immaterial whether his message be delivered in his own handwriting or in that of the Tasmanian receiving clerk. But it is a matter of importance that in the one case his words are read in a couple of hours and in the other not for six weeks. This miracle-working, all-permeating fluid, electricity, is the key to the problems which keep our statesmen tossing, wakeful and nervous, through the long night. Destiny can do no more: it has provided us with the means to unlock the door of the future and to dismiss present troubles. Our descendants will be amazed to learn how long we abstained from making a full, free, and popular use of electricity, and how it was shut up and trammelled by wrong conceptions of what was due to all mankind, and what was the right of a speculative and phlegmatic few. I do not want to do any man injustice. I simply desire the British, Canadian, Australasian, Indian, and South African Governments to combine—either to buy out the cable companies at the market price of the day or to act on the policy I have laid before you. To-night let us resolve, singly and unitedly, to join forces in pursuit of this great aim. In this work the first step is to call a Conference for the establishment of a European penny-a-word rate. The next thing is to link up the land lines of Europe with India, China, and Australia.

The late lamented Mr. Ernest Floyer, Superintendent of Telegraphs in Egypt, submitted to the Cables Communications Committee some very valuable notes connected with the desire for a cheap rate from England to India. I will extract a few of these, showing the economy of land lines. Mr. Floyer says: "A cable costs £200 a mile, while £30 per mile is a fair estimate for a land line with the same conductor." "A cable requires for its maintenance steamers and highly-paid experts; while an Arab can do all that is required to maintain a land line." "A cable is an expensive necessity where oceans must be traversed, but it is as a coach compared to an express train when compared with a land line." "Fifteen to twenty words per minute seems a fair speed for cables, as against a hundred on a land line." "By the courtesy of Mr. Finch I am able to state that at that time of writing the Indian Governments were working ninety words a minute over 2286 miles." Mr. Floyer then calculates on this basis: "Such a traffic, if maintained for ten hours daily, would, at 1*d.* per word for 2000 miles, earn £70,000 per annum." "The problem of the future," says Mr. Floyer, "is not how to condense telegrams, but how to fill a single wire." And again: "A cheap traffic must be very cheap, very rapid, and very accurate."

To this cable monopoly one may still say, even when one considers the reforms that have been introduced, what Hamlet said to the players: "O reform it altogether." I found my claim for reform in the breaking down of the present cable monopolies on these good and sufficient reasons, namely:—(1) Cable rates are too high and prohibitory. (2) Commerce is hampered and hindered by present monopolies. (3) Cheaper cables would mean federation and international peace.

Something has to be done, and science is again to the fore. A powerful ally is my friend Mr. Marconi, who has stepped calmly out of his laboratory and said: "Why not do without wires?"

He has been as good as his words suggested. Ships equipped with his apparatus cross the Atlantic in complete touch with the world they have left. From Cornwall to Cæsar's country, from Cornwall to the North of America, his messages flash in the twinkling of an eye.

The world watches Marconi as one of the gifted leaders born for our time. His system is a powerful factor in our crusade. It is no exaggeration to say that all the poor men who have ever cabled from Australia to England might find comfortable accommodation in the sentry-boxes at the gates of Buckingham Palace. Towards



the old ideal—the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World—this sprite of the electric currents shows us the way.

Let me summarise the points I am desirous of placing before the British people in connexion with this great subject.

1. I want to secure for my countrymen cheap and perfect communication by telegraph with all parts of the world.

2. The electric telegraph has annihilated time and space, and enabled us to crowd the previous operations of a year into the space of a few hours.

3. The cables of the world are now in the hands of monopolists or cable rings. It is advisable at all costs to put an immediate end to all cable monopolists. We ask that they be bought out at the market price of the day by the Governments of the civilised world.

4. The people of England now pay four to five millions sterling annually for cable communication, yet the charges are so high that only one in a hundred messages is a social or family message. The cables, I repeat, are now for the millionaires and not for the millions. The present high cable telegraph rates are prohibitory to the masses of the people.

5. The British and Colonial Governments now pay nearly a quarter of a million sterling every year for official cable messages. This sum would go far towards the interest in purchasing the cables from the companies.

6. We pay only £700,000 a year for foreign and imperial packet services. Our cables would in Government hands cost us one million in place of four millions sterling annually.

7. The first step is to call a Conference of the Postmasters-General of the world for the establishment of a penny-a-word telegraph rate throughout Europe.

8. The next step is to hold a Conference with the postal authorities of America. The present high rate of one shilling per word yields £1,000,000 per annum. The carrying capacity of the cables to America is twelve times greater than the present work. The majority of the cables between Europe and America are unscrupulously kept idle by the cable monopolists.

9. That the civilised Governments of the world shall abolish political frontiers for telegraph purposes. To show what can be done it is pointed out that in Australia a message is sent 3000 miles at a penny per word across the territories of six Governments and States.

10. That a land telegraph line can be constructed throughout Europe and Asia at a cost of from £25 to £30 per mile, whereas a cable costs from £200 to £300 per mile. That a land line can

carry ninety words a minute and a cable only about thirty words per minute.

11. That Europe, Asia, and Africa (and even with short sea gaps Australia can be linked up) be connected by international land lines by arrangements with the various Governments.

Gentlemen, I see in the proposal which I have put before you to-night one more step onwards along that pathway which leads us past mountains of difficulties, out beyond the dreary wastes of error and doubt, to the conception of a brighter and happier world. The young have to leave the nest and go out to seek their right to live in the great countries beyond the seas which owe allegiance to the old flag. But in going thus they should not be cut off, by months of waiting, from all communication with those they love at home. Why should this be so when the means to bridge the gulf between the worker in the wilds of Australia and the old cottage in "Home, Sweet Home" is there ready to hand? The lightning flash is there. It will carry the message. We want to provide the means by which the old mother in the little Hampshire cottage can send a message to her son whose lot in life has placed him on the frontiers of the Empire. As things are, this is not possible. And this is not well. Life is short; to-morrow it may be too late. I may be told that this is not an affair of urgency, that there need be no haste; but here I differ. The little sorrows and the disappointments of the poor are of well-nigh imperial significance to those who suffer them, and it is with this impression strong in my heart that I say to you, Remove these disabilities, free the world-cables from the fettering outlay which now hampers their utility and leaves them idle for wide stretches of time. Put the lad in exile within ten minutes of the home in England where he first saw the light. A message—well, it is not only one of greeting, but often enough it is an affair of life and death. But the cost, the cost! And the cablegram which in its own environment is as important as an interchange between the Chancelleries of Europe is never sent. But I see in this more even than bringing the boy abroad in the back blocks of the Antipodes or the snowy North within touch of the old folks at home. It is the way—this cheap universal tariff—to clear up misunderstandings, to bring race into touch with race, and thus silence those influences which make for war. And such a matter should not be relegated to the future, but marked "Immediate" and brought to pass now. Now is the time. Gentlemen, there are messages already written in the hearts of those who would wish to send greetings to kinsmen far away. But such

messages cannot be placed on the world-girdling wires because the price is prohibitive. Peer into these things, and one sees the melancholy of non-performance.

In an affair of this supreme magnitude it is not alone to sentiment that I would appeal, but also to the golden principles of common sense.

#### DISCUSSION.

The Hon. R. LEMIEUX, K.C., LL.D., Postmaster-General of Canada: First of all, as a guest of the Royal Colonial Institute, let me thank you most sincerely for your kind invitation to attend this very important—I should perhaps say this historic—gathering. I would be lacking in the spirit of the race if I were not here to welcome a reform. Anyone connected with the Post Office work must ever be on the look out. General efficiency in the service, and above all rapidity and cheapness in the transmission and exchange of communications, must pervade the whole fabric of the postal system. I am pleased to state that under the excellent administration of the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton the British Post Office is living up to its reputation. On my arrival at Liverpool, on Friday, I stood at the Post Office and saw how, in less than an hour, a huge Canadian mail, consisting of several hundred bags, could be handled and despatched throughout the kingdom. This must be admitted—that of all countries, the Motherland has led the world in the matter of postal reforms. The introduction of penny postage in Great Britain, its further extension to Greater Britain, the recent penny post to the United States of America, and, might I add, the Canadian Magazine Post, are epoch-making events, of which the Anglo-Saxon race the world over might well be proud. As the American Ambassador so aptly said the other day: “Cheaper communication increases intercourse, and the more intercourse the more cordiality, also the more business.” It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the example set by Great Britain will be followed by the other nations, and that universal penny postage will be adopted. But our veteran champion of postal improvements is evidently not satisfied with cheap postage alone. According to his definition, the Post Office is the machinery of thought, but electricity is thought itself displayed in action—the living fire that makes the massive wheels to turn. At this period of the world’s history, in face of the refined and perfected strategy employed to appropriate trade, the nation which makes the best use of electric agencies,



according to its special needs and circumstances, will be supreme. In his masterly effort of this evening, he has nailed new colours to his mast, with the very suggestive and captivating motto: "Penny-a-Word Telegrams throughout the Empire." With him, I believe that cheap cabling is the key to all the really momentous problems that confront statesmen and merchants. It annihilates distance, abolishes delay, bridges the ocean, laughs at the storm, creates trade, nourishes individual and racial sympathies, multiplies strength. Speaking for myself, and for myself alone, I look upon the penny-a-word cable as an ideal, as a blessing, which some day, sooner or later, should be attained and secured. Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme embraces the whole world. As a Canadian, I am personally and chiefly concerned with what I think Canada might do for herself and the Empire of which she forms so important a part. Canada's interest is defined by her geographical position. Lying as she does in the Western Hemisphere, the link joining Great Britain and Australia, Canada might not possibly do more than to make the most of her position to reduce to its minimum the distance between those parts of the Empire. The All-Red Route will be one instalment in the right direction. Would not an All-Red Cable be another? Let me point out that, confining herself within the limits of the British Empire, Canada has had a principal share in the great movement which resulted in the Pacific Cable. This cable, owned by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, is operated under the direction of a Board made up of representatives of those Governments. The mere announcement of this new cable caused at once a drop in the rates of the Eastern cables from 9s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. per word, and when the cable was laid there was a further drop to 3s., thus practically saving to the consumers by this last reduction 1,000,000 dols. a year. Without dwelling at any length on what could be done on the Atlantic side between Canada and Great Britain, I venture to say that still more hopeful results could be achieved. If all postal experience is not belied, there will be, there must be, a large increase in the cable business within a short time. Those who now use the cables will use them more freely. Every reduction in rates would open the door to a class of traders who cannot now afford to use cables, as the cost of cabling is practically prohibitive. Whilst a penny-a-word cable may be a distant though desirable ideal to reach, yet, in letting down barriers by degrees, would we not be admitting the masses

to advantages which heretofore have been the monopoly of the wealthier classes? The cable companies have had a chance for fifty years of showing what could be done with a great public utility which, in my judgment, ought to be at the service of the largest number of the people. The best they have been able to do is 1s. per word—1s. a word for the settler of the Canadian West, for the small trader, for the toiler, for the middle classes generally, is unquestionably a prohibitive rate. Mr. Henniker Heaton, who has already done so much for the cause of imperial penny postage, and who has devoted his life in advocating cheap communications, is convinced that a penny-a-word cablegram is practicable. Politically, commercially, everyone admits that it would be a step in the right direction. The advantages to be won are too obvious to need further comment. I am well aware that objections are raised from a scientific and financial point of view, but many in the audience will remember the stern and relentless opposition made against penny postage, not only in Great Britain, but in various countries. In conclusion, let me express the hope that such a grand idea as Mr. Henniker Heaton has enunciated this evening will be pressed on, and that an unbiassed inquiry will be made into its feasibility and prospects of success. The first English sentence I learnt at school was the following one:—"Where there is a will there is a way."

MR. G. MARCONI: I have to congratulate Mr. Henniker Heaton very much on his Paper, and to thank him for the very kind references he has made to myself and about my work. As to the substance-matter of Mr. Henniker Heaton's most interesting Paper, I can only say that we are all in agreement, I am sure, as to the benefits which would be derived from a reduction of the cable rates to one penny per word between all parts of the British Empire; but, considering the cost and enormous capital invested in cables, I very much doubt whether it will be possible to send messages over great distances by these means without having to incur a very great loss. I sincerely hope that before any large scheme, such as would be the Government ownership of all cables, is entered into, that those interested in the matter will thoroughly investigate what has been done and what is likely to be done in the near future by long-distance wireless telegraphy, which, for distances such as those separating Canada from England, costs in capital expenditure and maintenance only a small fraction of the amount necessary for the construction and operation of a cable. The recent establishment of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic

Ocean has awakened a very large amount of public interest in this new method of communication, and I am glad to have been given this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General of Canada, for the encouragement and assistance which the Canadian Government generally, and his own Department particularly, have given to my endeavours to establish a cheap and efficient system of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Canada. The discussion of how to obtain low telegraphic rates between the distant parts of your Empire is the object of this meeting, and it may be of interest if I here recall the fact that in 1902 the Canadian Government granted me a subsidy of £16,000 to assist me in my experiments, in return for which I agreed not to charge more than  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  a word for Press and Government messages, and  $5d.$  a word for commercial messages transmitted between this country and the Dominion of Canada. You may ask whether it will be possible, by means of wireless telegraphy, to have a reliable service at  $1d.$  a word between England and Canada. I would answer that this will certainly become possible in time, and that at present a rate of only  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per word is being charged for Press and Government messages. From a technical point of view the possibility of low rates, whether by cables or by wireless, resolves itself to the question of the speed at which it is possible to work each circuit, and any invention, such as that of "Pollak-Virag," if applicable to cables for long-distance wireless, can only result in furthering the possibility of cheap rates. The Trans-Atlantic Stations at Clifden and Cape Breton, although not yet completed, have already transmitted and received in one year over 300,000 paid words, and when the completion and duplication of the plant is carried out I have no doubt that they will be able to handle at least twenty or thirty times that amount of traffic. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about the defects of wireless telegraphy and its lack of secrecy, not a single complaint as to such want of secrecy has been received from any user of the service, and the daily messages offered for transmission from large business firms in England and America are so numerous that it has been found necessary to limit the service to Montreal only, as more messages were offered from New York and other places than could be at present efficiently handled. Whatever may be the views held by some on the subject, I believe you will find I am right if I say that there is no doubt but that wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean has come to stay, and not only to stay, but will continue to advance. Whether this new telegraphy will or



will not injure or displace the cables is still a matter of speculation, and depends, I should say, a great deal on what the cables can do in the way of cheaper rates. The best judges of what is being done by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic are those who have made practical use of it. The *New York Times*, in a leader which appeared on November 18, 1907, said: "Our wireless despatches come to us in excellent shape, comparing favourably with those sent by cable." The *London Times*, after saying that it had used the system nearly every week for a year, stated in a telegram from New York, which appeared in the issue of October 18 last: "The service, within its present limitations, has been satisfactory, and messages of 1500 words have been transmitted with the same degree of accuracy as messages sent by cable. . . . Mr. Marconi, owing to the fact that his station is at Glace Bay, N.S., and to consequent delays upon the land telegraphs, requires a few hours more time than the cables." The additional stations which are about to be erected, nearer to the great business centres in America, will, I am sure, give increased facilities, resulting in more rapid transmission. In conclusion, allow me to say that I have every confidence that wireless telegraphy, for commercial purposes, and over great distances, possibly round the world, is bound to become general in course of time—and that not a very long time—and that it is extremely gratifying to those working at the problem to feel and know that its present use at sea is increasing the comforts and diminishing the perils of "those who go down to the sea in ships," besides also promising to provide a new method of instantaneous communication to distant countries at such rates as will be within reach of the majority.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON: I desire to ask Mr. Marconi one question which will, I think, elucidate more clearly the position. It is this: Are you prepared to transmit messages from shore to shore between the United Kingdom and Canada for one penny per word with a slight Government subsidy?

Mr. MARCONI: Do you mean at once?

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON: Yes.

Mr. MARCONI: Well, I should say yes, provided the Governments concerned, or one of them, will pay the working expenses of the stations on both sides of the Atlantic, and also grant a comparatively moderate subsidy.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON: That is exactly the answer I anticipated. It turns out that on that stipulation we can carry three million words to America for about £25,000, as against £180,000

now given to the cable companies for the same number of words. That can be done instantly.

Sir George DOUGHTY, M.P. : I came here simply as a listener, and I must say, so far, I have found a great deal of instruction. We are indebted to my dear friend, Mr. Henniker Heaton, for his excellent Paper. We all know how much he has done in the past for cheap postal communication, and I think he has set most of us thinking to-night. It may be some time before his ideas can be realised, but at least we have something to go upon from what has already happened. The imperial penny post was "impossible" when first advocated. It is now a great reality; and for my own part I believe that within a measurable period of time the penny telegraph service must be made a financial and commercial success. At the same time I would ask : Is it always necessary in matters affecting the Empire that we should be certain a thing is going to be a commercial success immediately it is started? Surely the people of the Empire might, and I believe would if consulted, through their Governments, be willing to contribute certain subsidies for a certain time until the great experiment Mr. Heaton has prophesied comes to a successful issue. A good deal has been said about "monopolists." Well, we know that when a thing is started private capital is generally required, and this must be fairly and honestly considered. The cable companies have had a very good time up to now. It is, I think, perfectly clear they are no longer serving the public, but serving themselves, and having had nearly fifty years' run, it is, I think, the duty of the State and various Governments—I mean our Colonial Governments in connexion with our Government at home—to see what can be done, either in the direction of buying out the cable companies at a reasonable sum, or linking up the lines in the way Mr. Heaton has suggested, and in other places, I hope, using the Marconi system by way of materially cheapening the general service. It will be a great pleasure to tens of thousands of people, particularly in Canada, to read the remarks which have fallen from Mr. Marconi in regard to the possibility of a penny telegraph service between this country and Canada. Surely, seeing how much we are all interested in the development of Canada, and how much Canadians love and admire this country, if our two Governments would take this one question up to commence with, and establish a system of the kind with a reasonable subsidy for a few years, according to the extent the service is used, we should be able at once to test whether the scheme was possible and whether

the public really required a penny service. I am an Imperialist myself. I believe in the unity, the future greatness of the Empire, and anything that will link us together by cheap communication is, I think, more than anything else calculated to further the great ends we have in view.

Sir Charles BRUCE, G.C.M.G.: The forty years that have passed since the foundation of the Colonial Institute have added so largely to the area and to the responsibilities of the Empire that even the most optimistic of us—and the members of the Institute are all optimistic—may feel a doubt as to whether our obligations are not outgrowing our resources. At such moments it is good to recall the work that has been done by Mr. Henniker Heaton, and take courage in knowing what has been accomplished by one single man by sincere and steadfast devotion to one imperial cause. I well remember the period to which Mr. Henniker Heaton has referred, twenty-one years ago, when he set out on his penny-postage crusade. A mutual friend said to me at the time: "Henniker Heaton seems to be running his head against a stone wall; but I know him, and if you multiply his matter by his energy you will find that the resultant is a very considerable momentum." So it has proved to be, and we may confidently hope that the success of his first enterprise will add considerably to the momentum in his new enterprise in favour of an imperial penny telegram system. I have been asked by the West India Committee to mention a scheme in contemplation by the West Indian Governments to secure improved telegraphic communication. The few minutes at my disposal will not allow me to explain the details of the scheme, for which I can only refer to the last annual report of the Committee. The Committee have, I think, good reason to deplore that the present charge for a message to British Guiana is 7s. a word; to Trinidad the charge is 5s. 1d. If, in accordance with Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme, the Trinidad charge can be reduced by the odd 5s., then the community will be able to make use of the cable for family and social purposes, and it is of these purposes that I desire to say a few words. It would, of course, be absurd to forget that the constituent parts of the Empire are mainly held together by material interests; but we all of us here cling to the belief that what has been called the *cash-nexus* is not the only relation that links the King's over-sea dominions to each other and to the United Kingdom. When their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales returned from their tours through the Colonies



and India, the Prince of Wales spoke earnestly of the need of a larger sympathy in the relations of the Empire. I cannot doubt that, if our proceedings to-night should fall under the notice of His Royal Highness as President of our Institute, he will recognise in an imperial penny telegram system the instrument of a wider and deeper sympathy. I throw myself on your indulgence in venturing to illustrate the use of this instrument of sympathy by a few personal recollections. A few days ago a young officer, who had been a member of my family as A.D.C., was married at Peshawar to a charming Colonial lady. It was a real pleasure to be able to send him on the appointed day a message of congratulation. Last year we were able to send a similar message to a most gallant officer married at Melbourne. But there are occasions of graver interest than even marriages. I remember well the touching case of a young lady still a bride who lost her husband in distressing circumstances in Ceylon. The cost of the message and address made it necessary to limit the message to three words. The prompt reply was limited to two words of loving affection. Two words sufficed for the moment, but then there followed a month of anxiety and mental torture until further communications could be exchanged by letter. Who can estimate the value of a penny telegram system in such circumstances? A few years ago, when I was in Mauritius, my son was engaged in two campaigns in India and two campaigns in Africa. In each campaign we were able, with the assistance of friends, to keep in fairly frequent communication with him by telegrams. And when his last campaign was ended by a soldier's death the telegraph placed us in an environment of sympathy of which only those who have had a similar experience can estimate the value. And this only I will say that the first message received was a gracious message of sympathy from their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. I have presented only a few instances out of a long experience which convinces me that the penny telegram system advocated by Mr. Henniker Heaton will prove, if it can be adopted, an instrument of sympathy of real service in promoting the cause of a united Empire.

Mr. G. R. NEILSON : I desire to make it quite clear at the outset that I do not speak in any representative capacity and shall deal only with facts which should be patent to everyone. For all I know the policy of those representing land and submarine telegraphy may be to allow such proposals as we are discussing to find, like water, their own level. I am anxious to occupy but few minutes of

your time, and, therefore, without further apology, will plunge into the heart of the subject. There is an attempt in the Paper which has been read to achieve a not very generous victory over the dead. Mr. Heaton is, however, in error in stating that there is a cable from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia. Nor is one likely to be laid, for the very reasons of difficulty of maintenance which the late Sir James Anderson had in mind. A cable from Natal north to Mauritius up to Cocos and south to Western Australia is a very different matter as regards repairs. Again, "those who do not know any better" have laid the Pacific cable and are losing £60,000 a year, without having reduced the rates. Time has, therefore, justified Sir James in both instances. This much I am constrained to say in justice to my late chief. There are many other grave inaccuracies in the Paper, but instead of spending time on the superstructure I propose to examine the foundations. Taking the case of the Antipodes first, it is manifest that thirty-six times the traffic would be needed at 1*d.* to earn the same gross revenue as at the present charge of 3*s.* There are four cables all the way to Australia. Let us assume that two would suffice for the existing traffic, although business men do not put down unnecessary plant. It is manifest that 72 cables would be needed for a 1*d.* rate to the Island Continent. Deducting the existing four cables, the additional capital required for 68 new lines would be over 170 millions sterling, and there would be only the present gross revenue to provide interest on capital, working expenses, repairs, and depreciation. But it may be said the case of Canada affords a less complicated illustration. Let us see. Of the 15 North Atlantic cables probably five are used for Canadian traffic. It may be pointed out, in passing, that a few minutes' delay is all that is permissible in telegraph traffic during the busy part of the day. Capel Court, for instance, expects to get a reply from Wall Street in less than three minutes; but let us say that three cables would do the present work to Canada. The assumption is that 1*d.* per word in place of 1*s.* would increase the traffic at least twelvefold. Then 36 cables to Canada—or 31 additional—would be required to carry the increased traffic, with only the present gross revenue to meet all charges. And the more the traffic increased the more appalling the financial position would be. Reference is made to the "Pollak-Virag" system of instruments being able to send 40,000 words an hour between London and Paris; but if Mr. Heaton does not know that with long cables the difficulty is not in the instruments at each end, but inherent in the cable itself, one can appeal to all

the scientific and practical authorities in the world in affirming unhesitatingly that he does not know the first letter of the alphabet of the subject. He makes the amazing statement that the capacity of the American cables is 300 millions of words per annum. One would like to know with what system of working. With the universally used syphon-recorder only a fraction of this tremendous total can be sent. There are British, French, German, and American cables across the Atlantic in fierce competition. Have all these entered into a hideous conspiracy to maintain high rates in face of practically unlimited carrying capacity? There is a striking object-lesson as to cheap rates to our Colonies. I refer to the Pacific cable which is owned by the Imperial and Colonial Governments. At 3s. per word that line shows a loss of £60,000 per annum. Why? Not because the operators are instructed to "ca' canny" in transmitting the traffic, but for the reason that one of their sections is the longest cable in the world—3460 nauts—and the speed of a cable is inversely as the square of its length. It is the long neck of the bottle and severely limits the carrying capacity of the whole line. Now, at one penny per word 36 Pacific cables approximately would be wanted, and the annual loss would be about £2,000,000, to be borne by the taxpayers, and that would represent only a small part of the Australasian traffic. Again, stress is laid on the use of land lines, but we cannot have land lines to Australasia, the Straits Settlements, Newfoundland, Canada, the West Indies, nor, at present, to the Cape. Further, long land lines worked by the many countries through whose territories they passed could not possibly compete in speed and accuracy with cables worked practically as one system by British operators who have all received similar training. I know that Governments will in certain cases lease land lines to private companies, but will they do so to our Government, or allow the British Government or even international officials to work lines in their territories? Would we allow Germans to erect and work land lines in England? And, moreover, a penny a word to India by land line would involve a loss which even the patient taxpayer would not face. It does not seem to have even dawned on the author of the Paper that the larger the sale of an article at less than prime cost the more huge will be the loss. Again, it may be replied that, if cables are too slow and expensive, wireless is not. Now it would be a large assumption that a radio-telegraph installation on each side can carry as much traffic as any one of the recently laid cables can. But let us make it, and you will see that



thirty-five wireless stations on each shore would be wanted. Is that practical politics at present or likely to be within a generation at least? To say nothing of cost, where could they be placed to avoid interference, making the utmost allowance for syntony, and assuming that no other nations in the world worked long-distance wireless? We may be told that a leading wireless authority sees his way to a vastly accelerated speed of radio-telegraphic transmission. In the City of London, gentlemen, paper is not "good" unless previous promises have been met. In any case, had we not better kill the bear before we sell its skin? There are a quarter of a million miles of cables in existence, the growth of fifty years. Assume that only two-fifths, say 100,000 miles, are necessary for the Empire, and allow that they would have to be increased ten-fold at a penny per word. Up to the present gutta-percha is the only possible insulator, and there is not sufficient of it available to lay more than, say, 1 per cent. per annum of the 900,000 miles of cables which would be required. Is it not remarkable that those who publicly advocate such enormous reductions of telegraph rates should not have taken a pencil and paper and sat down to count the cost? If my figures are reduced to half a quarter, the totals of capital involved and of annual charges will still be sufficient to stagger humanity. The question before us is a business one or it is not. Now, successive British Postmasters-General have set their faces against preference in telegraphy involved in "urgent" messages at higher rates. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that a penny-a-word rate is feasible, the messages of business men, upon which the commerce of the world so largely depends, would be deprived by delay of all their value. One is often startled to find public men comparing things which should be contrasted. For instance, it is said, now that we have a penny-letter rate with our Colonies, the time is ripe for a penny-a-word telegraph tariff within the Empire. Let me illustrate the difference. It would not tax the resources of His Britannic Majesty's Post Office to carry a single Bible by book post at a charge of 6*d.* to Australia, but to telegraph its contents would block all the lines for three weeks, and even at a penny per word would cost £3377 18*s.* 1*d.* The postal service is essentially one of collecting, transporting, and delivering goods. Letters can be dealt with in bulk, but in the case of a telegram to one of our Colonies every signal of every letter of every word has to pass successively through the brains of several operators at the ends of conductors no thicker than a pencil and thousands of miles in length. In saying this I am

not forgetting automatic and relay working. If every postal letter, for example, had to be treated as "express" from posting to delivery, where would penny postage be, seeing that a letter which is "express" only from the nearest delivery office to destination costs 4d.? The proposal before this gathering reminds one in some respects of an incident which happened at an International Telegraph Conference many years ago, when a well-meaning ill-informed person proposed that international telegraphs should be closed on Sundays. The late Sir James Anderson, with sailor-like bluntness, nipped the idea in the bud with a simple question: "Do you propose the Mohammedan Friday, the Jewish Saturday, or the Christian Sunday?" The question has not been raised since. I should insult the intelligence of this meeting if I stated that a steam-engine of a given size could develop unlimited power, but it is still apparently necessary to point out that, even though a cable is worked by electricity, its transmitting capacity is strictly limited and can be calculated theoretically as well as proved in practice. Speed depends upon length and size of conductor, and there is a formula for calculating the speed of a given cable in every telegraph pocket-book. The size of a conductor, it may be said, is severely limited by financial and still more by mechanical considerations. From beginning to end of the Paper of the evening there is not a word devoted to an estimate of the number of lines, or of their cost, by which an enormously increased traffic can be carried. That is a grave—my lord—it is an ominous omission. There is urgent necessity for plain speaking, and I venture to say that to put before this meeting and the world a vast proposal of this nature, which entirely omits that fundamental consideration, is not respectful to you, to the Press or the public. Sentiment is a sorry substitute for sound finance. It may be replied that great improvements will be made in telegraphy. They have been in the past, and yet only slowly, as witness the fact that no improvement—not even mechanical—was suggested in Lord Kelvin's syphon-recorder during twenty-five years' use in all parts of the world. Duplex telegraphy has not been materially altered since it was introduced over thirty years ago by Dr. Muirhead. Long cables are essentially the same as they were fifty years ago. Improvements will be made, but all recorded experience in every department shows that they will only be made gradually, because in every application of the forces of Nature there are natural laws to be reckoned with which are as remorseless as gravity. And, gentlemen, these are not the inventions of wicked officials who

love dear telegraphy, but are, unfortunately, inherent in the nature of things. I was present some years ago at a gathering of the foremost scientific and electrical men of the day. The late Sir John Pender cordially invited them to co-operate with the cable enterprises by bringing before them the result of all researches and inventions which could contribute to the improvement of practical telegraphy. Gentlemen, I betray no confidence in stating that that invitation has never been revoked by him or his successors. If Mr. Heaton or anyone else has a method for increasing the speed of cable working even 50 per cent., let him bring it forward. It will be worth a king's ransom. My lords and gentlemen, you have a right to a categorical reply to this question from Mr. Heaton: "How many cables will be required to carry 500 million words a year between the coast of Ireland and, say, Newfoundland, what will be their cost, and what system of working is to be used?" I venture to challenge the hon. gentleman to give a numerical direct answer, free from generalities. If he does not meet the question we shall be entitled to draw our own conclusions, and you might do worse than adjourn this meeting until you can get an estimate from, say, Sir Oliver Lodge or Dr. Muirhead. Or a cheap and quick method would be to ask a question of the Postmaster-General in the House of Commons. It is true he is a telegraph official, but by special grace he may be enabled to get approximately near the truth. Mr. Heaton says truly enough that there is plenty of electricity in the world, but the question is how to pump it rapidly through a slender conductor thousands of miles in length, which is a very different matter. My lord, it has required no little courage to stand up before this assembly and speak with so much frankness, but I make exceeding bold to ask, "What is the good at present of crying for the moon?" Art is long and life is brief; let us devote ourselves to the practical and not to the chimerical. Finally, if the British and Colonial Governments will guarantee the present revenues of the telegraph enterprises, one cannot doubt that those concerned would be quite willing to carry the traffic, either at a penny per word or for nothing. I thank you respectfully for your most patient hearing.

Dr. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G.: Like the rest of the audience I admire immensely the courage of the gentleman who last addressed us, because, had he been here twenty-one years ago, I am satisfied he would have found people saying with the same calm confidence which he uses now that the schemes then advocated were impossible. That was the language of the time. That language has



been absolutely disproved, and when a man stands forth to-day with only the record, we will say, of the Eastern Telegraph Company to fall back upon, and says that an immense reduction of telegraph tolls is impossible, I believe that twenty-one years hence he may be pilloried in the same way in which Mr. Hill was pilloried to-night. The financial fact which has struck me most forcibly in the Paper we have heard from Mr. Heaton is a practical one—the fact that the Governments within the Empire spend very large sums every year in necessary communications between each other. We will say they spend between a quarter and a half million a year on these services. I ask you to consider what amount of capital is represented by such a sum towards paying interest on capital for the building and managing of cables for the transmission of correspondence between the different Governments, correspondence I should say which would occupy only about one-fourth or one-fifth of the working time of the cables. Now would not the Governments be able in the remainder of the time to give to the community a cheap service of telegrams? Remember the long despatches that went to and from South Africa in the course of the late war. I undertake to say that if the money represented by those despatches had been spent in laying down and managing a cable, the country could have had the use of the cable for at least half the time at a very cheap rate indeed. I had occasion in many ways to be closely connected with the discussions which led to the formation of the Pacific cable, which our friend has pointed out as a fearful example of public waste, because it has hitherto not paid the extent of £60,000 a year. I may say that previous to the construction of the cable I was in Australia, and had occasion to telegraph to and fro at the rate of 10s. 6d. or 11s. a word. That was only nineteen years ago. After we began the discussion about the Pacific cable the rate dropped to 4s. or 5s. a word, and when the cable was constructed to 3s. a word. I ask, Has this country lost by the building of the cable? If it has saved 8s. a word, would it not pay this country well to spend £100,000 or £200,000 on such an undertaking? A great nation need not always build a cable simply in order to give a dividend any more than we in Canada built the Inter-Colonial Railway merely in the hope of its paying. We built it for a great national purpose. So with the Pacific cable. By the use of such a cable you can concentrate the Navy in a way which would not be possible under other conditions, and the fleet is, in fact, made ten times more effective with the cables under our own control than when the cables are carried across foreign

territory and are open almost at any time to be severed. When anybody quotes the Pacific cable, therefore, as illustrating the fallacy of the contention we are now putting forward, I say he does not know what he is talking about, or does not understand the great national purposes for which it was built. I do not care what the cable companies say; the Governments may have to spend certain sums to reach the point, but cheap communication by cable is, I assert, one of the essential necessities of our great national life. My distinguished friend, Sir Sandford Fleming, is one of the most practical men I ever knew; he constructed the Inter-Colonial and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has dealt with great financial questions, and I trust his judgment when he tells me that he believes that telegraph rates can be reduced at least one-half, and probably much more, compared with what they are now. This summer I was out in Canada, and had to make known to the public of this country circumstances in connexion with the great celebration that was then in progress and the great wave of feeling that was then passing over the Dominion. When I had to spend from £50 to £100 a day in telegraphing I wondered whether I was not almost going beyond the limits of my discretion. Supposing you had been able to send the same message for half the price, consider the enormously increased power of journalism in diffusing among the people a better knowledge of each other, which I take to be one of the chief functions of journalism in our wide-spread Empire. Consider, too, what other important ends would be served in that way. Economy of time is one of these. I had the opportunity of crossing the Atlantic two years ago with Lord Strathcona, who makes that trip about twice a year, and takes, I believe, about a week each time in which to settle all his great Canadian affairs. It was interesting to observe how, when he was 600 or 800 miles from Canada, Lord Strathcona began to shoot off his Marconigrams and arrange how the week was to be spent, and that ready means of communication enables him, I am sure, to accomplish more in one week than in former days he would have been able to accomplish in a month. So with other busy men. If you could reduce the present vast expenditure, consider how you would increase the general well-being and give a stimulus to the whole of our national life. Sir Sandford Fleming has connected with his idea the establishment of a Central Bureau to collect and distribute accurate information, so as to keep the Mother Country in direct and instant touch with the Colonies, and the Colonies with each other. Connect that idea with cheap communication

and I say that, if we have to take even the worst calculation, the Governments of the different countries might well use their united forces for the accomplishment of this end.

The Hon. A. J. THYNNE, M.L.C. (Queensland): Several references have been made by Mr. Henniker Heaton to the Pacific cable and to the reason why that enterprise has not been the great and shining success some people anticipated. The Pacific cable I maintain has more than paid every year it has been at work, not perhaps in the form of revenue to the Pacific Cable Board, but in the form of relief to the commerce of Great Britain and Australia to the extent of over £200,000 a year. It would pay even now if it were not that there were certain impediments, which have been delicately referred to in Australia and elsewhere, which prevent a certain portion of the traffic coming to the cable—I mean a Press arrangement in Australia by which any paper that publishes a cablegram sent over the Pacific cable will be refused the supply of Press Association messages which are sent usually by the Eastern Extension Line. It is an important but difficult factor, but one which has got to be dealt with, and I have no doubt will be dealt with in due course. I remember the discussions which took place at the Ottawa Conference, and how that Conference was almost prevented from facing the question of the Pacific cable at all by representations made by, I think, Sir John Pender and others interested in cables of the enormous cost that would be involved. There were authorities—I think the Hydrographer to the Navy was quoted—who said that it would be practically impossible to lay the cable over such a long distance. Mr. Neilson will be able to trace back those representations, and he will see that prophecies of that nature are not always safe things to make, because the difficulties that were said to be insurmountable have been surmounted, and greater difficulties than even these will be surmounted. I have had great pleasure in listening to the Paper. I believe the little amount of opposition Mr. Heaton has received is the very stimulus he wants to make him do his work thoroughly. I say, “Go on and we will all support you to the full length of our power.” I believe the scheme will succeed just as penny postage has succeeded. He need not expect that success in ten months or two years. If it comes in twenty-one years he will have reason to congratulate himself.

Mr. MARCONI: I shall not in any way touch upon the general remarks Mr. Neilson has made about cables, except in so far that I might say that I sympathise very deeply with him, and with the Eastern Telegraph Company, that the cables find such very great



difficulty in increasing their speed; that there is so little probability that this speed will be increased in the near future, and that such very small advances have been made in the matter of speed in the past. I might explain, I think it will be generally admitted that if Sir Oliver Lodge or any other well-known scientist were here he would confirm what I say; in fact, that with wireless telegraphy, assuming a large distance is possible, the fact of being able to communicate over that large or great distance does not in any way limit the speed, whilst with the cable, as has been so very clearly put by Mr. Neilson, the speed is limited by the time that it takes to squeeze or pump the electricity through this long and narrow channel. Mr. Neilson has also referred to wireless telegraphy. He stated he thought it was impossible to work, say, thirty stations within the area of England and Ireland which communicate across the Atlantic. I can say at once that I do not agree with him that it is not possible to work thirty stations across, but, if Mr. Neilson knows more about the subject than I, I have got nothing to say; but I am very glad to have his opinion.

LORD STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. : I did not come for the purpose of speaking but of listening, and I am sure we have all listened with the greatest satisfaction to the able and well-reasoned and admirable address of Mr. Henniker Heaton, to whom we are mainly indebted for the penny postage we now enjoy in Canada and throughout the world. I would remind you that Mr. Lemieux's predecessor, Sir William Mulock, gave most important aid in that matter. It is quite possible for one who like myself some seventy years ago paid from 4s. 4d. to 8s. 8d. for a letter to Canada, which is now carried and delivered for a penny, and who in the first days of the cable messages paid 20s. for one word or £20 for twenty words—it is quite possible, I say, for me to believe in the feasibility of almost anything with regard to the cheapening of communication. We shall all look forward with pleasure and satisfaction to having a cheaper cable service on the lines so ably advocated this evening by Mr. Heaton. Indeed it would be regarded with the greatest gratification if our friend Mr. Lemieux should be able to induce the Imperial Government to join with his Government in bringing about, to begin with, a service at 2½d. a word as an instalment towards the scheme for even lower rates.

THE HON. ALFRED MEEKS, M.L.C. (New South Wales) : I am probably a stranger to many of you, although I think I am known to a good many people in the City. I hail from Australia, whose people I am glad to say are very loyal, although perhaps they are

sometimes a little misunderstood. I am a strong Imperialist myself, as I believe are the majority of people in Australia. Before many years are over I believe we shall have the penny post in Australia as well as elsewhere. An attempt was made by the Government to introduce it some time back, but unfortunately those in the Federal Parliament did not see eye to eye with them, and are still backward enough to think it would mean a heavy loss, but for my part I am satisfied that there can be no question that the enormous increase of letters would mean the covering of any loss that might at first be anticipated. But to-night we are asked to deal with another very important matter. I may say that as a business man, and as one who is associated with the concerns that spend thousands a year on cablegrams, the project under discussion appeals to me very strongly, and if a penny a word is a possible thing, then I say the sooner we have it the better. It is obvious that a steamer or a train can carry any quantity of mailed matter without adding materially to the cost, but when we come to a proposal to reduce the telegraph rate from 3s. to a penny a word we have to remember that we should require thirty-six times as many messages to realise the same revenue. Moreover, the net result would not even then be the same—that is to say, the working expenses would be much larger. Again, I see difficulties arising with regard to the length of the cable, for while the scheme might pay for short distances it might not pay on the amount of business over very long distances, as cables in such cases are so expensive to lay down. I may say, however, I am heartily in sympathy with the scheme and would like to see it carried out, but I am afraid we shall have to wait some little time. It occurred to me that there was an absence of figures in Mr. Heaton's Paper, and as a business man I would like to see the proposal put before me in black and white, showing details of the working at the low rates.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.): It is now my pleasure to ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Henniker Heaton for his address. The object of his paper has been to bring the people of this country and of the Empire together in the way so admirably described by Dr. Parkin. It does not follow of course that because we support the principle of cheap telegraph communication that we pledge ourselves exactly to the scheme of a penny a word everywhere. I daresay there are some here who have been accustomed to scale high mountains. If you are faced with a perpendicular cliff ten or twelve thousand feet

high, you would have to give the thing up as a bad job, whereas if you ascend by degrees from one peak to another you will eventually attain the summit. The truth in regard to this matter is, that we should try to make every possible use of the means which science has placed in our hands, not only for the purpose of increasing facilities for business, but of enabling those who are not so well off as others to keep in touch with their friends in different parts of the world. That is a true imperial purpose. I think all of you will agree that the discussion to-night has not been in any way restricted. Indeed I was very glad to hear Mr. Neilson speak, in a sense perhaps, opposed to the general feeling, for as long as the Royal Colonial Institute exists I hope that we shall always be willing to hear both sides of the question. I gather that the idea is that after the first public discussion of this matter an effort will be made to bring about a Conference, first of all with the Imperial Government, and afterwards with the Governments of the different Colonies. We always in this country move carefully, and perhaps sometimes slowly, but I hope that in this matter we shall move surely. The only way in which we can overcome the difficulties which have been pointed out, difficulties of expense, distance, and the like, is by discussion, and I am sure the paper to which you listened to-night has contributed greatly to the advancement of the subject. I hope Mr. Heaton will persevere, and that as he has been successful in one direction in the past, he will be able to achieve the object under discussion.

Mr. Henniker HEATON : I will not detain you for more than a moment, and that is by way of illustrating the tactics of our opponents. You are aware that twenty-one years ago Sir James Anderson promised he would reduce the rates one-half provided he got a certain guarantee. To-day, without that guarantee, the rates have been reduced from 9s. 6d. to 3s. a word. One other fact as showing how much reliance is to be placed on the Eastern Telegraph Company. The distance to India by sea is 6300 miles, and by land a little over 3600. Now a land line costs £25 a mile and a sea cable between £200 and £300. What do you think the Eastern Telegraph Company did in order to keep up rates ? They made a joint purse arrangement with the Indo-European Company, and this ring charges the same rates to-day by sea to India as they do by land. Now, if President Roosevelt had to deal with such a ring, you know what he would do with them, and whilst I have the greatest respect privately and personally for these directors, I say that their action in keeping up the rates in this fashion ought to receive the utmost



condemnation from every man in this country. I am delighted at this discussion, because every speaker who has taken a fair view of the situation says that, while he may not be able to go the full length with me, all are agreed that there ought to be a reduction of the rates of between 50 and 75 per cent. It is now my pleasant duty to propose a vote of thanks to the Earl of Jersey, the most loved of our Australian Governors.

The Earl of JERSSEY briefly replied.

In a letter to the Chairman, expressing regret at his inability to be present, Lord BLYTH wrote as follows :—"It is not too much to assume that an extra expenditure, amounting at least to some ten millions of money annually, will be required during the next few years, and the question is, where is it to come from? I say unhesitatingly that it can only be obtained by an extension of our trade, and the first step necessary in order to secure such an extension is by putting ourselves into the closest and cheapest possible telegraphic communication with every commercial centre of the globe. We have great advantages over other countries with our large mercantile marine, and in doing the carrying trade of other nations we ought as a natural consequence to bring a larger amount of business to our own shores, thus making our country more and more the emporium of the world. This, however, will only become possible if we are in cheap telegraphic, as well as postal, touch with all the markets of the globe."

At the close of the meeting the audience were invited to witness an exhibition of the "Pollak-Virag" apparatus described in Mr. Henniker Heaton's Paper, and which Mr. Heaton said he regarded as being one of the greatest discoveries of modern times.

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### SIERRA LEONE UP TO DATE.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 24, 1908, when a Paper was read on "Sierra Leone Up to Date," by Mr. T. J. Alldridge, I.S.O. Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G., presided.

The CHAIRMAN said: The Royal Colonial Institute had for forty years been engaged in extending a more accurate acquaintance with the varied resources and conditions of this great Empire, and

thus promoting the cause of its permanent unity which we all had at heart. Amongst the means employed in this laudable work the reading and discussion of papers formed a prominent part. Mr. Alldridge would describe the progress of one of our great "Undeveloped Estates," and he knew no gentleman better qualified to speak on the subject, Mr. Alldridge having for a number of years held a very important Government appointment in Sierra Leone, and he had exceptional opportunities for acquiring a wide knowledge of the country and its possibilities.

Mr. ALLDRIDGE then read the following Paper:—

It is just three years since I had the pleasure of addressing an audience in this room upon "SIERRA LEONE AND ITS UNDEVELOPED PRODUCTS."<sup>1</sup> During the interval I have twice revisited that Colony and gone over much of the remoter Hinterland through which the Sierra Leone Government Railway now runs—ground very familiar to me.

Many years ago, during the Administrations of Sir James Shaw Hay and Sir Francis Fleming, when no European but myself was known there, I made, in my official capacity as Travelling Commissioner, a series of friendly treaties with the paramount chiefs on behalf of the Government; and I continued, until the creation of the Protectorate by Sir Frederic Cardew, to supervise these chiefdoms from the seat of Government at Sherbro, where I was the Commissioner for that district.

On my last tour I left England in November 1907, and returned in May of the present year, after an absence of just six months, that had enabled me to escape the English winter and to enjoy sunshine and heat for practically the whole time.

The title of my present paper is "Sierra Leone Up to Date," and I have ventured to give this little explanation at the outset in order to show that, in speaking to you on the actual state of the Colony, I am not going beyond the limit of my own personal knowledge and very recent experiences.

It is true that my retirement from active service as the District Commissioner of Sherbro dates back to 1905, after eleven years in that one position, and my connection with the Colony and my residence there to so distant a period as 1871; but the interest I have always taken in the people, coupled with my earnest desire to advance their interests and to assist them to develop the extra-

<sup>1</sup> PROCEEDINGS ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Vol. XXXVII. p. 36.

ordinarily rich natural resources of their country will, I trust, still prompt me to continue to make short tours in Sierra Leone and the Protectorate. By so doing I hope not only to keep in touch with the Colony, but to be up-to-date in my knowledge of the tribes, and to know, from my own observations, what headway the people are making socially, commercially, and intellectually.

A marvellous transformation has taken place within the last few years, not only in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, but also in the Hinterland. To understand properly what has occurred, and to realise how vast are the changes that have taken place, it is absolutely imperative that one should be in a position to recall the past, say, for so short a period as the last twelve years or so, in order to contrast what the state of affairs was then with what the Government has made it to-day.

Europeans going out to the Colony now cannot possibly realise what has been gone through; they cannot understand the difficulties that have been overcome, the splendid efforts that have been put forth, nor how successfully the Government have accomplished so much that has radically improved the condition of the people and assisted in the rapid development of the country.

To start with, these new-comers, owing to the accelerated service of the fine fleet of steamers of the Elder, Dempster Lines, now make the passage to Sierra Leone in very little more than half the time occupied in the early days of steam transport. For myself, my first passage to the West Coast was in a sailing vessel, the time taken being forty-nine days. That, however, was thirty-seven years ago, and, as to length, it was quite an ordinary run for that class of ship; and, indeed, I was thankful to arrive at all, as we nearly foundered in crossing the Bay of Biscay, where we encountered terrific weather.

Now, about ten days' steaming from Liverpool brings out the new-comer, whose first impression, if he is at all susceptible to the charms of Nature, probably is—as the steamer runs close in to the shore for the five miles between the Cape Lighthouse and Freetown Harbour—that rarely, if ever before, has he beheld such enchanting scenery. Should he arrive during the dry season—that is, from November to the end of April—the beauty will be at its height.

The high range of mountains forming the background will then stand out clearly, the commanding positions at Tower Hill, Mount Oriel, and Kortright Hill, upon which the different military barracks are situated, will be splendidly defined, the various private or mission bungalows dotted about amidst the verdure of the hill-



sides, the official dwellings at Wilberforce, and the Government Sanatorium, known as "Heddle's Farm," at an elevation of 600 feet, on a truly magnificent site, immediately overlooking the city and harbour, all will give point and interest to the lovely panorama unfolded to the new-comer as he approaches his destination.

Arrived at last, he lands at a good wharf, and proceeds up an incline to the principal thoroughfare, Water Street, where the first thing that he sees in the middle of the street is a very substantial, and even imposing, railway station.

Here he will find passenger trains running in and out, departing and arriving punctually to scheduled time, and doing a journey of 220 miles into the remote Protectorate with rarely a hitch or an accident.

If he is not absolutely compelled to remain in Freetown he can take train up country, while, should he hold an official position, a bungalow on the Hill Station may be at his disposal, to reach which there is now the mountain railway, starting from this same Water Street Station, and trains several times a day.

At the Hill Station, five miles up the mountains on the western side of the town, just beyond Wilberforce, the large cantonment of the West African Regiment, an Imperial native force, there are twenty-one delightful bungalows, spacious, airy, well-constructed buildings, with a water supply in each house, long porcelain baths, quite up to date, tennis courts, and croquet lawns. They command magnificent views, and receive the pure sea breezes, and they are 856 feet above the sea-level. There is a delightful absence of mosquitoes, and upon these heights refreshing sleep can be obtained at night. The officials who are fortunate enough to live in these bungalows come down every morning by the mountain railway to their respective offices, in thirty minutes, free from that dreadful lassitude and limpness that used to make the lives of their predecessors a burden, fit to do a good day's work—and to return in the afternoon with the conviction of having done so; there to enjoy those athletic pleasures that in the lower latitudes would be irksome and distasteful.

The new-comer accepts the railway and all it means as a matter of course. He only sees things as they are, and they are quite within his expectations; but the old European officials are sufficiently alive to the change, and to the incalculable benefits to health and comfort that the Government in erecting these bungalows has bestowed upon them. Indeed, although I have lived in Freetown a good deal in days gone by, when the improve-

ments the railway now makes possible were not even thought of, it is only since making these recent tours that I have noticed what it really means to a European to reside outside the city and to sleep up in the mountain air.

Even at a slight elevation the difference is sufficiently noticeable, but at places over 500 feet the buoyancy one experiences is, as it were, new life to one: new life, however, that ebbed out again as soon as I returned to the low-lying Freetown, when the old feeling of real limpness overcame me, and was only removed by once more getting among the hills.

The air of the Protectorate produces a similar exhilarating effect on me; I am therefore not unnaturally thankful to leave Freetown as soon as possible for the mountains or Protectorate.

The fact is that the sanitation of Freetown remains very much in its primitive state. The city is overcrowded, both by houses and by people; there is no proper system of drainage, and it is idle to deny that odours of a particularly unsavoury, not to say deadly, kind are constantly in evidence.

The wonder to me now is how Europeans have managed to exist there at all. Possibly one fine day the city will awake to the necessity of dealing effectually with the great sanitary questions on which public health depends, and Freetown will become purified as other insanitary places have been; but until that day arrives, while there are 40,000 native inhabitants crowded together with domestic sanitation as it now obtains, the place must be generally unhealthy, and when epidemics arrive it is because they have been specially invited to pay Freetown a visit.

Position in the city appears to make no difference, for only last April, while I was there, one of the principal mercantile agents, a man of exceptionably fine physique, residing in one of the largest houses by the water-side, with every comfort that could be desired, went down with black-water fever. He was removed to the Nursing Home, where, happily, he recovered, and after a trip to Grand Canary returned to his duties. Two European assistants in another important firm were, however, not so fortunate. They lived not quite so close to the harbour, but still in a good street—both of them were taken sick soon after the black-water patient was attacked, and both died in the same week.

Much consideration has during the last decade been given to the treatment of the sick, although the community of Freetown, as a whole, has not yet realised that prevention is better than cure.

Formerly the fever-stricken European had little skilled attention,

and professional nursing was unobtainable. Now there is a Governmental Nursing Home, which was established in 1899, in the heart of the city. It is intended chiefly for Europeans who are temporarily resident on the West Coast of Africa, and who, when ill, are without the comforts they would have at home. In this Home the patients have not only the benefit of the best medical treatment procurable, but have the inestimable advantage of being nursed by trained European sisters. The place is beautifully kept, and a pleasure to see. Who could have imagined a few years ago that European nurses would ever have been seen engaged in this Good Samaritan work on the pestilential West Coast of Africa? To many in England who, it may be, with grievous forebodings have parted with their nearest and dearest, whom duty or business compels to live for a time in Sierra Leone, it must be a comfort to know that such a nursing home exists, quite apart from the public hospital, in which their friends, if they fall sick, may be as carefully tended as they would be in their own country.

Another haven of mercy is the charming little building called "The Princess Christian Mission Hospital." It stands within the episcopal grounds of Bishop's Court, about a mile and a half from the harbour, and though on a level with the city it is close to the water-side, and consequently receives the fresh breezes from the sea. It can be very easily reached by the very large population of the adjacent quarter, most of whom are Mohammedans.

This delightful little hospital originated with Mrs. Ingham, the wife of Bishop Ingham, now Clerical Home Secretary of the C.M.S. in Salisbury Square. The scheme was based upon her own observations of the needs of the people, and the work has been continued as a Diocesan Institution by Bishop Taylor-Smith, now Chaplain-General of the Forces, and by Dr. Elwin the present Bishop.

There is a Mission doctor, matron, and two trained nursing sisters, all European, and four or five native nurses. The inmates are exclusively of the gentler sex. A few months ago I had the privilege of being shown through the hospital and round the wards by the matron, Sister Everard. They were unfortunately quite full, and I saw native women and children—one a case of sleeping sickness—lying peacefully in their daintily clean beds with their equally white coverlets, nursed by English ladies, a sight, believe me, most touching to behold. Out of doors was tropical Africa, but within were English wards as carefully appointed as in any Cottage Hospital at home. The familiar uniform of the sisters



with their snowy aprons is an irresistible appeal to the visitor, especially if by experience he can form some kind of estimate of what it must be for English women to work every day, in a tropical climate, from six o'clock in the morning until nine at night with only a short mid-day rest.

Nowhere have I seen black and white in such delightful conjunction, for not only are the coloured patients nursed with sisterly kindness, but others who are not patients are also fellow-helpers in the beautiful work of healing, and are wearing the same spotless uniform as the English sisters; so that the hospital is conferring a double benefit on the Colony, and is helping to equip a staff of duly qualified native nurses.

In founding this Mission Hospital, Mrs. Ingham has done a noble Christian work, which will perpetuate her name amongst the benefactors of the suffering natives of Sierra Leone for all time.

All this improved treatment of the sick is most admirable, still it does not go to the root of the matter. It does not, and cannot, touch the native's private compound, to which, in Freetown, as in India, may generally be traced the unhealthy conditions that lead at all times to a very high death-rate and not infrequently to devastating epidemics.

One of the greatest scientific discoveries of the last decade affecting Sierra Leone is undoubtedly the verification of the fact that the germs of African fever are disseminated through inoculation by infected *Anopheles* mosquitoes.

As Dr. Prout has told us, in his most useful and instructive book, "Elementary Hygiene and Sanitation":—"You can protect yourself from malaria by protecting yourself against mosquitoes."

This, however, appears to be a difficult thing to do in the present unsanitary state of Freetown, which encourages the mosquitoes to breed in great numbers; and for myself I must confess that during my recent short stay in Freetown I certainly received visits from a greater number of mosquitoes than I remember to have ever received before; so much so, indeed, that I could not help remarking upon the fact to friends there.

Personally I do not complain, as I appear to be immune from the poison their bites may convey; but, all the same, these little pests are extremely annoying, and I fear that until their breeding grounds are effectually dealt with and destroyed, and a very costly system of main drainage constructed, there can be little hope of any radical and permanent betterment in the health of Freetown.

The climatic diseases and their treatment are, however, so much better understood to-day by the medical profession, that even in the city the chances of decent health and, when sickness occurs, of recovery, are very much higher now than in my early times; but, for all that, the origin of the mysterious sickness known as "black-water fever" remains a puzzle to everybody.

Evidently for Europeans the right thing to do is to sleep out of Freetown on one of the many hills up which the mountain railway winds.

Since the Hill Station has been opened the health of the officials has greatly improved; but I much regret to notice that not one of the mercantile firms has yet erected bungalows for their white employés, although they can obtain ground for building purposes. The health of their staff is, or should be, their first consideration, and it strikes me that, from every point of view, the mercantile firms would do well to follow the example of the Government, which, in building these bungalows, has achieved one of its greatest successes ever made in the Colony.<sup>1</sup>

The European staff of the Sierra Leone railway has been provided with excellent bungalows at Cline Town, two miles to the east of the city. These residences, although lying low, are well segregated, standing in an open, pastoral country close to the mountains, and are so placed that they catch the sea breezes.

We read in the Sierra Leone "*Gazette*," of April 24, 1824, that this ground was then used as a racecourse, and that horse-racing was the favourite pastime, and frequently indulged in. The country immediately adjoining was the principal suburban resort of the wealthier European merchants, who acquired a few acres, which they cleared, enclosed, laid out ornamentally, and built bungalows, from which they could ride or drive into Freetown at their convenience. Some of these places are still in evidence, although mostly surrounded by innumerable small native tenements. Iron horses now run over that land, and the racecourse (called by the natives the "horse race") remains but in name only.

Although it will be gathered from what I have already said that the sanitary conditions of Freetown leave much to be desired, the Government, in its modern system of water-supply, has taken a great and most important step in advance.

In my early days the only water-supply was from private wells and a mountain flow that comes down to a place on the west side

<sup>1</sup> The outlay for the construction of the railway was £34,870; for the residences with their water-supply, £43,633—in all some £78,503.

of Water Street, called "King Jimmi." Most excellent water it is, but some of us remember that to obtain it a special water-carrier had to be included among the servants.

Now what do we find to-day? Why, a plentiful supply brought into one's own private house, and 143 stand-pipes put up through the length and breadth of the city, at which the people can draw as much fine water as they require. This is a tremendous boon to the whole community. The outlay was naturally large—about £28,106; but it was money well expended. The cost was, of course, borne by the Government, but the supply has now been taken over by the Freetown Municipal Council.

The old coaster notices a very great, indeed, an enormous, increase in the shipping. I happened to be in Sierra Leone very soon after the starting of what was then called the new line, the British and African Steam Navigation Company; up till that time the fleet of the African Steamship Company, the old subsidised company, ran only a monthly service. Their boats had a very smart and graceful appearance, as they had clipper-built bows, while the steamers of the new company had straight up and down stems, more convenient, perhaps, for docking, but not so good to look at: they were known by the sobriquet of "colliers"; now the steamers of both lines affect the straight stem, and are amongst the most convenient vessels afloat. The living on board and the comfort generally are now on a very different scale from formerly, and those who remember them in earlier days can hardly fail to congratulate the Companies upon the successful manner in which they have brought their fleets up to the requirements of these progressive times.

I think I am correct in stating that the early steamers were less than a third of the tonnage of those of the present day; and whereas the direct boats now running from Liverpool to Sierra Leone do the journey in ten days, the old boats took from sixteen to eighteen days to accomplish it. Punctuality is now a very strong point, the mail boats starting and arriving, as a rule, almost as accurately to time as the railway. Numbers, of course, have very greatly increased; it is now by no means an uncommon sight to see from six to ten steamers in the harbour at one time.

This increased service of steamers means, of course, a very much better food supply, with imported meat and vegetables, brought out in the refrigerating chambers, and sold at Freetown at reasonable prices.

The putting up of extensive ice-making plant is proving an enormous blessing; ice can now be had daily at quite a cheap rate.



Ice and ice-creams have become popular with the people. To those who, in other days, have almost gone down on their knees to beg even a few morsels from the master of a steamer, the sight of an orthodox ice-cream barrow being drawn about the streets of Freetown is indeed a sight worth seeing. Of course the barrow with its gay awning is stopped every now and again, when it is soon surrounded by a small crowd of boys and girls all clamouring for "one copper" ice-cream, which is quickly handed to them in a small tin basin. The rapidly liquefying contents of the basin the children endeavour to convey to their mouths by their fingers, a task requiring a good deal of patience and perseverance, for, as I could not help observing, it was a feat not particularly easy to perform.

Connected with the ice-making plant is a cold storage dépôt and plant for the making of aerated waters, now very much in demand.

Several of the more important European firms have undergone a marked change for the better. Some are now quite miniature Whiteley's, with plate-glass fronts displaying almost as great a variety of articles as is to be found in Westbourne Grove itself—from the most ordinary requirements of daily domestic use, to the latest and daintiest thing in "flourish-hats"—as the favourite millinery of Freetown ladies is locally called.

So keen is now the competition that there is really no occasion for Europeans to hamper themselves with the old-fashioned impedimenta in the way of innumerable packages of stores and furniture; for practically they can buy in Freetown whatever they may need, even to beds and bedding, and, owing to the keenness of competition, at very reasonable prices.

In all matters of trade Freetown has rapidly grown very much up to date, although in some particulars it lags far behind other Colonies on the West Coast of Africa. For instance, it is still lighted by oil lamps, and has no tram-cars.

As for the Freetown people, everyone wants to live by trade; the whole city is given up to trade—trade that ranges from the great turn-over of the large importing firms, down to the very pettiest street hawking imaginable. This state of things has been growing rapidly, until now on all hands you hear the question, How are all these people to live by trade? As a matter of fact, if a good many of them do not speedily turn their attention to other things—mechanics, agriculture, and so forth—it will not be the question of living, but of starving, for certainly trading is overdone.

A very excellent Institution, which receives liberal grants from the Government, was founded by Bishop Ingham, called the "Technical School," and was opened by Governor Sir F. Cardew in 1896.

The object of this school is to impart a scientific training to boys who had received the usual education of the schools of the Colony. Theoretical and practical training in the building trades and draughtsmanship receive very special attention. There are thirty students at present in the school.

This Institution should be largely patronised by parents having sons to put out in the world, for every steady native who is a skilled mechanic can always command regular and profitable employment, and is not subject to those uncertainties which beset the precarious life of the ordinary petty trader.

Meanwhile there is the wide Hinterland, or, as it is now called, the Protectorate, with its vast indigenous wealth still waiting for the human skill and labour that shall turn its untouched forests to profitable account.

This naturally brings me to the Sierra Leone Government Railway.

The line runs from Freetown to Baiima—220 miles—traversing country nearly due east. The greater part of the Protectorate, especially in a northerly and westerly direction, is not affected by it, and remains practically *in statu quo* in regard to overland transport.

This railway, the first and as yet the only one in the Colony, was only open to its terminus at Baiima in 1905, but it has already effected the most remarkable transformations even in the remote parts of the Protectorate.

It would be quite impossible for me to describe the really extraordinary changes produced by this up-to-date Government railway; even now, although I have travelled by it several times, I cannot yet realise that I am being cheaply and safely carried over the very ground that it formerly took me three or more weeks of discomfort, peril and expense to cover—a distance of 220 miles, that I can now do in a couple of days.

The railway has completed the pacification of the Hinterland. It has penetrated the remote fastnesses of the chiefs who used to be constantly at war in regions they considered inaccessible to the white man. It has brought these regions, with their illimitable natural wealth, into touch with the European markets, and it has afforded new fields for trading operations to numbers of Sierra

Leoneans, and so, to a certain extent, has relieved the congested state of Freetown commerce.

Around the stations along the line branch trading factories have been opened by the large European firms, and consequently the revenue of the Colony has increased at a very remarkable rate. Some idea of what this Government railway has already accomplished in the way of improving the exportations of the two principal articles of produce—palm kernels and palm oil—may be gathered from the fact that whereas, in 1903, only five years ago, the exports of kernels from Freetown are scheduled as being 8,199 tons, they had risen last year to 20,431 tons; while palm oil had risen in the same period from 35,104 to 157,823 gallons: this marvellous increase being mainly attributable to the advantages of the railway communication.

When we consider the extraordinary amount of manual labour that is involved in expressing the oil, and the enormous time that is occupied in breaking the shells of the nuts, one by one by hand, it is difficult to understand how the men, women and children, who do the work, are able to get such large quantities together; but great as these quantities are, they undoubtedly might, and probably in time will be, hugely exceeded when science steps in and relieves the people of such tedious labour, by substituting modern machinery for the primitive methods now in vogue.

Fortunately for us, this is a scientific age, and although there are always to be found those who, when any radical improvement is proposed, will be, in the outset, opposed to leaving the old ruts, it certainly appears to me quite incompatible with progress that an up-to-date railway should be taken by the Government, at an enormous expense, into the midst of the up-country people without at the same time encouraging those people to abandon their slow and wasteful methods of dealing with their principal articles of produce.

We ought not, however, to expect them to be capable of effecting these changes on their own initiative; they can no more do so than they could have conceived the idea of the railway itself.

Modern labour-saving machinery must be taken to them, when, as is manifestly proved by their appreciation of the railway, they will soon realise its advantages, and at once begin to benefit by it. Then, when their time is no longer wasted in cracking bushel after bushel of nuts one by one, they will be able to devote attention to agricultural pursuits, and to the ingathering of the product of the indigenous oil palm from far wider areas than they are now capable of harvesting.



The first day's railway journey, both on the up line and the down, terminates at Bo, 136 miles from Freetown.

The night has to be passed there, which allows the traveller to see something of an entirely new Government Institution, the Bo School for the sons and nominees of Native Chiefs.

This is quite a fresh departure, and one which it is hoped may have the best results when the present pupils come in their turn to be the rulers of their respective tribes. The intention of the school is to educate the boys soundly without attempting to Europeanise them.

The fees for each pupil are £10 per annum, but as it is considered that the education of the boys is a matter affecting the welfare of the various chiefdoms from which they are drawn, these fees may be contributed by the whole chiefdom.

The Government notice of the 22nd of September, 1905, giving an outline of the scheme prepared by the Principal, sets forth that : " Under existing conditions, pupils educated in Freetown invariably return home with a feeling of contempt for their native towns, and even for their nearest relatives. To prevent this both the native teachers and the pupils will be expected to wear country clothing, and their lives outside of school hours will be spent in a small town, the government of which will be upon ordinary native lines."

The teaching consists of the ordinary branches of an English education, together with special and practical training in farming, carpentry, bridge making, road making, and land surveying.

There is no interference with the religious belief of the pupils, but sound ethical teaching is given, and every effort will be made to train them in morals.

The system practised in the school only allows of conversational teaching, all books being strictly put aside for the first two years, the object being to enable the pupils to acquire a fair vocabulary of English words, the meaning of every one being thoroughly understood by them ; so that when they do begin to read, they will do it with an intelligent interest in their lessons, instead of committing words and phrases to memory without having much idea of their meaning. The pidgin-English of the Colony is strictly forbidden.

The school is under a European principal, assisted by three European masters and about a dozen native teachers ; the upkeep of the school for last year, as disclosed in the Blue Book, was £3,036, against which fees were received amounting to £769. The number was 85.

When I had the pleasure of visiting this school in February last, I found a most intelligent set of youngsters, belonging principally to the Timine, Mendi, and Konno tribes, duly installed, and it was quite remarkable to contrast the improvement since my previous visit only some ten months before, in the manner that they had acquired a knowledge of English, and the clear and precise way in which they pronounced their words and expressed their thoughts, considering that the school was only opened on the 1st of March, 1906. Natives have such extraordinarily retentive memories that they, and especially the young ones, very quickly take in and retain a store of information upon any subject in which they are interested. This seems to be a special natural gift, and has very frequently amazed me.

If the aims of this Government school are but partially realised, very great good should be the outcome. Its progress will be exceedingly interesting to watch.

When I last had the pleasure of addressing you, the railway to the distant terminus of Baiima was only just finished, and the Bo School was not in existence. I then remarked that although the railway may do much good, it may also do much harm if the carrying of spirits into the interior and the consequent demoralisation of the natives be not carefully watched by the authorities.

This remark was made when only a small quantity of spirits found its way into the up-country districts; but what do we see to-day? I need not go back so far as 1905, when I spoke upon this subject, but will venture on a comparison between the revenue derived from spirits in 1907 and 1906; and to be perfectly upon the safe side I make a short excerpt from one of the most able statistical reports, certainly within my time, that has ever emanated from the Customs Department of the Colony of Sierra Leone. I allude to the returns for last year that have been so lucidly and interestingly compiled by Mr. A. P. Viret, the Collector of Customs:—

“The duties derived from alcoholic liquors amounted to £93,361, an increase of £19,074 as compared with 1906. The quantities retained for home consumption rose from 392,311 gallons, in 1906, to 510,142 gallons in 1907, or 30·03 per cent.; by far the greater part of the increase occurs under gin and rum. The import duties on alcoholic liquors contributed, in 1907, 46·98 per cent. of the total Customs revenue.”

This discloses a very lamentable condition of affairs to be deeply regretted, because I have only within the last few weeks heard,

upon undoubted authority, that the large consumption of gin and rum in the Protectorate, within the influence of the railway, is already having a degrading effect upon chiefs who formerly were intelligent and useful native rulers.

It is therefore with considerable satisfaction that we heard of the Government having recently put an extra shilling a gallon on the import duty upon spirits, bringing it up to 5s. a gallon, which it is to be hoped will have a salutary effect in modifying the excessive consumption of spirits by the natives; although I am bound to admit that my own experiences in the Sherbro are, that raising the duty by only a small sum does not diminish the liquor traffic.

But when it is remembered that a case containing a dozen small bottles of gin can, or could before the additional duty, be bought for the modest sum of 6s., and a one-gallon demijohn of rum for a similar price, at a distance inland of 150 miles and more from Freetown, it does really seem that some excuse, and a very tangible one, is to be offered on behalf of the people for imbibing a little too freely, when such enormous temptations are thrust upon them.

On my last tour I met for the first time up-country natives carrying palm-leaf hampers entirely packed with bottles of trade gin.

The large increase in customs, from whatever source it may have been derived, has materially contributed to the expansion of the general revenue of the Colony, which the Blue Book states was for last year £359,104, while harking back to 1903, the quinquennial cycle, wherein my comparisons are made, the total revenue for that year amounted to only £237,730; so that the increase is equal to 51·05 per cent., and towards the former revenue—that of 1907—the Protectorate house-tax provided £40,970, and £4,002 was obtained from the issuing of spirit licences. The cost of a spirit licence is £4 a year.

This enormous increase in the consumption of spirits is only for one year; what the figures for the present year may be we cannot yet tell. The question I would now ask is, What effect is this increasing use of spirits likely to have in the near future on the pupils of the Government school at Bo? In that school they will have had an excellent training extending over some years; but on their return home, how long will it take them to acquire a taste for the liquors that have already, in too many instances, demoralised their relatives? Missionaries have often been blamed for the little headway they make; the only wonder to me is that they achieve as much as they do, considering the cruel way in which



they are handicapped by the liquor traffic ; yet, in spite of all discouragement, they still press on.

*The views shown after the reading of the Paper were from the Author's own negatives, supplemented in respect to Freetown and Waterloo from photographs taken and kindly lent by the Rev. R. P. Dougherty, M.A., Principal of the Albert Academy, Freetown, and Mr. H. F. J. Berthoud, of Manchester.*

#### DISCUSSION.

Sir Francis FLEMING, K.C.M.G., a former Governor of Sierra Leone, said there could be few things more gratifying and consoling to one who had served in one of our far distant Colonies than to hear that that Colony was prospering and its people doing well. From the valuable Paper read by Mr. Alldridge they might well come to the conclusion that such was the case in Sierra Leone. Three points seemed to him worthy of attention. The first was that much had been done towards bettering the health of the people who lived there. He himself had always felt that those who lived in the city would have been far better in health and able to perform their duties in a far more satisfactory manner could they have lived on the heights occupied by the troops, and which were now open to Europeans for their residence. The second point which had been referred to, showing the continued prosperity of the Colony, was the improved means of communication between the Colony and the Mother Country, and between Freetown and other portions of the Colony. It was to be hoped that the financial condition of the Colony would continue to improve, and that the means of communication would be extended, so that people might be able to travel not only on the one line that existed to-day but along the far distant spaces at the top of the map. It was all very well to say that distances could be bridged by human thought and space annihilated by the human mind. That was so to a certain extent. But what was required was that people of the Mother Country should mix with those of the Colonies and the people of the Colonies with us, for that was really the only means by which a good understanding could be arrived at. Another point was that of education. We heard it said, "Why take so much trouble in educating the natives of our West African Colonies? They were there to till the soil, to pass their days in a certain way which required not so much education as a knowledge of how to use the spade, erect buildings, and the like." That was an opinion he for one had never endorsed. If

we wished to do away with those practices we Europeans objected to, and in many instances rightly—if we wished ideas of civilisation and advancement to be introduced—we could only accomplish our object by education and by teaching those among whom we went what was right and what was wrong. By all means let the natives govern themselves to a certain extent. The more they carried on local self-government among themselves the better. But let them govern themselves in accordance with the ideas of those who, in many instances at any rate, knew what was best for their interest. When he was Governor the thought struck him that there were three capacities which a Governor in a West African Colony had to combine. In the first place, he was Governor in the ordinary sense of the term; but secondly, he had to act as arbitrator in those little disputes that occasionally arose between the Government and the native chiefs who belonged to what is called the Protectorate. On many occasions he had the opportunity of settling some of these little disputes. The natives came before him and listened attentively, and he did not remember a single occasion when he found them unreasonable, or when they gave an absolute refusal. Another quality a Governor should possess was, to a certain extent, that of diplomatist. Africa was a very big country. We were not the only nation who possessed lands in that continent. It was for us to walk hand-in-hand with others who might be there as well as ourselves, in order to further the progress and the civilisation of the people who lived in those territories. But, above all, let us remember that it was our duty to hold our own. There was a time, and that within the memory of some present, when a proposal was brought forward to the effect that we should practically abandon our West African possessions. Fortunately that time had passed away. It was now acknowledged that by continuing to do what we could for those possessions we should, sooner or later, and he hoped before long, be able to appreciate their value and the enormous importance it was that we should continue to possess them. There were other countries where the climate was better, the scenery more exquisite, the comforts of life more numerous; but he ventured to think there was no country in the world where it was more interesting to work than the West African Colonies; and perhaps no country in the world which really possessed the riches they possessed, but which still, to a certain extent, remained undiscovered.

The Right Rev. Bishop INGHAM said he had the greatest pleasure in standing by the side of Mr. Alldridge, whose hospitality he had received in far-away stations. He was also glad to see

Sir James Hay in the chair. If Sir Frederic Cardew were present also he should almost feel under the influence of the African climate once again. It had been a vast pleasure to him to watch the evolution that had been in progress. There were several reasons why we should always feel an interest in Sierra Leone. Some two or three years after Wilberforce and his associates began their crusade in the House of Commons against the vested interests created by the slave-trade, and in spite of the fact that they had a strong public opinion against them, the idea came into their heads that they would try to procure a spot somewhere in Africa itself where these poor hunted wretches could be saved. The spot which was chosen was Sierra Leone. There was nothing more noble than the record John Clarkson left in his diary that this little movement registered the turning of the tide in the fortunes of the race. The progress, which in God's Providence was impossible up to then, from that time became most remarkable, and a development had gone on all along the line, so that Africa was now simply unrecognisable as an unknown land—a land which was then bleeding from every pore, very much through our fault. Again, Sierra Leone was a spot where the Church Missionary Society, in 1816, began its missionary work, and that, of course, had a peculiar interest to him. The third reason he felt an interest in this place was a personal one, namely, that he was allowed for fourteen years to be Bishop of Sierra Leone. He remembered in a moment of deep depression, while he was bishop, he came in contact with a Secretary of State who said (this was in the early days): "Oh, these West African Colonies; we have got them, we must administer them; but we often wish they were at the bottom of the sea." He was thankful he survived to the day when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain came to the Colonial Office, and said: "A Colony is an estate. If a man has got an estate he should either part with it or develop it. I intend to develop it." From that moment they began to be optimistic in those regions, and that optimism had been thoroughly justified. One word he must say. It was impossible to look at the great roads by which we were making our way into the interior without a certain amount of misgiving. Mr. Alldridge had clearly indicated that there was some ground for that misgiving, and he (the Bishop) earnestly appealed to his hearers to make their influence felt with the Government whenever they possibly could, so as to ensure that the contact we first began to have with Africa at Sierra Leone of a moral kind should be maintained as a moral contact, and to ensure that these great roads should not be used to bring the natives into a bondage far worse than what they had come



out of. The African was not naturally a tippling man, but he could not resist that fire water that no seaman from Europe would allow to touch his palate. It seemed, however, to be considered quite good enough for the black man. It was inspiring to think of the tremendous struggle that was being waged by Bishop Tugwell, who deserved the support of every loyal Briton, in the magnificent stand he was making for the maintenance of moral contact with these peoples along the great roads which were growing in length year by year. It was a problem whether the Government would be able to deal with this matter in this country as they would like. Let them at least show their sincerity by dealing with it out there, and let them be careful to see that we did not destroy the most magnificent trading material that was there provided for us. For these people were born traders, and let us not destroy them in the interests of those who merely wanted to get a speedy revenue and magnificent returns. He rejoiced to see the wisdom with which educative methods were being pursued. It was now no longer true that we were in any main station training black children as though Africa was a huge counting-house wanting an endless number of clerks. We saw the necessity of developing hand and foot, as well as brain and heart. There was one thing he would say, by way of criticism, and that was in regard to the system of ethical training. We did not seem to be able to settle how to give such training even in this country, and he earnestly hoped that behind that ethical training we were giving in Africa would be given the only thing that could make it permanently fruitful, and that was the Divine revelation which had given us light. We wanted to be able to show what it was that we possessed that would be able to lift the people and create in those regions a true civilisation. For these reasons he hoped that behind the ethical training the Government school was giving the boys would be taught the Word of God.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G.) said that he thought they were very much indebted to Mr. Alldridge for his excellent Paper and illustrations, and he moved that they give him a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. ALLDRIDGE thanked the audience for the kindly way they had received his address. To Sir James Hay he could not be sufficiently thankful. It was under that able administrator he first entered the Government service, and he had no doubt that Sir James could have told them how very different travelling about the country in those days was from what it was at the present time. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

This was given and the meeting separated.

## SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 8, 1908, when a Paper on "Oxford and the Empire" was read by Professor Hugh E. Egerton, M.A. (Beit Professor of Colonial History in the University of Oxford). The Hon. T. A. Brassey, a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 19 Fellows had been elected, viz. 5 Resident and 14 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows :

*George Vernon Bowles, Lt.-Colonel Henry Burton, Malcolm W. Galloway, Colonel Wm. Tufnell Keays, Charles Davenport Taylor.*

### Non-Resident Fellows :

*Frederick G. Banks (Uganda), Wm. Walls Bishop (Northern Nigeria), Maung Po Bye, K.S.M. (Burma), William P. Ebbels (Mauritius), Charles E. Gage (Natal), Hugh H. Heatley (British East Africa), William H. K. Horne (Cape Colony), Edmund H. Langston (Natal), Francis R. McDonald (Transvaal), George D. Meudell (Victoria), Lorne W. R. Mulloy (Canada), A. Johnstone Smith (Northern Nigeria), Stanley C. Tomkins, C.M.G. (Uganda), Frederick Unwin (Sierra Leone).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN announced that the Council of the Institute had, at a meeting that afternoon, passed the following resolution :—

"The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G., Agent-General for Tasmania, who was associated with the Institute as one of its Fellows for nearly eighteen years, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. The Council desire to express their most sincere sympathy with Mrs. Dobson and the other members of the family in their sad bereavement."

I am sure you will all join us in this mark of sympathy and regret.

I have been asked as your Chairman to say one or two words as regards the Institute and the purposes it endeavours to serve. Its main purpose is to disseminate information about the Empire, and to afford a meeting-place for inhabitants of the Colonies when they come to this country, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs. I am glad to be able to tell you that in furtherance of that aim the Council at its last meeting passed a resolution admitting all Rhodes scholars, during the time they were in residence at Oxford, to honorary membership of the Institute. Only a few moments before we sat down to dinner Mr. O'Halloran showed me a considerable number of letters showing how much they appreciated this privilege. It is now my duty to call upon Prof. Egerton, who is well known to many of us as having been for years past an earnest student of Imperial and Colonial questions, and those who know what his work has been, when they heard he had been selected to fill the chair which Oxford owes to the munificence of the late Mr. Alfred Beit, felt that Oxford was fortunate in having for the first Professor of Colonial History a man who was absolutely master of his subject.

Professor EGERTON then read his Paper on :—

### OXFORD AND THE EMPIRE.

BEFORE entering upon the subject of my paper, I may be allowed a word of explanation and apology. In the first place, in speaking of Oxford and the Empire, I do not intend to put forward any claim for Oxford to be held the University of the Empire as compared with other Universities. Oxford and Cambridge must always stand on an equal footing ; and, only to instance one other case, the Medical School of Edinburgh has, I believe, answered the needs of students from all parts of the Empire so successfully as to make its supersession neither possible nor desirable.

At the same time the prescient munificence of Mr. Rhodes has given Oxford special duties from an imperial standpoint, which a body with the aims of the Royal Colonial Institute will desire should be adequately fulfilled. But if modern Oxford be a subject which may well occupy the attention of Fellows of this Society I could have wished that its treatment might have been entrusted to hands more competent to do it justice. There are at least two members of your Council who are qualified to speak with authority on this question. It is unpleasant to praise a man to his face, but there may be some here who do not know that our Chairman, after



meeting with success in raising funds for his old college, initiated the appeal for the University which was afterwards taken over by our Chancellor. But in appealing for money Mr. T. A. Brassey put in the forefront that before contributions could be expected proof must be made that the present funds were, so far as possible, being wisely administered; in other words, that Oxford must respond to national, we may add, imperial needs, if she is to receive national and imperial support. Those who know Mr. Brassey will not have to be told that the inquiries he made were by no means perfunctory before he identified himself with this work, and the vigour with which new subjects of study, such as forestry and engineering, are being entered upon proves that he is not likely to be disappointed in his trust. There is another conspicuous member of this society, whose work as organising secretary to the Rhodes Trustees is necessitating a close study of the position and opportunities of Oxford, and whose eloquence could hardly find a worthier theme than that position and those opportunities. As, however, the fates have decreed that the subject should be dealt with by my less powerful pen, I can only crave your indulgence.

From the point of view of those here to-night, two questions need answering. First, what is the character of Modern Oxford, and how far is it worthy to play the imperial role intended for it by Mr. Rhodes? Next, what has been and is going to be the influence upon Oxford exercised by the Rhodes Endowment scheme? It is needless to labour the point that upon the answer to the first question depend consequences of the utmost importance to the Empire at large. Oxford, at the suggestion of a great man, has opened her gates wide. She has perforce to undergo the fierce light of a publicity which is now as wide as the globe. If it should prove and be recognised that she is herself unworthy of her great opportunities, that pilgrims to her shrine are seeking the living among the dead, the shame and the disgrace attaching will not be limited to Oxford alone. Moreover, it is impossible to ignore that the signs of the times are not all favourable. Again, we are hearing demands for yet another Royal Commission, to inquire into the misuse of Oxford's past opportunities; and though, as yet, the demand has not received authoritative backing, the ways of politicians are not to be counted on, and at any moment the cry for a reformed Oxford might become popular, and therefore not to be resisted by politicians waiting on the popular vote. This is not the place nor the occasion to enter into any polemical discussion, and the present moment, when the Chancellor is about to bring forward a scheme of reform

(of which we know nothing save that it includes women graduates), is singularly inopportune for such discussion; but some aspects of the problems relating to modern Oxford must be faced for the purposes of this Paper.

In the first place, let no one suppose the Oxford of to-day to be, so far as University questions are concerned, serenely self-satisfied. On the contrary, the prevailing tone is one of hesitation and expectancy, and, if reforms take time to bring about, it is not so much because the forces of conservatism are strong, as because reformers are generally exclusively occupied with their own particular nostrum, and would prefer that things should remain as they are rather than that nostrum should be relegated to a secondary place.

Nor should exaggerated views be held of the need for reform. Roughly speaking, the main contest lies between those who regard Oxford as almost exclusively a place for the education of young men and those who desire to make it more and more a home for the advancement of research. Closely connected with this division lies the issue between those who care much for the colleges and little for the University; and those to whom the colleges seem tiresome excrescences and the University of all importance. But if this is not an unfair statement of the position between the extremists of either party, it is, I apprehend, not difficult to predict on which side would be the sympathies of a body such as is constituted by the Fellows of this Institute. While not desiring that Oxford should lag behind in the torch race of extending human knowledge, they would say that the training of capable citizens came first and foremost in her programme, and that the advantages which some in this room may have gained from the college system were of greater importance even than that Oxford should offer better facilities for original research, though in reality there is no reason why the two ideals need clash with each other. In fact the majority of moderate reformers recognise the need of further provisions for both ideals, of teaching and of research, nor need we fear that the scales will be unduly weighed down in either direction. Again, some of the criticisms on Oxford which have been recently made would probably not greatly impress you. Thus the burden of the very able letters to the *Times*, 'Oxford and the Nation,' by some Oxford tutors was that the University had betrayed its trust because it had become the University not of the poor and of the labouring classes, but of the rich and the leisured. Different ages and circumstances require such different treatment, and it is so

inexpedient to allow the dead hand to cast its grip over the future that the question of the intentions of the founder becomes of secondary importance. The sole question for us is—What are the present consequences? And here, so long as there is a clear recognition of the principle *la carrière ouverte aux talents*, and so long as a system of scholarships affords a graduated ladder by which the more brilliant pupils from the elementary schools may finally reach the University, we may with a clear conscience defend the present system. The dangers from an educated proletariat, that cannot find remunerative work in the professions, but has been rendered unfit for manual labour by a University training, might well become considerable. We may recognise the excellence and the beauty of the old Scottish system, which has been reproduced under similar conditions elsewhere, under which men combined manual labour during a portion of the year with intellectual development during the other. But such a system must be the product of genuine demand from below, and could not be instituted from above to suit the democratic views of reformers, who are half antiquaries and half visionaries.

There are, however, other counts in the tutors' indictment which do not leave our withers unwrung. Few who know anything of the modern Oxford passman but will admit that his position is hardly one with which an august University has reason to be satisfied. The statement is made that "business men commonly complain that they cannot afford to offer posts to Oxford graduates. They find them unused to regular hours of work, untrained in any scientific labour, listless and uninterested during office hours, and only fully alive in the world of athletics, for the pursuit of which they claim many exemptions as a natural right." If there is any truth in this picture, the evil is one which urgently requires remedy. The passman is naturally not a favourite of the University reformer. Some would openly abolish him. Others more artful would squeeze him out of existence by confronting him with examinations which he was unable to surmount. The better, though more difficult, course would perhaps be to recognise the passman as inevitable, but to subject him to somewhat stricter discipline. Might not the passman pay for his exemption from the strain of reading for honours by some slight surrender of his present practical independence? Instead of the College lecture, when facts are pumped into the passive recipient, might there not be substituted classes in which the undergraduate himself was the active party? Moreover, the system of work for passmen might probably



be improved. The honourman and the passman should up to a certain point advance side by side. They should attend common lectures on the broad elemental principles of the subject in question. Thus a general knowledge of the history of England and of the Empire should surely be given to passmen, while more detailed knowledge of special periods and of the arcana of constitutional history was reserved for those who sought honours.

I shall have another opportunity in connection with the question of the Rhodes scholars to say something of the curiously irresponsible character of the average English undergraduate. It might be contended that the boy who comes fresh from the discipline of a public school should, unless he could show good reason to the contrary, acquire his full emancipation by degrees. Third-year men might stand in a more direct fiduciary relation to the discipline of the College than is customary at present. By means such as these something might perhaps be done to strengthen the weakest link in the chain of Oxford education, and to make the unintellectual passman fitter to face the actualities of what is becoming daily more and more a strenuous life.

I have only time to-night to glance at a few facts regarding the Oxford of to-day which seem of importance for the purposes of my paper. I have touched upon one weak spot. I have now to note a second: the general absence of systematic post-graduate work. Undoubtedly, while Oxford is at a disadvantage in this respect compared with the German and with some of the American Universities, she is deprived of a source of strength. It is, I understand, an unwelcome fact that, in spite of the attractions of the Rhodes foundation, the more advanced students from the American Universities prefer to go to German Universities rather than to Oxford. And why? Because they find in Germany better facilities for post-graduate work. It has, I believe, been suggested by a high authority that the Rhodes scholarships should be more closely connected with the carrying on of research work; but at present Oxford is not fully equipped to meet such a demand. The need for reform in this direction is generally admitted, and the Regius Professor of Modern History, Mr. C. H. Firth, has been especially active in this matter. As is generally the case in this workaday world, the question is largely one of money. It may seem presumptuous for one who has hardly a three years' knowledge of Oxford under present conditions to offer any suggestions; but were it made obligatory for the honour course to be taken in three years, except where honours in a second subject were aimed at, and were

entrance scholarships also limited to three years, except in the above cases, the funds available being allocated to the encouragement of post-graduate work during a further period of one or two years, a great stimulus might be given to such work. There seems a general consensus of opinion that, while much may be said for the examination system as a test not so much of knowledge as of general ability, staying powers, and nerve, the period over which the examination system holds sway is too long, and the amount of knowledge expected too great; and a change which should at once narrow the field of examination and at the same time open new vistas beyond would surely commend itself to many.

I have said something of the weak points of modern Oxford; but let it not be supposed that these in any way balance its merits. You have in Oxford a microcosm of the England of to-day, of which we have no reason to be ashamed. First and foremost, we have in the beauty of our buildings a living record of the wisdom and the gracious piety of past ages, which leaves its impress on the mind of the most careless and irreverent visitor. We have in our College life a system which the Americans are seeking laboriously to engraft upon an alien stock. We have in our College tutors (and coming as an outsider, who has never done a day's tutorial work, I can speak with impartiality) a body of men who, for general ability, for keenness in their work and desire to combine the advancement of learning with the exercise of their routine duties, could hardly find their equals, and assuredly not their superiors, in any other seat of learning. (Many of our most useful men in public life are what they are because of their Oxford tutors.) We have in our undergraduates a body of young men with the typical characteristics of Englishmen; their good nature, their reserve and consequently enigmatic appearance before strangers, their love of the open air and of sport, the carelessness and insouciance, which keeps the English in a scientific age a nation of amateurs, the underlying grit which renders it probable that in spite of his failings the Englishman in the long run will prove not to have been left behind. Whatever are the characteristics of the race, these you may study at your leisure in the Oxford undergraduate.

Such then being modern Oxford, a field for the brain and the hand of the cautious reformer, but not assuredly for the temper and the dynamite of the revolutionist, what effect is going to be wrought upon it by the presence in its midst of the Rhodes scholars? Most observers are agreed that the influence has been already considerable, and remember that the system is only in its beginnings.

Its value to the Empire will greatly depend upon the after career of the present Rhodes scholars. It has been calculated that before many years are over there will be some two thousand men about the world who at the most impressionable period of their lives will have come under the spell of Oxford. It is surely not a rash assumption that the whole point of view of these men regarding many questions will thereby be greatly modified. Thus the consequences of the Rhodes foundation will not only affect Oxford and the American and Colonial Universities, but will very materially affect the Empire at large. The effect upon Oxford of the presence of the Rhodes scholars has already been to promote new studies, to encourage post-graduate work in the form of dissertations, &c., and generally to make easier the road of reform. But it is not merely on the studies of Oxford that the Rhodes foundation will leave its mark. I have already said something concerning the standing puzzle of the passman, and the curious irresponsibility which is characteristic of the average undergraduate. Last year, of over one hundred and sixty Rhodes scholars in residence, only one was reading for a pass degree; and, whilst the Englishman too often drifts aimlessly along, uncertain till the end of his university career as to what is to be his course in life, the Rhodes scholar, I believe, nearly always comes to Oxford with a definite scheme mapped out regarding his future life. The Rhodes scholar is, as a rule, older in years and in many ways more a man of the world than his British contemporary at Oxford; yet he can also learn much from the Englishman which is of real value to him. Whoever has had the privilege of attending one of the annual dinners which are given to the scholars by the Rhodes Trustees must have been struck by the manner in which Americans and Colonials alike bear witness to their sense of obligation for what they have learnt at Oxford. The Englishman requires to be known pretty intimately before his good points come out; but happily, in spite of differences of age, of prejudices, and of manners, college life does produce an intimacy between the men of the allied peoples, which in many cases will doubtless survive the close of life at Oxford. As Dr. Parkin has pointed out, if an Englishman should wish to settle in Canada, how helpful may it prove to him to have already made Canadian friends.

I have spoken of the benefits which Oxford will receive educationally from the Rhodes foundation, but the benefit will not be all on one side. The schools and universities, from which the Rhodes scholars come, will also feel the influence of the new movement.



If Oxford has been rather behindhand in promoting post-graduate work, I understand that other seats of learning have shown a perhaps too eager haste to hurry on to it before the necessary foundations of knowledge had been securely laid. I have been told on high authority that the necessity to fulfil the requirements of Oxford will make for greater accuracy and definiteness of knowledge throughout the English-speaking world. Whether or not a particular study is worth pursuing may be a matter for controversy; but that, if it is pursued, a slovenly slipshod knowledge is worse than ignorance is a truth, which, I am told, has in the stress of competing studies been sometimes forgotten. Especially in the matter of Latin and Greek the needs of the future Rhodes scholars may help to maintain a standard which in the past has been perhaps sacrificed.

Yet such things as the educational improvement of Oxford or other seats of learning will of necessity seem to many in this room of secondary interest compared with the main question—What effect will the coming of the Rhodes scholars have upon (what we must now call) the international relations of the various portions of the Empire? In this connection I would recall to your minds some words of the eminent Victorian statesman and judge, Chief Justice Higinbotham. Higinbotham was, you know, a strong Radical, with a violent *animus* against the Colonial Office, but he was none the less a true Imperialist. In 1893 he admitted that, if there was no very active feeling in favour of separation in Australia, there was no very strong sentiment amongst the younger generation in favour of keeping the British connection. This he attributed to the ignorance of England amongst the young Colonials, who, he thought, would look at matters differently if they could all have the advantage of a trip to the Old Country. The Rhodes foundation does not of course secure that such visits should be general, but we must remember that the visitors sent are in their way picked men; and we may hope that some of them, at least, will become the makers of public opinion in their own countries. A man educated at Oxford, who has come under the spell of its perennial beauty, who has made intimate friendships with Englishmen, and for two or three years has recognised Oxford as his second home, may in the future come to criticise British policy; but, as an opponent, his point of view will be wholly different from that of the mere outsider. On the steamer on which I returned from Canada this summer there was a little Canadian boy consumed with a holy

horror and contempt for England and Englishmen. After an ineffectual attempt to reach Liverpool on the Friday night we were too late for the Customs people and had to anchor outside the harbour. The boy took it into his head that this action was owing to the pusillanimity of Englishmen and that it could not have happened outside a Canadian port. My friend was, I think, going to an English private school, and we may be quite at our ease with regard to his future state of mind on imperial questions. But supposing that he had never stirred out of Canada, and supposing such a boy is representative of hundreds and thousands more, do you think that even an imperial penny post and cheap English magazines are going to break down that wall of prejudice? No, the fresh air of personal contact can alone clear the cobwebs of misunderstandings and prejudice which germinate in the stuffy chambers of isolation and ignorance. If an imperial conference, at four or five years' interval, does good by promoting personal contact and intercourse between statesmen, whose political creeds have become firmly crystallised, and who, perforce, have one eye directed upon the political gallery at home, what will be the effect of such intercourse when mind goes out to mind in the free give and take of college intimacy? In whatever directions Mr. Rhodes may have shown himself a cynic, on the subject of Oxford, at least, he had the faith and trust of a little child; but in the twentieth century it is still true that faith can remove mountains; while, just because much is demanded of her, Oxford may be able to rise to the heights of the future opened out, and to become the nursing mother of the elect of the kindred peoples.

I have spoken of some questions regarding Oxford education, and I have considered a few of the consequences that may follow the Rhodes foundation; it remains to say a few words respecting my own particular work at Oxford. Towards the close of 1905 the late Mr. Alfred Beit endowed a professorship and lectureship in colonial history. He also provided funds for the purchase of books and for an annual prize for an essay on some subject connected with colonial history. The task of one who inaugurates a new subject of study at a place like Oxford, where the curriculum is already loaded to the full, is one of difficulty, and I am deeply conscious of defects in myself that make the task yet more difficult; at the same time some advance has been made in a direction we all here desire to travel. It is something that the University should have solemnly recognised among its subjects of study a side of English history which has been too much neglected by English historians.

It is something that lectures on colonial history are being delivered, the attendance at which, though not large, proves that they are meeting a felt want, and, it should be noted, this attendance is mainly of Englishmen, not of Colonials, coming to hear what may be familiar. It is something that, amongst the ten special subjects, from which the student in the history school selects one for study from original authorities, is now included the evolution of Canadian self-government, a study almost indispensable for whoever would understand the constitution of the Empire. It may be a matter for regret that a colonial historian was not at the time available to occupy my chair, but I have as my assistant and most loyal coadjutor, Mr. W. L. Grant, who, though he is now earning as an author an independent reputation, will be best known to many in this room as the son of that great and good man, Principal Grant. In the field of history, at least, we may drop individual feelings as Englishmen, Canadians, or Australians, and approach its problems with the single-hearted aim of arriving at the truth. In that storehouse of historical material, the Canadian archives at Ottawa, there is a vast amount of documentary matter awaiting sifting and treatment. Already one late Rhodes scholar is devoting himself to this most useful work. I have already spoken of the Rhodes scholars in their personal capacity as missionaries of the Pan-Britannic idea; perhaps they may play their part in founding a school of imperial history which shall arise above the prejudices and passions of particular localities.

In the general prospect before us, social and political, there are no doubt grounds for anxiety. It has been my good fortune to deal with a subject on which a tone of optimism may with confidence be adopted. Oxford, we may be sure, has before her many and many generations of vigorous life. Her position as an omphalus of the Empire has been secured to her; and it only remains to make wise use of the goodly heritage intrusted to her hands. That she will rise to the height of her imperial responsibilities, that she will make good her claim to be the ruler of ten cities, must be the fervent prayer of every loyal Oxonian.

Farewell! for whether we be young or old,  
Thou dost remain, but we shall pass away;  
Time shall against himself thy house uphold  
And build thy sanctuary from decay;  
Children unborn shall be thy pride and stay.  
May earth protect thee and thy sons be true,  
And God with heavenly food thy life renew,  
Thy pleasure and thy grace from day to day.



## DISCUSSION.

THE CHAIRMAN (The Hon. T. A. Brassey) : It is a great pleasure to me to have been asked to preside on this occasion, because I owe to Oxford some of the happiest years of my life, and because I have devoted a large part of my life to the study of Imperial problems. The foundation of Mr. Rhodes has made Oxford in a certain sense the University of the Empire. It also made it incumbent on Oxford to bring her old institutions up to the mark, and to make every endeavour to meet the needs thus imposed upon her. The University was unable to do this from her own resources, but, thanks to the liberality of Mr. Beit who founded the chair of Colonial History, thanks to what Sir Julius Wernher, Mr. Astor and others have done, thanks to the liberality of many colleges, and thanks in some degree, but not in so great a degree as I should have wished, to those who, like myself, were educated at Oxford, many of those needs have been met, or are in course of being met. The better teaching of English has been provided for by the Goldsmiths' Company. Sir Julius Wernher has recently done something for the better teaching of modern languages. An electrical laboratory is in course of being built, owing to the munificence of the Drapers' Company, and a professorship of engineering has been established during the present year from funds raised for the purpose. Thus many people have thrown themselves with vigour into the task of making Oxford equal to the needs imposed upon her by the advent of Rhodes' scholars. Why? I will speak for myself. Because I look upon Oxford men to do much, in the not far distant future, to solve the problems with which the Empire is face to face to-day. There is to be an important meeting of the United Service Institution to-morrow afternoon (December 9), under the Chairmanship of a late First Lord of the Admiralty, to discuss the two-power standard for our Navy, which has been recently accepted by the Government. It is held that the British Navy (I am glad to say) must be equal to the two next strongest navies in the world. These are the navies of Germany and the United States. Can anyone who gives serious consideration to the question suppose that the taxable resources of the United Kingdom, burdened, as they are to be, from January 1 next with a heavy and uncertain charge for old-age pensions, are sufficient to maintain a navy equal to those of Germany and the United States? Fresh sources of revenue may be tapped; a greater resort may be had to indirect taxation on the lines recommended by Sir Robert Giffin. But, in any case, it

seems to me certain that in the not far distant future the resources of the whole Empire must be drawn upon if our naval supremacy is to be maintained. If the outlying portions of the Empire are ever called upon to contribute to the general naval defence of the Empire, they must, in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, be called to our councils. That is impossible under present conditions, while the Imperial Parliament is charged not only with the government of the Empire, but with the government of the United Kingdom, and with what are often paltry details of government in the several counties of the United Kingdom. The congestion of business in Parliament has become intolerable. Ill-considered measures—often with some of the more important provisions not discussed at all—are forced through the House of Commons by the drastic use of the Closure, which was so severely condemned by the present Prime Minister when out of office, and which is now apparently accepted by the leaders of both parties as inevitable. A proposal has recently been made by Lord Rosebery's committee for the reform of the House of Lords. It seems to me (without expressing any opinion on the scheme) that those who have watched the history of the first few sessions from outside will certainly be of opinion that the House of Commons is still more in need of reform than the House of Lords; that the Mother of Parliaments has become one of the most inefficient legislative machines in the world. The problems of defence and of Imperial Government are the most important with which statesmen of the future have to deal. Whether the remedy in the case of Imperial Government is to be found, as I have so often urged, in the creation of subordinate authorities on Canadian lines to deal with the internal affairs of the several countries of the United Kingdom it would be out of place to discuss to-night; but I may say I am glad to note that the development of the Canadian constitution has been recently included amongst the special subjects which may be taken for the honour degree in history. I have ventured to dwell on these matters for a moment because, as I have said, I look to young Oxford men now being trained under you, Professor Egerton, to aid in the solution of the problems that are before us and to help us to keep this great Empire of ours united.

MR. A. L. SMITH (Dean of Balliol College): Mr. Brassey knows that everyone in Oxford would, as far as lies in his power, be glad to obey his commands. He owes something to Oxford as others do, but nobody has ever done more to repay the debt. It is not merely what he has done for the University, but the example of

loyalty he has inspired in others. But though we know this well at Oxford, I doubt if it is realised as well as it deserves to be in the outer world. I do not think that in Oxford we are in the least afraid of criticism. Personally I rather welcome it, for I think we want a great deal more criticism and outside knowledge and interest in the place than we get. It may be this is a little mis-directed sometimes, but even that may have its uses. I remember a meeting at Oxford to which some hundreds of workmen had come, and they were going to listen to a speech from Mr. Jowett, who was a most venerable figure, with silvery hair and peach-like bloom of complexion. As soon as he got up someone was heard to say: "I bet it has taken many a bottle of port to get that colour up." I do not complain of that suggestion, nor that others come to Oxford with the notion that it is made up wholly of Toryism that would have been out of date before the days of 1832, and others with the notion that it is permeated with High Churchism or Socialism or Buddhism. There are those things represented, and so is even the port wine. But none of them exclusively. I say we welcome criticism. The only thing which really occurred to me in listening to the Paper was that Mr. Egerton was too merciful to one thing Oxford does suffer from, and that is a thing which outside criticism can do a good deal to cure—I mean a sort of suspicion or incapacity of initiative in itself. What we want really is some greater initiative and stirring. Mr. Egerton has been generous enough to acknowledge his debt to Mr. Grant, and I am glad to welcome that tribute to an old member of my own College; but Mr. Egerton must not allow, and Mr. Grant would not allow, an undue share of praise to be given to Mr. Grant alone. I may say that, even since Mr. Egerton's Paper was in print, certain changes have taken place in the direction he has suggested. He speaks of the College lecture, "when facts are pumped into the passing recipient," and suggests that the system of work for passmen might probably be improved. I may say we are quite aware of that, and some steps in a tentative way have been taken which may lead to some change in this direction. About post-graduate work I agree, and a scheme with that object has not only been voted and passed, but funds for one department of it have in the last few days been forthcoming, owing to the generosity of the Rhodes Trustees. I think one of the things in which we may hope for immediate advance in the future would be in the equipment of a real law school, fit to compare with Harvard; but, in the presence of Sir William Anson and Sir Thomas Raleigh, I am perhaps indis-



creet in offering that suggestion. Mr. Egerton referred to the old Scotch system under which men combine manual labour with intellectual development. Such a system, he says, must be the product of genuine demand from below. I may say that in the last few days a report issued by a committee of which I had the honour to be a member for the further education of workers has exactly answered that demand; at any rate the scheme, whether it proves feasible or not, will depend on the kind of support given by colleges and great labour organisations. Knowing the Oxford system as an Oxford College tutor must do—for he is the man under the motor who knows what makes it go and where it wants repairing—I am struck with the extraordinary fairness and wide range of Mr. Egerton's Paper. Those of us, I will not say those who want to play the part of reformers, but those who wish to keep an open mind to things going on in the outer world, can only have our hands strengthened by discussions such as this before such an important audience.

Sir William ANSON, Bart., M.P.: It seems a bold thing to endeavour to find a few words to say in addition to the very comprehensive address we have heard from Mr. Egerton, with the practical commentary we have had from Mr. Smith. But there are some things which have occurred to me. It was a remarkable idea of Mr. Rhodes—an illustration of that curious character compounded of romance and business capacity—that induced him to found these scholarships, and so make Oxford, what it must in these circumstances become, an Imperial University. There was another thing which he would probably, if he had lived, have considered, and that was, having sent these men from all parts of the Empire and from Germany and the United States to learn what they wanted to learn in Oxford, it was desirable to make sure that when they got there they would find what they wanted, and the advent of the Rhodes scholars has brought home to us the fact that Oxford could not offer all that the students in various parts of the Empire might reasonably expect to find. We wanted the means to establish various forms of study, and this is now in course of fulfilment owing to the energy with which Mr. Brassey set on foot the fund which is now gathering in volume, which has been developed by our most energetic Chancellor, and which I may say as one of the trustees, under the vice-chairmanship of Lord Balfour, is, I think, being used to meet the pressing demands of study on various lines in the Oxford of to-day. Apart from this, I think Mr. Rhodes' great endowment would have done a great deal for Oxford

and for the Empire. It is a desirable thing that the Colonist should come into contact with the historic past as he meets it in Oxford—that he should realise that the history of the English-speaking race did not begin when the Colony from which he comes was first conquered or settled; but that there were Englishmen before, who have contributed something to the material and intellectual conditions under which he lives. It is also of advantage that he should be planted, as I may say, in the middle of things; that he should realise that the centre of the political life of the world is not always in the Colony from which he comes. We all believe the place in which we are living is the most important spot in the universe. But, after all, London is a greater centre of political and commercial life than even the most important town of the Colonies, and Oxford is getting more and more into immediate contact with London, and may be said to share the bustle of life as imparted by London visitors at the week-end. Therefore the Rhodes scholar learns something of the past and of the present which he might not have acquired in his own Colony. And also he gets what Oxford and Cambridge alone can give—the charm and companionship of college life. But I will say something on the other side. I think we shall have a great deal to gain from the presence of Rhodes scholars. Mr. Egerton has touched kindly on the shortcomings of Oxford passmen and a habit of the English character in the direction of amateurism. It will be a great advantage to us to have a number of men who come with the serious intention of learning something, not merely as students, because, under the wise provisions of Mr. Rhodes, they are selected not merely for their intellectual capacity, but because they are good fellows, and, therefore, we shall have among us men who can throw themselves into the social life of Oxford, and who at the same time have always in view the serious business of life. We can see the effect of the Rhodes scholars in various ways. They distinguish themselves highly in the University and College examinations, and you have only to look at the composition of the University football team to see how in other directions they contribute substantially to the general well-being of the University. Then comes the question of the actual studies of the place. I hope that we shall never forget that Oxford has to teach the scientific side and not the practical work which is the outcome of the various studies it is designed to promote. It must teach science and not technology. If it teaches law you must not expect it to turn out legal practitioners. In medicine we do not expect our men to

dispense with walking the hospital, though we can teach them the scientific side. In all these matters our business is with the principles of things. Mr. Egerton has spoken of research and the importance of post-graduate study. Something too much is made nowadays of a young man doing what is called a piece of original work. We have a great deal of printed matter poured forth upon us daily, almost hourly, and to have a number of somewhat crude monographs, produced by the student who is eager to show he has the spirit of a researcher, would not, I think, be a benefit either to the researcher or to the human race. What we really want is that a man should understand the advantage of going to original authorities—that he should know when he has got to the bed rock of fact in any subject he is studying, and that he should be able to assist those who can make a full use of the knowledge supplied by doing the necessary drudgery which the researcher must do. And I would suggest that it would be a great advantage if our professors encouraged post-graduate study by turning on their students to do little bits of work which the professor might have otherwise to do himself, but which could be equally well done by younger men on whose accuracy and conscientiousness he could rely. In that way he would develop post-graduate study on sound lines. Mr. Smith spoke of the importance of developing a school of law. A great many of the Rhodes scholars do study law, and I think their studies will go a long way to develop the area of our work in law at the Universities, and possibly lead to the production of text-books which may help to promote the advance of the study of law in principle and in practice. There is another side of that kind of work in which I think the presence of these scholars may help us. The Colonies are constantly trying political experiments—offering object lessons in political science, and the study of political science, I think, may be developed more briskly by the presence of these students, and as it is developed the lessons of the past in politics may be brought home to them. Mr. Brassey has alluded very feelingly to the present incapacity of the House of Commons for doing any work. It is a difficulty daily brought home to me; but these questions as to the relations of one part of a legislative assembly to another, the mode in which the business of a nation can best be conducted by the Legislature, or by the executive—all these are matters for interesting and laborious comparison of one constitution with another, one Colonial constitution with another, as well as with constitutions of other States, and on these lines I believe we may,



by developing political history and political science, assist ourselves and the students who come to us. I desire to express my sense of the value of these scholarships to the University to which I belong, and I hope they may make Oxford more than ever an intellectual centre to which Englishmen may look with pride.

Sir Thomas RALEIGH, K.C.S.I. : My experience of Oxford and the Empire is in one point exceptional. After taking my degree I resided in Oxford for twelve years as a don, passing successive generations of young men through the routine studies of the place and testing their capacity in the examination schools. After an interval of years, and by a series of surprising accidents, I found myself a member of Council in India, and was thus able to test and follow up my own work in a way few teachers are able to do, because in many of the most important departments of the Civil Service in India I found old Balliol men, pupils of my own. This I think has given me a fairly clear notion of the relations which Oxford bears to the Empire and what the Empire owes to Oxford. I went to India with some serious doubts on the subject of written examinations, and especially as to the sufficiency of examinations for choosing men who will take responsible positions in life. These doubts were rather strengthened by my experience there, and I should like to see this whole question of examination further considered by practical people. Mr. Rhodes had some vision of that when he wrote those remarkable provisions of his will under which a man is tested, not only by what he can do in a few hours' examination, but by his total record, character, and achievements. Without entering at length into questions of curriculum and standards, I allow myself one general remark. We must all realise the great change that has passed over higher education in England in the nineteenth century. Our schools and universities made their reputation when England, if richer than her neighbours, was still a comparatively poor country. Her schools and universities were for poor men. All that has been changed, not by a deliberate policy, but simply by the increasing wealth of the country. The public schools are now very elaborate, very admirable, and extremely expensive institutions. One of the results of the present system is that students are kept at school too long. In the old days men came to Oxford at fifteen; at seventeen they were rather older than the ordinary freshman; now our pupils are nineteen when they matriculate. I think before nineteen a man should be encouraged to strike out a more independent line of effort and study for himself, and then with that view we should encourage young men to think of

their vocation in life at a reasonably early period. Now the effect of our existing customs is, I think, in many cases rather unfavourable. Men are kept under rule and discipline too long. It is bad also for the University, because it makes necessary that terrible regular round of tutorial work which is the bane of Oxford regarded as a place where a man may prepare for his career in life. I think the whole problem is well worth the consideration, not only of those engaged in University work: it interests us all as citizens because the quality of the men we send to distant parts of the Empire is of vital importance to us. Our credit depends on them. We know that if any ideals and aspirations we have are ever to take form and reality it can only be by sending to India our very best men, and by putting them through the best training for practical life. Like many subjects of His Majesty, I have had occasion during my life to change my home a good many times, but there are two homes nearer to my affections than the others—Oxford and India. If I had no other reason for being an Imperialist, I should be willing to work for the stability and continuance of our great political system, because, if we could succeed in making that system permanent and effective, the bond of union between Oxford and the Empire will never be severed or impaired.

Dr. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G.: I would, in the first place, congratulate Mr. Egerton on his admirable Paper, and also this audience on having had three distinguished and experienced men to speak to them on University problems, a privilege we cannot value too highly. I am one of those who have such a reverence for Oxford—a reverence that has increased as years have gone by—that I feel extreme difficulty in venturing to suggest any improvement; and yet I do not think Sir William Anson or Mr. Smith or Sir Thomas Raleigh would think I was doing my duty if I did not give them a little of the outside point of view as it appears to one who has had to pick out these Rhodes scholars, to bring them there, and to keep in touch with their thoughts and feelings with a view to the careers they are to have afterwards. Various speakers have spoken of the possibility of what they call the reform of Oxford. I should prefer the word "reorganisation." But if I were asked by any commission or any body of Oxford people to come and give my experience and say what I thought of some of the things that were coming in view as the result of some of the young Colonial students coming from all corners of the world, I think I could say in a rather definite form what changes would be most useful. The theme of Oxford and the Empire represents a very real thing and not a fanciful

connection. In commerce we have the pressure of this outside Empire; in politics also, and in the Church. The influence is being felt in every way, and everybody is trying to adapt himself to new national conditions. It seems to me there is an immense opportunity before Oxford. What are the lines most evident? We know Oxford has already a distinguished law school, but is it an Imperial law school, and will anything short of that satisfy the conditions which have arisen? Sir William Anson has said Oxford's business is to deal with the science of law, and I may say that one of the most distinguished young Americans who has been there said to me he was satisfied that for American practice and what he got in law at Oxford was as good as he could get anywhere. But you must remember the range of law in this Empire. There is our old ordinary English civil and criminal law; we have in Canada the French civil law; in Africa there is the Roman-Dutch law; and Mr. Haldane mentioned the other day that the judges of the Privy Council have sometimes to decide important cases from interpretation of a passage in the Koran. What seems to me to be the great ideal Oxford should hold before itself is that a man coming from any part of this Empire should get the particular study of law he requires for his part of the Empire more perfectly than he could get it anywhere else. I believe most of the material for doing this exists in Oxford to-day, and I would direct the Chairman's attention to that consideration as one which ought to be kept in the very forefront by those who are applying the new funds now being raised. With regard to history, there is now a great school of history at Oxford. Nowhere could an ordinary student get more careful training on certain definite lines. But the Colonies need men trained to scientific treatment of historical documents. In Canada I was told the other day by Lord Grey that he considered some of the most important work in Canada was being done in the archives at Ottawa, work upon which the Canadian Government are spending a large sum of money in order to save the material for history which the country possesses. One of our Rhodes scholars has gone there to assist Dr. Doughty in his work. I would like to have Oxford aim at and accept the position of Imperial teacher of history, and send men trained to deal with historical documents to every Colony of the Empire. It will be of immense importance some day that we should have men like that. It is, indeed, worthy of reflection in this connection that we have in this Institute the very best Colonial library in the world, and that we have just made 78 Rhodes scholars honorary fellows, and I would suggest that if we could connect



Professor Egerton's work and the work of this Institute, and with them in some way the work of arranging the archives of our various Colonies, it would be a splendid ideal to hold before us. Again, what nation in the world has ever required or made such demands for a great school of geography as our Empire? I cannot conceive any line of development which would offer a better ambition to Oxford than that of sending out trained geographers to deal with the vast problems before us. Dr. Herbertson is doing a large work already, but he should be put in a way to equip a strong Imperial school of geography. We all know what Oxford has done in the past in the matter of classical languages, but there are other things besides; and what nation in the world has there ever been which has more need of having its higher and upper classes thoroughly trained in modern and Oriental languages than those of the British nation? We come in contact with every nation of the world, but how many young men could you pick out at Oxford who speak four or five languages as well-trained young Germans do? The Germans get ahead of us in commerce chiefly because of their superior knowledge of languages. I know no country so well situated as England, and no centre so well equipped as Oxford, for having a thorough establishment for the teaching of modern and Oriental languages. Our "ruling class" have to go there for the public services, but if they do not take the trouble to learn the languages of the countries with which they have to deal they scarcely deserve to be a ruling class. Another thing: I was much struck in Washington recently to find a growing feeling in favour of establishing a school of the science of government; but is there any place which could possibly compare with Oxford, lying immediately beside the seat of British government and with students from every country of the Empire—countries where every kind of constitutional experiment is in process of being worked out—is there, I say, any place so suitable for the foundation of a great school of political science and of government? Sir William Anson says that, had Mr. Rhodes lived a little longer, he must have reflected that, in sending this great body of students to Oxford, he should also have devised the means by which their wants could be supplied. Mr. Rhodes was right, and so far I think Sir William Anson wrong. Mr. Rhodes said frankly, "My idea is merely an example." You must not think that because one great man has been generous he has touched the end of generosity, and so we must not live on the liberality and generosity of Mr. Rhodes altogether, but appeal to other rich men to meet the necessity which has arisen through the splendid

example he has set. Surely there is more than one great Imperialist in the world? I have had some experience in dealing with institutions and raising money for them, and I say, if you project a big ideal, and if Oxford to-day were to accept the rôle of an Imperial University and say, "We are going to establish the best Imperial law school, the best schools of geography and languages and government the world has ever known," I believe the British world would rise up to assist her forward with the ideal. If you are going to wait until you have everything endowed in perpetuity I do not believe you will ever accomplish the object. If Oxford, I say, will openly and frankly, under the inspiration of Mr. Rhodes, accept the ideal of a great Imperial University, I believe the means would come naturally of themselves to forward that great work.

MR. W. L. GRANT: I find myself in rather an awkward position because Mr. Egerton is professor of Colonial history and I am his humble and obedient assistant. I am reminded that a certain caliph divided the books in the library at Alexandria into two classes. "If," he said, "they agree with the Koran, they are useless, and if they disagree they are wicked; in neither case are they needed, so burn them." In the same way, if I agree with Mr. Egerton I shall be superfluous, and if I disagree I shall certainly be wrong. However, I venture to make two remarks. Of the 189 Rhodes scholars only seventy-eight come from British Colonies; in other words, less than one-half are British subjects. A certain number of others—fifteen—are German subjects, but more than half are from the United States. Some people will try to explain away those figures. Some will say Mr. Rhodes did not know how many States there were in the American Union, and that he would have been much surprised had he seen his scheme work out in this way. I do not know, but from all I can read Mr. Rhodes was a man who in a very busy life kept up to a surprising extent his historical reading, and should not wonder if he knew the number of States in the American Union at least as clearly as any of his critics. At any rate, he knew there was an American nation, and he obviously intended a certain number of American Rhodes scholars to come. This being so, you will have to change the ordinary meaning of the word Imperial as applied to Oxford. The ideal of Mr. Rhodes, so far as I can see, was even wider. It included not only the British Empire, but also every part of the world where the British language is spoken; and

When the vision he foresaw,  
Splendid and whole shall rise,

you will find that vision was wider than even the Empire—was as wide as the dream of Chatham—nothing less than a great union of the whole English-speaking race keeping the peace of the world. Dr. Parkin would, I am sure, like to improve the calibre of the Rhodes scholars. Now I should be the first to admit that that calibre is extraordinarily good. Of course they don't all quite live up to the testimonials sent from some of the Western States—as, for instance, “He is the whitest soul in all our States;” and again, “No Roman mother ever bore such a boy.” At the same time, they do attain a very high level. Yet that level could in some places be improved, and I should like to advertise for a moment my own little nostrum. It may seem an academic remedy, but I do think it would do a great deal to improve the quality of the Rhodes scholars if the University of Oxford allowed to become optional the silly little examination in Greek at Responsions which is now compulsory. An exception is made already in favour of certain Oriental scholars: why not in this case? Not one in ten of the Colonial and American young men, in other ways suitable for Rhodes scholarships, study Greek, and many are thus compelled either to withdraw from the competition, or to waste their time in cramming up a few scraps of a language useless to them in their future studies. Nothing would so directly improve the calibre of the Rhodes scholars, good as it is, as to get the University to make optional for Colonial and American students this particular examination.

The CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to Professor Egerton for his Address.

Professor EGERTON: I am extremely obliged to you for your kindness in passing this vote of thanks. When I undertook this Paper I did so with the idea that, whatever might be its shortcomings, they would be redeemed by the interest of the subsequent discussion; and I think that my expectation has been amply fulfilled, for we could not have had a more interesting discussion. At the same time, it has not been directed against points in my Paper, so that there is no occasion for me to trouble you with further remarks.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brassey for presiding.



### THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, when a Paper on "Rhodesia and its Agricultural Possibilities" was read by Professor Robert Wallace, F.L.S., F.R.S.E. (Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh). The Most Hon. the Marquess of Winchester presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 28 Fellows had been elected, viz. 12 Resident and 16 Non-Resident.

#### Resident Fellows :

*Ralph Sturt Bond, Channing Esdaile, Wilfred Gale, Alfred H. Harrison, Cecil Headlam, M.A., Stanley Mylius, Lord Richard P. Nevill, Sir Ernest A. Northcote, Jonathan Pickering, Edward Salmon, Sir Edward A. Sassoon, Bart., M.P., Ernest H. Turnbull.*

#### Non-Resident Fellows :

*Henry O. Barnard, A.C.H., F.R.A.S. (Ceylon), His Excellency Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Governor of South Australia), C. A. La Touche Brough (Fiji), Alan C. W. Ferguson, B.A. (Ceylon), Donald F. Foster (Gold Coast Colony), Arthur C. Hammond (Natal), Commander John G. Heugh, R.N., D.S.O. (China), Alexander B. Joske (Fiji), Louis F. Lezard (Cape Colony), George Vernon Lockett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E. (British Columbia), R. McIlwaine (Rhodesia); W. Goodenough Sharp (West Africa), Wilfred Stalker (Papua), George D. Templer (Ceylon), C. A. Werdmuller (Orange River Colony), Frank V. Worthington (North-Western Rhodesia).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The names of Mr. F. H. Dangar, on behalf of the Council, and Mr. W. F. Courthope, on behalf of the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Honorary Auditors of the Accounts for the past year in accordance with Rule 48.

THE CHAIRMAN stated that he had received a letter from the Duke of Abercorn, President of the British South Africa Company, who expressed great regret that illness would deprive him of the pleasure of listening to Professor Wallace's lecture, especially as it dealt with a subject of such great importance to the future of Rhodesia, and also from hearing the interesting and valuable discussion which he was sure would follow the lecture. His Grace added

that he considered the agricultural possibilities of Rhodesia to be magnificent. The Chairman then called on Professor Wallace to read his Paper on

#### RHODESIA AND ITS AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

WHEN the British South Africa Company in 1889 acquired by Royal Charter its patent to occupy and govern Rhodesia the area of the country was provisionally estimated at 750,000 square miles, but the actual extent since the delimitation of the Portuguese frontier on the West has been less than 440,000 square miles : made up of North-Eastern Rhodesia, estimated at 109,000, and North-Western Rhodesia at 182,000 square miles, together with Southern Rhodesia with 148,575 square miles. Even in its reduced dimensions the territory is a magnificent heritage wrested from barbarism by the enterprise and foresight of Cecil Rhodes and brought under the civilising influence of the British Imperial Crown.

It is to Southern Rhodesia, which comprises about one third of the whole, and is separated from the Northern provinces by the river Zambesi, that special attention will be drawn to-night, because it was to that province I paid a visit of agricultural investigation by instruction of the British South Africa Company during the months of July and August of last year, when every facility was provided so that the best use could be made of the available time to see representative samples of everything which fell within the sphere of the proposed survey. Excursions were organised from the two capital centres. From Bulawayo, erected on the site of Lobengula's Royal Kraal, with in 1907 a white population of 3,502, Matabeleland was inspected, and from Salisbury, with its 1,685 whites, Mashonaland.

The altitude of the great central plateau on which Rhodesia rests ranges from 3,500 to 6,000 feet above sea level. There are depressions great and small in the river valleys, and there are a few low local mountain ranges, besides a section of the great mountain midrib of South and Central Africa familiar to all in the earlier settled regions by the name of the Drakensberg Mountains. This range forms the eastern boundary of Southern Rhodesia in the mountainous country of Mafeking and Inyanga, both noted for the sweetness of their pasture and for their special suitability to woolled sheep. Being south of the Equator the seasons in Rhodesia are the reverse of our own. During this dead month of winter Rhodesia is experiencing the counterpart of our July. But the climate of this most delightful of all the tropical countries I have visited is not

only moderated by its elevated position, but tempered by the six hot months—*i.e.* from about the end of October till the beginning of April—being also the wet months. During this period most of the crops which are essentially tropical are grown without any call for artificial watering, but the crops of more temperate climes can be raised during winter by aid of irrigation or by taking the opportunity to plant them on damp hollows too wet for cultivation, or for the growth of crops in the wet season. By these means wheat, which would be completely destroyed by rust at any other period of the year, can be successfully raised on restricted areas.

The course of the trunk line of railway to Salisbury and the north has been rightly located along a great central ridge or watershed that traverses the healthiest part of Southern Rhodesia. Near the railway the soil is not so good in many places as it is further off, and especially in the lower river valleys, where the pasture is sweet and most desirable for winter grazing of cattle; but there the climate is not so favourable at this early stage of development for the residence of Europeans.

The total white population recorded in the census of September 1907 was 14,018, and the most likely estimate of the total number of farmers in Southern Rhodesia falls considerably below 1,000. The total native population at that time amounted to 662,600, made up of 445,000 in Mashonaland and 217,000 in Matabeleland. The chief industry of the country has been gold-mining, which in recent years has pretty steadily advanced in spite of the disadvantages of high railway rates on machinery and other mining necessities, and the very high and sometimes enormous prices that had to be paid for the food of the people employed. The rate of progress may be gauged by a glance at the following official return of output:—

	Ounces.
November 1891—December 1898 ... ..	22,911
January—December 1899 ... ..	56,742
January—December 1900 ... ..	85,367
January—December 1901 ... ..	172,035
January—December 1902 ... ..	194,170
January—December 1903 ... ..	231,872
January—December 1904 ... ..	267,737
January—December 1905 ... ..	407,048
January—December 1906 ... ..	551,895
January—December 1907 ... ..	612,053
Total	2,601,830

Value about £9,300,000.



It was in the year just closed that the total output of £10,000,000 worth of gold since the Chartered Company began operations was passed—a creditable and promising performance when the difficulties with which the enterprise has had to contend are taken into consideration. The great majority of the mines have been established on the sites of ancient workings where from the extent of plainly visible surface disturbances large quantities of gold must have been extracted. Although it has not yet proved to be the El Dorado that Rhodes and the early pioneers anticipated, it is safe to conclude from its past record, from its proved reefs, and from its vast unexplored possibilities, that Rhodesia is destined to be one of the great gold-yielding countries of the world.

The initial mistake made in regard to the development of Rhodesia was trusting too exclusively to gold-mining to develop its general prosperity and neglecting to offer fitting encouragement to more of the right class of settlers to occupy the land. Not only has the country as a whole suffered, but the mining interests have also seriously suffered because of the excessive prices which have had to be paid for food that had to be imported and that might have been grown to advantage at hand.

I hope that in this respect a new era is about to dawn, and it is now fully understood that the first step of importance in developing the country must be to secure during the next five years at least 2,000 specially selected farmers with sufficient capital to take up and settle a large area of land now lying derelict and worthless. Till a considerable accession to the farming population is made it will be impossible from lack of numbers for them to organise a co-operative system of marketing their surplus produce in Britain, where alone they can depend upon establishing bedrock prices. With the growth of the mining industry, which looks particularly hopeful in the line of from three to five or even ten stamp batteries, there will be a growing local demand for all classes of farm produce, but, with only a local market to depend on, the danger of it becoming overstocked is too great to permit the building of a prosperous farming industry.

Rhodesia is pre-eminently a cattle country. Agriculture, or rather tillage, is practised, of course, for the support of the native population and the European workers on the mines, and it will continue to extend, as we have already indicated, with the increase of population, but as a means for the development of the country it is quite out of the question for the following among other reasons:—(1) The extent of really good arable land is small in relation to the

area of the country. (2) The tropical products which do well under favourable circumstances in certain years—for example, tobacco and fibre—are too expensive to work, require too much technical knowledge, and are too risky from the points of view of production and of marketing for a pioneer settler to depend upon them as his mainstay. In the mealie crop, which grows excellently and does not conform to this category, there is not sufficient inducement in the possible few shillings a bag of profit on which to develop a country. (3) The supply of native labour is so deficient, unreliable, and disorganised, not to say costly, that with even a better agricultural subject than Rhodesia, it would be practically impossible to make cultivation pay on a wholesale basis, which it would do if it were made the means by which the country could be settled.

The competition of the mines has raised the wages so that a piccaninny without experience begins to learn to work at 5s. per month and an ordinary farm hand averages 15s. a month and food. A full-grown man consumes per day a little over two and a-half pounds of mealie meal, or its equivalent in other food grains, which are sometimes locally preferred. The extent to which wages have been artificially raised may be gathered from the fact that the wage of an ordinary native cultivator in Nyasaland, which also supplies much labour to the Rhodesian mines, is only 5s. a month and food. "Boys" who are expert drivers command much higher wages than ordinary labourers in any part of South Africa.

It is asserted by authority that on two occasions within comparatively recent years 90 per cent. of the cattle of Rhodesia died. On the first of these the cause was rinderpest, which comes from the North, and was referred to, though not by name, in Joseph Thomson's "Through Masai Land." The second devastation was by East Coast fever, a parasite blood disorder distantly related to Texas or Redwater fever, which, like it, is communicated by tick bite. The disease has probably been endemic from time immemorial in the tropical part of the East African Coast, as is perhaps indicated by the fact that certain of the humped cattle that come from that region are believed to show a greater degree of immunity from this, as they do from other diseases, than do cattle from other parts of the country.

Although disaster has thus twice overtaken the cattle industry, there need be no fear of its recurrence when, as now, all the diseases that could lead to it are understood and the means of prevention known.

That Rhodesia is a great cattle country is no matter of speculation. It was a demonstrated fact in the time of Lobengula, who had immense herds of magnificent cattle which, tradition says, were divided according to colour into black herds, red herds, and black and white herds. Black and red animals, because usually dark-skinned, were then and are still in high favour, although cattle with a black skin under broken-coloured or even white hair are admirably suited to resist the evil influences of a tropical sun which in Rhodesia is specially trying in summer. Lobengula's black cattle composed the Royal herds, from which animals were selected for slaughter on special feast days. The description I have heard from eye-witnesses of the size and quality of these animals, and the few remaining specimens yet to be seen among the common cattle of the country, leave no doubt as to the capability of the country to produce good cattle if they be managed with the skill displayed by the last great Matabele chief and his Indunas, who were also his chief herdsmen. The cattle unfortunately are gone. The Mashona cattle now found in the thickly populated cattle district of Victoria which escaped the wholesale ravages of disease, and those that remain in Matabeleland, are small in comparison with the original Matabele cattle; but the country which produced them is there. It is true it has run wild, and the pasture has degenerated and gone back into the condition of an unkept wilderness, partly from want of grazing and keeping down, which is an essential in the management of all good grazings in every country, and partly because the tall, withered grass is burnt off every winter by one or other of several groups of law breakers, who are too rarely caught and punished, such as natives in search of game, prospectors looking for gold-bearing reefs, careless travellers or malicious neighbours. The annual burning stops the accumulation of humus which is invaluable for the retention of soil moisture and for the encouragement of the growth of the finer pasture grasses. The practice of driving cattle into kraals at night to protect them from predatory animals is also injurious to the veld, as it removes from it a considerable proportion of the manure which should go to enrich it. This drain has gone on for a very long time, as natives do not trouble to carry kraal manure back to the fields, and in some districts sites of old cattle kraals are now being dug up by white cultivators, and thus the remains of dung thirty years old, with a modicum of its original virtue still in it, is used for the growing of crops.

The first step necessary in the improvement of the pasture land of Rhodesia is to fence it, so that animals may be allowed to run at



night and feed as they naturally would do before the sun is hot and during the winter time when the grass is moist with dew. It is difficult for one who has not seen a tropical country like Rhodesia, where hardly any rain falls for more than six months at a time, to realise how hard and dry the grass becomes by day in winter, how unattractive it is, and how difficult to reach, owing to the sharp and woody character of the strong stems which protrude to prevent animals getting at the little root-foilage that remains.

The pasture of the country has run wild, it is true, but I know of no such grassy wilderness which would respond more readily to well directed methods of regeneration by an unusual number of possible ways. Fires can be to a large extent prevented when the land is fenced and fireguards made to protect it, and these fireguards are easily contrived. Three or four plough furrows drawn round a small area will stop a fire except when a strong wind is blowing. A wider guard can be formed at small cost by dragging, when the grass is green, a bundle of branches round the area to be protected. The grass on being injured becomes withered under the hot sun, and may be burnt off to form a bare belt over which fire would not readily leap in winter.

The eating down of the rank herbage while green refines the pasture, and the cutting of it to lie and rot to accumulate humus or for hay, which can be made in unlimited quantity and of excellent quality at little cost, leads to the refinement of the rank species and to the encouragement of finer grasses on the unoccupied surface between the original coarse tufts.

By such means under intelligent management the stock-carrying capacity of Southern Rhodesia could easily be doubled within a limited number of years, and, in the end, land which will only carry one bullock to thirty acres may be made to graze one on ten acres.

The ploughing of land for a short course of cropping also sweetens pasture in a wonderful way even without manuring. The grass, for example, on native lands that have been deserted is far more appreciated by cattle than that of the unbroken veld. The sowing of native grasses is unnecessary, as the soil contains abundance of seed ready to germinate, but by the planting of *paspalum*, which has proved to be a great success in Rhodesia on dry land as well as under irrigation, a marked improvement can be introduced when money is available for the purpose.

The fencing, improvement, and stocking of a country necessitates the complete destruction of the big game and the stamping out of

lions which are still numerous in many of the partially settled districts of Southern Rhodesia. Lions always follow big game, and with the one the other must and will quickly disappear. No ordinary wire fence can withstand the stampede of a few large antelopes, who take no notice of it in the dark in a case of sudden alarm, followed by flight. Unless when wounded, lions in Southern Rhodesia are not dangerous to human beings, and a man-eater is practically unknown; but they are specially fond of donkeys, mules, small stock, and young cattle. There can be no satisfactory settlement of a country where the settler has to divide the profits of his enterprise with beasts of prey.

The eland—the heaviest and most ox-like of the big antelopes of Africa—is easily domesticated, and could be farmed to advantage with common cattle, or run alone like them in tame herds. This practice would to a small extent make up for the deficiency of bovine stock in the country. In a mixed herd the eland bull at two years old is master of the most warlike of common bulls, owing to the activity he displays while fighting, and the way he sweeps the arena with his horns, but in escaping from an enemy the eland is the slowest of all the antelopes. It was said of the late President Kruger that, of the many athletic feats to his credit as a young man, he was so fleet of foot he could overtake an eland. Be that as it may, wild eland calves can be easily ridden down and captured, without being exhausted, by a well-mounted horseman. Calves cut off from their mothers will run alongside the horse, and are thus amenable to guidance. We heard of eighty calves which had been captured in Rhodesia being sold to the German Government for breeding in German East Africa, and the measure of success there attained might equally be reached in British territory, when on the extended settlement of the country a ready and appreciative market could be secured for chilled eland beef in Smithfield. A regular supply of this and other big game might in time be made a paying speciality in London if some enterprising sporting company were to lease from the Chartered Company a large area of unoccupied hinterland in the Sebungu and Mafungabusi districts to the north-east of the Wankie Coal-field, and there preserve and breed in a wild state the various species of animals suitable for the purpose.

The native cattle of Rhodesia and other parts of Central Africa are not of a kind, unless when mated with European flesh-producing breeds, to provide beef which would be appreciated in the markets of this country, but they possess some very important qualities that

make them admirable foundation stock from which to procure, by crossing, bullocks capable of supplying a highly satisfactory article. They live and thrive where European cattle would die from starvation or from disease; they are prolific, active, sound on their feet, and make excellent trek and plough cattle under the trying influence of a tropical sun, although their points do offend the eye of a man trained only to admire a blocky rectangular fleshy form with long, square hindquarters.

The Africander is the largest and best of the considerable number of breeds or varieties with well-defined distinctions. It is now generally of a uniform dark red colour, although at one time quite half the breed was black. It is believed to have been descended from the aboriginal cattle found in the Cape by the Portuguese and crossed with Spanish Peninsular cattle 400 years ago. In comparatively recent times it has been further modified by North Devon bulls, and with this breed, which is also dark red in colour, it mates remarkably well.

The other native breeds—the Mashona, the Modern Matabele, the Mashakalumbi, Barotse, Ponda, and Damaraland—all more or less from a common origin, mate with the Africander with results which show them to be merely strains of one large family. Africander bulls can thus be used to grade up and unify all these native breeds, but to bring them into line with market requirements in this country a certain degree of early maturity and flesh-forming quality requires, in the first instance, to be introduced by a first cross with a North Devon or Aberdeen Angus bull on the smaller cows, or of some other beef breed on the large cows—preferably the Sussex, the Shorthorn, the Welsh, and, in spite of the disadvantage of its white soft feet and delicate eyes, the Hereford. The first cross of any of these breeds would be fit for the London frozen or chilled meat market at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 years old, as it is hardy enough to withstand the climate during winter if reasonable care be given to the improvement of the pasture, and if on the hard or sour veld a supply of natural hay be provided in winter.

The conditions of the country are such that cattle with more than half European blood cannot retain their flesh during the latter part of winter, and the second cross must of necessity be by a half-bred bull—preferably the progeny of a cross from an Africander cow by a bul of any of the European breeds named. To keep up uniformity in the future, and to supply a sufficient number of reliable bulls to ordinary breeders of beef cattle, a few breeders should establish herds of each of the successful crosses under the names



of Rhodesian North Devon-Africander, Rhodesian Shorthorn-Africander, and so on through the list already given.

Standard bulls of dairy breeds suited to graze on the veld could be formed by mating bulls of the following breeds: Lincoln Red, Holstein, Ayrshire, and Guernsey, with Africander cows or heifers, and by this means twofold-purpose cows would be produced. In town dairies where cows are fed all the year round the best milking strains of pure blood can be kept with greater advantage than any variety of half-bred Africander.

Few horses or mules are bred in Rhodesia, owing to the danger of loss among the breeding stock from horse sickness. The satisfactory degree of immunity conferred by the use of Dr. Theiler's vaccine for mules has made it possible to breed jennets from properly selected donkey mares which would be worth £20 to £25 each, or more, and be admirably fitted for the light cart work now served by imported mules.

The little common brown donkey is extremely hardy, and has proved to be a valuable slave to the country in the trying times of cattle plague and coast fever, in spite of its slowness at work and its diminutive size. It might be used with advantage for foundation stock from which to build up through two generations a donkey mare of serviceable size and quality for breeding hinnies in the same way that the little humped Zebu cattle from German East Africa may be drawn upon to swell the bovine stock of the country. The larger type of common donkey mare, which is already one generation of donkey life nearer our purpose, is to be found in the Cape Colony. It has been bred from the De Beers imported Spanish Jacks, and, being reared in South Africa, it is hardier than any imported European prototype. The Cape donkey mare—11·2 hands and upwards, taken to Rhodesia at £8 to £10 each, mated with the milk-white coated but black skinned Arabian Jack, 12·2 hands high—would produce a she donkey possessing hardiness, activity, quality, and intelligence, admirably suited to breed jennets. The desiderated jennet or hinny—the progeny of the she-ass specially bred to suit Rhodesian conditions, and a thick-set, strong-boned cob—would be an animal more tractable and horse-like than a mule, built on more slender lines but showing no lack of substance, and possessed of plenty of quality.

The white Arabian donkey, numerously represented in Egypt and Zanzibar, possesses the same sort of hardy constitution, capable of withstanding adverse tropical conditions, as the humped cattle from Central and East Africa, and it holds the same relation in

this respect to Spanish and other European donkeys as do the native cattle of South Africa to pedigree British breeds. The introduction of the hardy blood into the cross with the brown Cape donkey mare is intended to accomplish a similar object to that which will be attained when standard breeds of cattle are specially formed by bulls of European breeds being mated to Africander cows. There is a general law of breeding in connection with the improvement of tropical animals by mating them with European breeds, in relation to which the ass supplies no exception.

Rhodesia at present is too rough to be a good sheep country. Woolled sheep do not thrive except in a few of the mountain districts, as Melsetter and Inyanga, but with frequent dipping to keep ticks in subjection the two varieties of fat-tailed sheep known in South Africa do fairly well. The so-called "Persian" sheep is in reality a small Central African, black-headed, fat-rumped, wool-less sheep recently imported from the hinterland of Somaliland, and it possesses greater power of resisting the deadly African heart-water disease produced by the bite of a tick which is fatal to woolled sheep, and in a lesser degree to the hairy fat-tailed sheep of Cape Colony. The two latter cross well together—the hairy sheep confers size on the progeny, and the Persian sheep quality and early maturity. There is no visible reason why sheep should not be kept successfully in many parts of Rhodesia, when the rough pastures are brought under subjection, or when forage and other crops are grown by cultivation to support them.

Putting aside the question of periodic dipping, which is an essential in a tick-infested area, the best possible means for checking the spread of disease among live-stock, as well as for increasing the value of the pasture, in a country like Rhodesia is fencing. Using galvanised wire, plain and barbed, and the most durable posts, the cost by contract runs up to £40 per mile. New settlers, who, in their own interests as well as in the interests of the country, should be all bound to ring-fence their holdings before acquiring the titles to the land, might save a substantial part of this sum by doing the erection and hauling themselves at slack seasons with their own boys. Many of the native woods rot rapidly or are destroyed by white ants and borers, so that only a limited number are suitable for fencing purposes as dead timber; but there are several species which can be used to plant as live stakes to grow and support the wires. Some people object to fencing in this way, as the bark envelops and fixes the wire so that

it cannot be tightened up when it slackens and sags ; but, in spite of all the minor drawbacks, the use of live branches of suitable trees overcomes the most serious difficulty of getting fencing-stakes in some parts of the country.

The trouble and expense of securing straining-posts can now be overcome by adopting the successful New Zealand method of substituting inexpensive stone anchors for costly straining-posts, and straining by a double-handed screw from the centre of the fence ; and another deduction from the sum of £40 a mile made in consequence.

Skill in the management of poultry reaps a maximum reward in Rhodesia. Poultry of all kinds treated with a due amount of attention and technical knowledge live well and pay well. This satisfactory state of things for the man with the necessary experience is in a great measure due to the fact that with neglect good poultry do badly or die out more readily than they would do at home. Hardy little native fowls, which have for generations lived about the kraals without being systematically fed, survive, and even give better returns in a small way than when supplied with mealies—a too fattening diet ; but imported fowls are liable to contract from the native stock diseases to which many succumb, and they should consequently be scrupulously kept apart.

To safeguard them from diseases produced by tick-bite, and to save them from other blood-sucking parasites, it is necessary systematically to dip poultry every fortnight in emulsions of coal-tar products, and to spray the insides of their houses with lysol water, and even to put a few drops of that excellent antiseptic in their drinking-water. The management of poultry requires system and attention ; but, nevertheless, it may be made one of the most important and remunerative of the minor industries of the homestead.

Ostrich farming is still in the experimental stage. Rhodesia is the home of the ostrich, and wild birds live and thrive in their natural state, but they are incapable of producing either a satisfactory quantity of feathers or the best quality for the European market. The native hens, like native cows, will form excellent foundation stock on which to bring up the quality by crossing with imported cocks ; but, as in the introduction of fine blood in any other species of live-stock, the capacity of the progeny to live is reduced unless a supply of the special food by which the superior animals are maintained can also be provided. Rhodesia is unfortunately not an alfalfa (lucerne) country and that mar-



vellous forage crop is mainly responsible for the great success of ostrich farming in Cape Colony. The deficiency in lime of Rhodesian soil is at present believed to be at the bottom of the difficulty; although it would be worth while, owing to the absence of wart-like processes on the roots, to give the nitrogen-fixing bacteria a trial by the use of some form of inoculating material. The domesticated ostrich is no exception to the general rule, that in a tick-infested country all farm animals must be regularly and thoroughly dipped.

Mr. C. P. Lounsbury, Entomologist to the Cape of Good Hope, has worked out the life histories of the various ticks known to communicate the blood diseases peculiar to the live-stock of South Africa, and his results have been confirmed by workers in the same field in other Colonies, so that the methods of extermination now adopted are based on the knowledge gained by scientific investigation of the first order. Together with the earlier work done in the United States of America in connection with red-water or Texas fever, the South African investigations form a very comprehensive history of the tick-borne diseases of farm animals.<sup>1</sup>

There are a number of tropical crops which grow excellently in Rhodesia, and which might be cultivated as important, yet subsidiary, crops in the districts most favourable to arable cultivation; for example, sweet potato, cassava (the tapioca plant), ground or monkey nuts, and castor seed. The two first-mentioned tuber crops can be grown to feed pigs and other animals that receive hand-feeding, and the cassava may be also utilised as human food, not only in the form of a natural vegetable product like the sweet potato, but, as in Southern India, sliced, dried, and ground into a meal, which is admirably fitted to mix with meals made from cereal grains. Monkey-nuts are already grown to a considerable extent by the natives.

There is a specially hopeful future for the castor-seed crop; one of the best indigenous varieties, if not the best, permits of the beans being easily separated by machinery from the husks. In British India, where castor-seed is largely grown, the husking is the great difficulty, except by the native method of plastering the husks over with cow-dung, which by becoming bone-dry on exposure to the hot sun splits them open, liberating the beans. The oil will be required in increasing quantities in South Africa for

<sup>1</sup> See also *Ticks, a Monograph of the Ixodoidea*, by Nuttall, Warburton, Cooper, and Robinson, published by the University Press, Cambridge.

lubricating purposes on the railways and at the mines, and as soon as the extraction of vegetable proteid from the cake residue by Mitchell's process is put on a commercial basis there will be a ready market at a good price for all that the country can produce.

Citrous trees grow well, and, contrary to general experience in other parts of the world, the fruit of many of them reared from seeds rivals that of grafted trees, although, in conformity with Nature's law, seedling trees come more slowly to bearing. For fruit-growers who prefer the orthodox grafted trees an excellent hardy native root stock is available for the purpose in the Mezo lemon, a hardy tree which bears prolifically a coarse fruit with an extraordinarily rough, thick skin. At present there is no market other than the limited one of the mines and the few large centres of population for surplus fruit, which is found practically unsaleable in such an out-of-the-way place as the Victoria district.

The terrors of locust devastation are not now so great as they once were. The past decade has been fruitful of many invasions, and is likely to be followed by a period of immunity; but of all the thousands of swarms, great and small, which were reported throughout South Africa during the year prior to my visit it is believed that not more than 1 per cent. of the locusts escaped destruction. Of various means employed the arsenical spray of a potency sufficient to kill the locusts, but not strong enough to poison the cattle that might eat them afterwards, was one of the most effective.

The question of native employment and education is one of the burning questions in South Africa. The demand for labour at the mines has raised the rate of wages to the agriculturist, and the liberal wages paid at the mines lead to the retirement into a condition of comparative indolence of a large section of the able-bodied young men who, under better-balanced conditions, ought to continue at work for a good many years longer than they now do. The black man in Africa has been correctly likened to a child of the type which is so irresponsible in his every-day actions that he might be classed as simple-minded, though in certain ways intelligent, easy-going to the degree of being decidedly lazy or indifferent. It is generally admitted by impartial judges that the judicious combination of firmness and kindness involved in the treatment of natives by Boer methods has been more fruitful of good results than the ways adopted by our own countrymen. It is unnecessary to descend to details, but the fact is clearly reflected in the greater respect generally exhibited by natives to their Dutch

than to their British masters. The Dutchman seems to understand the native character better than the Britisher. One striking difference at the outset is that the Boer insists on the native learning the Dutch language, and he gives his orders in his own tongue, while the Britisher attempts to pick up a smattering of kitchen Kafir, and not infrequently makes himself ridiculous by reciting orders, characteristically pointed with strong language, which he does not more than half understand.

The change from the iron rule of Lobengula and his predecessors to the paralysing policy of British rule has been too sudden, and has been fraught with no little mischief to the people themselves, who are now no longer under more than a shadow of control by their paramount chiefs, and are subjected to no disciplinary influence. Their own sweet will is their only guide, and the result is about the same as it is in this country when a child's parents abrogate their authority and leave untutored nature to itself. The unwisdom of rearing spoilt, pampered, and petted children, whether black or white, is so frequently demonstrated by latter-day custom that it needs no elaborate condemnation. The higher benefits of education are lost, and the individual contentment and concurrent happiness only derivable from discipline and a fully appreciated sense of right and wrong between man and man is sacrificed. To these general disabilities may be added in the case of the natives of Southern Rhodesia a further grave disadvantage—in no small measure due to the supineness of the home Government—the physical and moral degeneracy of the rising generation produced by inanition and by the uncontrollable spreading under prevailing conditions of a preventable disease.

There is now no possible chance of another native rising on a large scale. The memories of the sufferings during the last Matabele war have transferred the women permanently to the side of peace. Contrary to the general belief entertained of a country where a large burden of the everyday work of the community falls upon the women, in Mashonaland particularly, the women are said to control the husbands if not the household.

The first step towards the elevation of the native population must be made through an education based on discipline. The race is degenerating, not only on account of the personal freedom from the early control necessary to guide an individual to do what is right, but also on account of the reduction in the amount of animal food they have for consumption since the cattle perished. Nothing struck me with so much astonishment as the present



impotent representatives of those terrible Matabele warriors of whom we have read so much. Something in the right direction in this matter has been done recently by the Government re-introducing an allowance of animal flesh into the food of the natives working on the mines. As the live-stock of the country increases in numbers the amount allowed may with advantage be increased. The education which the native requires is not the book-learning which passes for education in this country, and which is quite unnecessary and unsuitable for the South African black, but technical instruction in everyday duties at an early age when his mind is open and receptive and when he has not yet developed a natural tendency to loaf and grow up idle and lazy. Such a practical training is as impossible to give to boys collected in school centres in Rhodesia as it has been fully demonstrated to be in this and other civilised countries, and a system of apprenticeship ought to be resorted to by which, as a preliminary for demonstration purposes, a certain number of boys should at first be selected from every kraal before the age at which they usually hire themselves to work and placed for three years under Government regulations and inspection with farmers who would become their instructors. There a piccaninny directed in English would soon pick up a working knowledge of the English language and learn habits of industry, an appreciation of live-stock, and a toleration, if not a love, of hand-labour, which becomes more and more distasteful to idle boys as they grow older. I found that a paramount chief, Umtassa, had at his own initiative placed his son, Sebalo, with Mr. A. Strickland, at Inodzie, Penhalonga, under conditions identical with those I have stated and which I had previously formulated, with the exception that, following the custom of the country, orders were given in Kafir and not in English. What a native chief decided was best for a member of his own family might well be accepted as suited to the sons of less enlightened tribesmen. A favourable opportunity will be obtained of trying the system on a large experimental basis if a considerable number of picked agriculturists are selected and introduced to aid in settling the country. The boys who receive an early practical training would, owing to the advantages derived from work thus grown easy and familiar to them, be induced to continue at it to earn full wages, and thus be able the sooner to return to settle down in their kraals to do their share of the field labour of the family. The wholesale training of the young native boys by the only form of education which could lead to the elevation of their social condition and make them con-

tented with their lot would be at the same time a great economic gain to the country. At the present time the natives of Mashonaland, and by far the greatest number of the black population of Matabeleland, cultivate the soil by the hand-hoe, in spite of the fact that they own the cattle as well as the means to provide inexpensive one-furrow ploughs by which they might at much less trouble and expense work their lands thoroughly and grow far more abundant crops. Already 1,000 ploughs are said to be employed by natives growing their own crops in Matabeleland, and all that is needed is the training of the rising generation and the exercise of patience for a few years to make the custom universal. This would liberate a considerable proportion of the muscular power of each kraal to be employed at wage-earning work in other directions, and would save the women from much of their hardest field labour, which, by custom and tradition, they share with the men under existing circumstances.

We can see in the elevation of the native and in his training to cultivate his crops by the plough drawn by the cattle he already possesses the only hope of establishing a regular trade in the export of mealies to this country. A favourable inclusive rate of 2s. 6d. per bag of 200 lb. has been established for carriage of mealies from Rhodesia to London, but if the enormous prices of 25s. a bag and upwards of a few years ago were not able to induce Rhodesian farmers to grow mealies in large quantities, the prices for maize now ruling in Britain are not the least likely to do so, although they are exceptionally high for Europe. Moreover, the chances are that normal prices will be touched here before very long. The Kafir could grow mealies at much less outlay than the white man, and there is no reason why a trade in Kafir-grown mealies should not develop if organised on business lines apart altogether from the white cultivation. A few years ago there was a considerable trade in mealies grown in the Victoria district by the Mashonas, which has practically ceased with the disappearance of the white traders who carried on the business by barter. There is no question about the superior quality of South African mealies for feeding purposes as compared with maize from either North or South America. This is amply confirmed by starch manufacturers, who say they contain more albuminoids and are in consequence not of so much value for their purposes.

I heard of many minor cases in which trouble and great unnecessary inconvenience periodically arose to the white population, especially in certain districts, through the want of a rational

method in controlling the black population, but shall restrict the indictment to one glaring instance which is doing an incalculable amount of injury to the whole country, and should receive the immediate attention of the Rhodesian Government, backed by the necessary authority from the Government at home.

In the time of Lobengula not only was the area each kraal was permitted to cultivate defined, but the times when the work of cultivation and harvesting should begin was fixed by the paramount chief. Now, without guidance or authority, natives wander practically anywhere on unoccupied outlying land, and of course by preference into the natural, somewhat open, forest areas. Their practice is to cut the branches from the trees in full leaf, to spread them round the base of the bared trunks, and, when they are withered and thoroughly dried, to burn them, so that the lower bark of the trees is scorched and the trees killed. The mealie crop which usually follows grows luxuriantly on the ash fertilised areas, but not any better for the trees having been killed. The few surviving trees are finished off the second year by firing a pile of mealie stalks round them. After taking three crops, or probably only two on granite land, the ruthless devastators move on to another part of the bush where also trees of considerable money value are again destroyed, and in turn their dead stumps left to fall after disfiguring the landscape for a term of years. We had evidence of the wholesale nature of the injury from a minor chief Nyungundya, whose kraal is on the old Salisbury road between Felixburg and Victoria. Stretching out his arms in the direction of a vast expanse of country to the west of the sandy ridge along which the road passes, he said he remembered when it was all one dense forest of great trees and full of big game (of which he specially named giraffe), but now it is a wilderness of stumps and worthless bush, having paid the penalty resulting from weak-kneed native administration. There is no reasonable ground to doubt that the wholesale destruction of large areas of native timber, mostly by natives, but also to an inexcusable degree by the mines for firewood, has much to do with the decrease in the rainfall of Rhodesia, which has been observed with ample cause for alarm during recent years. The worst feature of the position, so far as the complete destruction of trees by the natives is concerned, is that it is wholly unnecessary. All the benefits derivable from the burning of the branches could be gained if they were spread only a couple of feet from the trunk so that the life of the tree would be spared. The branches would not spring again so quickly



as to overshadow and injure the crops below within the three years the land might be cultivated; but the tree would remain to produce a new crop of branches ready to be trimmed off and burnt for manure the next time the whim of the native cultivator brought him back to his old haunts. It is admitted that the only way the natives could be persuaded to adopt the rational method proposed would be by penalising a number of them for ignoring instructions issued by the native commissioners; but in their own interests—apart from the general interests of the country—no such wanton destruction of public property should be permitted.

*The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.*

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Gordon S. D. FORBES, M.L.C., D.S.O. (Rhodesia): Mr. Wallace's extremely interesting paper must have entirely dispelled any doubts that may have existed in the minds of those present as to the prospects which Rhodesia offers from the cattle-raising point of view. It will also be welcomed by those who have been connected with that country from its earliest infancy, because Mr. Wallace thoroughly endorses the opinions which we then formed and have ever since held. Those opinions were formed, not perhaps as the result of any special technical knowledge we possessed, but because of what we saw then and have seen since. One noticed herds of well-fed healthy cattle roaming through South Rhodesia; the rinderpest came and depleted the herds, but from the spectator's point of view the visitation only demonstrated the remarkable recuperative powers of the country. Again the East Coast fever was imported, but in spite of the fact of that disease having been overcome only a few years ago the native population to-day own over 120,000 head of cattle and 400,000 head of sheep and goats. What the white population own I do not know, but as showing they thoroughly appreciate the necessity of importing thoroughbred stock I may tell you that within the last ten months over £92,000 worth of imported stock has come into that country, and when you realise that the total farming community is something like 1,000 men I think you will see that there is some energy and progress among them. Stock breeding, however, is not the only advantage we claim for Rhodesia. The climate is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by that of any other Colony, and the newcomer is not called upon to show those powers of endurance which have been displayed by settlers who have to fight their way in other countries.

They arrive in a country where no such thing as hardship in this respect is really known. It has been suggested that a certain number of those who take farms would be isolated in such a vast territory ; but the fact is there are many miles of railways, and no farmer is ever likely to be placed in such a position of isolation as some in my own country of Scotland during the winter months. I has been pointed out that the mining industry has been making very steady progress, though the number of those actually working in this industry is very small, perhaps not more than 3,000 or 4,000, but at the end of this year they will be producing gold exceeding two and a-half millions. I think the whole progress of the country to a certain extent is shown by the fact that the importation of merchandise alone in the last ten months exceeded one million pounds, while the exports exceeded two millions, and by the end of the year will be between two and a-half and three millions. The lecturer has touched upon a certain lack of enterprise—a reluctance shown by the natives in using the best machinery for agricultural purposes—but that, as we know, is not a characteristic peculiar to Rhodesia—it also exists in this country ; and I may mention that in the last twelve months £12,000 worth of agricultural machinery has come into the country, a fair proportion of which has been purchased by the native, who is willing and ready to learn to adopt methods for obtaining the best results from his work. With respect to native policy I may say, without raising any controversial points, that I do not look upon the natives as our equals, socially or intellectually ; but whether we agree with the policy of the British Government or not, I think those carrying out the native administration have the respect and trust of all sections of the community. The necessity of fencing has been recognised for a considerable period, and legislation has been passed with that object, but you cannot compel men to fence their farms if they have not the money or if there is no system of banking through which they can borrow the money, as in Australia and other places. With respect to veld fires, legislation also has been passed, and the penalties are very heavy for infringing the law. I hardly think that the native is degenerating, but if so it is not, as Mr. Wallace suggests, on account of the food. He is better fed in the mines to-day than ever before. The cattle he then herded were the property of the king, and he dare not kill for food. I will only add that those who are prepared to come to Rhodesia will receive a cordial welcome so long as they are prepared to share the responsibilities of the country. Individual effort plays no unimportant part in the progress of that country,

more perhaps than in any other, and we are determined to help that particular section of Africa to arrive at the position which its resources fully justify us in believing it will ultimately attain to, so that when we are ready to join in the great unification of South Africa we believe we shall be able to enter on as favourable terms as any other State.

Major Frank JOHNSON : As perhaps the oldest Rhodesian in the room, I looked forward to this Paper with special interest, and if it has contained nothing that is strikingly new to most of us, that is rather the misfortune of Mr. Wallace than his fault, because South Rhodesia to-day has taken its position as a settled Colony of the Empire, and with its press, its telegraph, its railways, and its Cook's tours, its conditions and possibilities are probably better known than many other Colonies in the British Empire. With the greater part of the Paper I wish cordially to associate myself, particularly with that which dwells on the great possibilities of Rhodesia as a cattle-raising country. Mr. Wallace boldly tackled the native policy in South Africa. With that part of the Paper I was much impressed, because I think he is the first Englishman I have heard upon a British platform who has had the pluck to say that the methods adopted by the Boers in dealing with the natives are preferable to those adopted by the British. Personally I am thoroughly in accord with him in these views. It would be much easier for me if I could equally agree with everything he has said in his Paper, but I must join issue with him when he throws cold water on the agricultural as distinguished from the pastoral possibilities of Southern Rhodesia. I do not claim to be an expert, though I have been there for over twenty years, but there are plain facts which I think do not tally with the pessimistic view he has taken. He roundly condemns the agricultural future of the country because the extent of good arable land is small in relation to the area. That is a matter of degree, and however small the ratio may be there is a large extent of agricultural land even on the high veld. Then we are told that tropical products cannot be relied upon, because they are too expensive to work and require too much technical knowledge. I do not know where Mr. Wallace got his data from as to the cost of working fibres, because unless it be within the last few months there is no fibre plantation established in Rhodesia from which you can get reliable data; but I may say that experts who have visited Rhodesia and German East Africa have assured me that the conditions, both as to soil and climate, in Rhodesia are far ahead of the conditions under which Sisal hemp



is produced payably in German East Africa. As regards tobacco there is a great deal in what he said, but, I would ask, can you rely on the seasons in any part of the world? You do not stop fruit-growing in Kent because of one bad year. The same with tobacco. Even if you are calculating on putting tobacco on the European market, labour is not so expensive as to wipe out all profit. We are told that mealies would not pay even with a favourable inclusive rate for putting them on the English market. One of two things—either all the farmers in Rhodesia were fools and did not see a fortune staring them in the face, or else, as is actually known, they made more money by other methods of farming. The trouble has been that you have had only two classes of farmers: the Dutch farmer, whose one object has been to simply live, and who as long as he had 6,000 acres and enough necessaries of life to keep body and soul together was content to leave well alone; and the young Englishman, who has come out with capital and has gone on to his farm intending to cultivate the land, but found he could get rich more quickly by other means, such as transport riding, wood contracting, &c., and so has neglected agriculture. I hold no brief for the Rhodesian Government, who, goodness knows, have had many stones thrown at them, but I notice Mr. Wallace charges them with want of control over the native population, and as a “glaring instance” cites the fact that they do not define, as Lobengula did, the times when cultivation and harvesting were to be begun and ended. That is rather hard, because when I lived with Lobengula I do not remember that marked regularity of seasons, but assuming that it was so you must remember Lobengula had what the Company had not—a large staff of well-trained witch doctors who produced rain whenever Lobengula told them, and therefore with the rain you could fix the period for cultivation and harvest. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Wallace for what he has told us of the capabilities of Rhodesia as a cattle-raising country, but young farmers who are not cattle farmers should not be put off going to Rhodesia on account of what the Paper contains. I could name two men who went out from Scandinavia four years ago, one with £23 and the other with £83. One of them, for purely domestic reasons, returned, but his partner has farmed the joint land, and that one man has now some 400 acres under cultivation. He is now making money which he never dreamed of making in Scandinavia. He produced tobacco in small quantities, fruit, vegetables and mealies by sheer hard work, and raised through his profits the capital by means of which to bring under cultivation the 400 odd acres of land belonging to him.

Mr. F. J. NEWTON, C.M.G. (Treasurer-General, Rhodesia): It is a great pleasure to me to be able to contribute my humble meed of appreciation of Mr. Wallace's address, the more so because I happened to see a great deal of him in the course of his travels through Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and I can bear witness to his conscientious efforts to arrive at sound conclusions. He is not only an expert by training but by experience, having visited many countries and seen many local experts, and he is therefore in a better position than most men to judge of the capabilities of the country. We therefore receive with great pleasure the testimonial he has given Rhodesia as a country for producing cattle. While we Rhodesians accept with pleasure that statement, we respond to the challenge concerning the capabilities of Rhodesia as an agricultural country. Time alone can show who is right, but I can assure him that his remarks on that branch of the subject will not receive general endorsement when they reach the country we come from. He paid us a pleasant compliment by saying that, no matter what happens, Rhodesians always come up smiling, and sure enough the two speakers after him, true Rhodesians, came forward in that spirit and dealt fairly with the case he put and also with the case he did not put—that is, the claims of Rhodesia to be an agricultural country. I could have wished he had had something to say about our efforts at producing what we consider our staple crop—that is, mealies. I do not wish to blow the Rhodesian trumpet too loudly, but I believe the Director of Agriculture for the Transvaal is in the room and that he will endorse the statement that we have gone ahead of the other States in producing what is commonly called pedigree mealies. As regards tobacco, I admit as yet it is not a staple product, but I feel confident its possibilities are enormous, and indeed Mr. Wallace relented a little when off the platform showing the pictures, and admitted that tobacco might have some future, but only as a by-product. I may mention a case within my own experience. A citizen of Belfast, a man of education, came out in August 1907. He made bricks, built a house, put up two tobacco barns, and ploughed sixty acres with a span and a half of oxen, and if you will go to the Rhodesian Emporium in London to-day you will find some of the finest Virginia tobacco grown as his first effort in tobacco culture. He is going to make a substantial sum by that one year's operation. ["What was his capital?"] It would only be the oxen, two ploughs and cultivators' wages for the year. He is going to get all that the first year, and possibly a large proportion of the labour employed in

making the house and two barns. There is no doubt tobacco is easily grown and can be well grown. I mention one thing that has come to light in our own experience in Rhodesia in the last two years, and that is that the tobacco plant, instead of requiring an unfailing supply of moisture, is a drought-resisting plant. It wants a good start in the first few weeks, but Turkish and Virginian tobaccos, the latter in a less degree, can get along very well for a long time without rain. Of course they get the moisture from the summer dews. Mr. Wallace did not give us any notable panacea for our present condition. In certain passages of his address he hints at a very large body of settlers being introduced into Rhodesia. For myself, I do not mean to advocate that any man should dream of coming and settling unless he has the command of a certain amount of capital, or unless he is prepared to take off his coat and work for wages. I take it that most people who come out to settle come to acquire land and make a place and property for themselves, and they must have at least £750 to spend in that case. It wants money to buy a span of oxen, a plough, two or three cows, money to live on for a year and a half, and money to pay the "boys'" wages. It will require very good handling indeed to make the money do that, and I believe the British South Africa Company is only right in making this a *sine quâ non* for persons who propose to come out and settle. Mr. Wallace has hinted at 2,000 settlers being imported in the next five years. Well, those men must each have that amount. There is another difficulty. These 2,000 men must each have a span of oxen, which means fourteen or sixteen, and a few cows, and 20 times 2,000 means 40,000. I do not know where you are to go to get 40,000 head of cattle in the next five years to stock these settlers with, but we look with some alarm on any undue or hasty or forced importation of cattle into that country. The reason is well known. We have stock there which are increasing steadily, and do not want any setback to the country, and such an importation must only bring risk and seriously jeopardise our staple industry. I hope that anything I have said will be accepted by Mr. Wallace in the perfectly friendly spirit in which it was intended, for we have all the same object in view, which is the good of Rhodesia.

Lieut.-Col. A. WESTON JARVIS, C.M.G., M.V.O.: I was somewhat surprised to hear my friend Mr. Newton name so large a sum as £750 as the necessary capital for a settler. It is possible, I think, under certain circumstances, to find settlers who would be able to make a good living with somewhat less than that amount,



and I am at present occupied in trying to work out a scheme by which we might be able to settle a large portion of the best agricultural land of Rhodesia on a much less capital than that, on condition, of course, that certain facilities could be given, which we should be ready to give, in the way of providing cattle for ploughing the land, and also cows for domestic purposes. It depends, of course, on the amount of land the settler would occupy; but the scheme I have in mind is to settle plots of land of, say, 200 or 300 acres, giving each settler the right of grazing on a common area, and provided that cattle were given to him on fairly easy terms of payment I think he could start life and do well on considerably less than £750. It would, I think, under these circumstances be possible for a man to start with £300, or, preferably, £500. But there is no doubt he is right when he says that a man wants to see his way to providing the cost of living for the first year. Mr. Newton has naturally taken into consideration their having to purchase all the cattle they require, but if these could be provided in the first instance I think the amount might be reduced. Nobody believes, or has believed, more in the future of Rhodesia than I have. I have worked very hard at it, as has everybody connected with the country. We have been knocked down very often, and yet we have always come up smiling; but for myself, I think we have turned the corners now at any rate, and the future of Rhodesia I look upon as one which is going to be very prosperous indeed. All we want is population, and the question is how to attract it. If we could find a good scheme of settlement in some such way as I have indicated, I think we might attract a very useful population, who might make farming profitable, and they by degrees might be able to increase their holdings and so improve the farming industry very materially in the Colony.

Capt. J. C. JESSER COOPE: We have listened with keen interest to a very instructive address, which will be read with no less interest by large numbers of agriculturists in South Africa, to whom Mr. Wallace is well known through his valuable book on the farming industries of Cape Colony. Rhodesian farmers will appreciate the value of having their industry reviewed by so eminent an authority, and will be grateful to the British South Africa Company for having arranged his visit. It is significant that although he only saw the country during the winter months of July and August he is yet able to confirm the high opinion of the great pastoral prospects of the country already expressed by many other authorities. You have heard that the Rhodesian farmers

have already started to grade up their herds on the lines suggested by importing thoroughbred bulls from this country. Last year I assisted at the selection of a large number of thoroughbred short-horn bulls from the Birmingham show, and a few days ago I had a letter from a friend in the North asking if I could look at fifteen thoroughbred Angus cattle which were being shipped out. The results on the local herds will be carefully watched. Many of the Rhodesian cattle show distinct dairy qualities. The Mashonaland cow gives milk exceptionally rich in butter fat, and there are many cattle descended from the Holstein strain which will give a daily lactation average of from sixteen to twenty bottles throughout the period. There is no doubt there are great prospects for dairy farmers in Rhodesia. They have little difficulty in raising crops giving a high nutritive ration, enabling them economically to feed their cattle throughout the winter and maintain the milk yield at a high average, making the production of first-rate butter and cheese profitable at economic rates. Mr. Wallace has not failed to praise the great qualities and enormous quantities of our hay. He has pointed out that the local mealie is of higher nutritive value than that grown in North and South America; this, together with the fattening qualities of the native grain (nyoite) and the fact that a cattle food equal in albuminoid ratio to the finest cotton cake can be prepared from the local ground nut, will enable winter feeding of high-class stock to be carried on economically. The lecturer has referred to the cultivation of the monkey nut. Some of us believe this nut is going to be one of the regular rotation crops. There is a local demand for the nut as a ration for the mining boys, and there is practically an unlimited market in Europe at prices ranging from £13 to £15 a ton. Mr. Wallace's remarks on the education and employment of the native will be received with sympathy by a large number of thinking men in the country. It is no doubt a question of great importance to all South African industries, but of special importance to the agriculture industry, as so many of the natives are agriculturists, and I believe a large number of the young natives would respond to agricultural education on the lines suggested with benefit to themselves and the country. I wish Mr. Wallace had said a little more on the subject of scientific education for white settlers. One of the results of the neglect of agricultural education in the past has been that South Africa has allowed a large portion of her market to be captured by over-sea agriculturists. I would like to see a number of young South Africans enter English agricultural training colleges annually, for we should thereby obtain a

class of agriculturists capable of scientific research and of improving the methods of local agriculture. I wish also he had mentioned the enormous amount of agricultural products South Africa still finds it necessary to import, and the great opening this home market offers to the prospective Rhodesian farmers.

Mr. S. SIMPSON: I am an old student of Professor Wallace's, and am just now back from three years' work in Nyasaland, which borders North-Eastern Rhodesia, where I have been working on agricultural development. I am not going to compare Nyasaland with Rhodesia, for I have not been in Rhodesia, but the two countries are similar in many respects. Nyasaland is an agricultural country. That we have proved and are proving every day. We are growing good cotton, good coffee, and excellent tobacco, and this year the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland have opened a big factory there, and the industry is well assured. Although Mr. Wallace has dwelt chiefly on the pastoral life of Rhodesia, I have seen most excellent samples of tobacco grown there, and Rhodesia must not give up tobacco. With regard to the pastoral industry, we have cattle, and we find that treating our cattle as Rhodesians do we get excellent results by crossing shorthorns with native cattle. Sheep are just as in Rhodesia; they do not do well with us. But pigs do well, and I think some of these countries ought to give far more attention to them. The difficulty of curing bacon and hams is easily overcome, and consider the enormous advantage of being able to export something which sells at 4*d.* or 6*d.* per lb. instead of maize, the carriage alone of which costs a few pounds per ton. With regard to trees, everyone knows that is a burning question. We have seen the disastrous results of cutting down timber shown plainly in every part of the sub-continent, and I am sure the policy of allowing the natives to cut down trees will act badly on the future condition of Rhodesia, and that something ought to be done to stop the process and also to plant up forest areas to replace those which have been denuded. I think the natives want to be educated to know that they could have some suitable rotation of crops on the same soil without having to cut down timber over new areas. Further, I think that in every country where we have a big native population we should have some simple form of school establishment where the sons of the chiefs could be brought together and trained thoroughly in agriculture. It would have a great effect (as in the case of the Sudan) on the future of any country in which that system was adopted. As regards the future I believe the



prospects of Rhodesia are very good, and I believe the prospects of Nyasaland are very good. But we want men with capital. The great fault I find with those who advertise is that they persist in putting the limit of capital too low. If a man says to me he wants to go to Nyasaland and asks what capital he ought to have, I tell him he should have £2,000 and no less.

The CHAIRMAN (the Most Hon. the Marquess of Winchester): I think before we separate we ought to pass a vote of thanks to Professor Wallace for his interesting address. I noticed he omitted to call attention to the large and increasing number of young Rhodesians who have been born and bred in the country. Our schools are now increasing in number and the numbers attending them are also rapidly increasing. The aim of our great founder, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, was that in that country there should be raised a population British in sympathy and in instinct, and full of that vigour which Colonial life adds to that usually found in the British race. I think the pioneers of Rhodesia have carried out Mr. Rhodes's desire to the letter. You have heard how they encountered the rinderpest, the East Coast fever, the locusts, and other troubles. But there is such vitality in the race that they have succeeded in founding agriculture now upon a thoroughly sound footing. Mr. Wallace says our mistake was that we did not pay sufficient attention to the development of agriculture in the first instance; but in the first instance we had not railways, and therefore it was quite impossible to take the agriculturists by the hand and set them down where there was no market. The Company, therefore, fostered the mining industry as far as possible in order to create a market for the agriculturist. That has now been successfully done, and we look forward to being able by careful selection to induce a further accession of population having with them a certain amount of capital, because until the capital has made the country it is quite impossible for the landless man to do any good. It is no good for a man to go and pit his work against that of the black. The farmer could not afford to employ white labour, because he can get black labour so much cheaper. We have had mining experts who have gone out to that country who have not patted us altogether on the back for the way we have carried out our mining adventures. Mr. Wallace has not patted everybody on the back with regard to agricultural methods, but I think there is a great deal of sound common sense in what he says, and he has put the stamp of his great and well-known capacity on certain salient points. Through his knowledge of other countries he has been able to point out to

the farmers of Rhodesia how they can improve their present methods. There is one point on which he laid the greatest possible stress, and that is the question of fencing. It will be possible, I hope, shortly, when we have a larger population, to establish land banks and co-operative farming. It is that which has made Australia the country it is, and though I hope we shall not take from Australia many of its present difficult and trying problems yet we ought to try to take the best. I hope we shall avoid the difficulties which Australia has fallen into in its system of federation, and that our Constitution, when formed, will be one which will tend to the universal prosperity of South Africa. The British South Africa Company, in their desire to promote the welfare of the settlers, have recently appointed as their agricultural expert a man who is well known to Prof. Wallace, and who has had considerable experience in the Cape—I mean Dr. Nobbs. We hope to be able to associate with him a staff thoroughly versed in agricultural methods and to assist him in impressing on the settlers the necessity of applying scientific methods. Science in agriculture is a matter which you may say we have not paid sufficient attention to in this country, but if it is not paid sufficient attention to in Rhodesia, I can assure you it will not be for want of opportunities which will be given to settlers of seeing the best possible methods employed. There is one thing I should like Professor Wallace to tell us. If he were a young man himself with a limited amount of capital and wanted to settle in a Colony, what Colony would he go to? If he would tell us he would sooner go to Rhodesia than any other Colony, I think we may safely accept it that Rhodesia is a country which anybody may safely put their money on.

PROFESSOR WALLACE: I thank you most cordially for the hearty way in which you have received this vote of thanks. My Paper has received a certain amount of criticism, but that I expected and I am only pleased that it has not been worse. I have not said anything against agriculture in Rhodesia. I think the prospects of agriculture are hopeful in a great many directions, but I said it was not by agriculture Rhodesia was going to be developed but by stock, and the men who do that can concurrently practise a great deal of agriculture. It is no use men going there with £300 or £400 of capital. A man ought to have horny hands, a good stiff back, and at least £1,000 in his pocket, and he has got to be the best workman on his farm. Rhodesia is not to be settled by soft-hearted and soft-handed people. With regard to the appoint-

ment of Dr. Nobbs I am glad to think the Chartered Company has already taken some of my advice, and I hope they are going to take more. In Dr. Nobbs they have secured one of the best practical and scientific experts in this country or in South Africa as Director of the Agricultural Department, and I have not the slightest doubt that if they follow up that appointment, as Lord Winchester suggested, and support him with properly trained experts you will find that the agriculture of Rhodesia will soon take a very different position from that it occupies at the present time.

A vote of thanks was given to the Marquess of Winchester for presiding, and the proceedings then terminated.

A letter had been received from Mr. Henry SAMUEL regretting his inability to attend. He wrote that the agricultural future of South Africa had always been prominent in his thoughts, and his experience of thirty years spent in these countries had impressed upon him the fact that the future of South Africa rested, not so much in her mineral wealth—great though that is—as upon her vast agricultural resources.

“We must all look forward,” he said, “to the day when South Africa develops her resources so as to make herself a self-supporting country, with a surplus of agricultural products to export, instead of being, as at present, a land which, in spite of its fertile soil, depends on overseas supplies for all but the barest necessities.

“Rhodesia at the moment appears to be the only independent and British possession in South Africa which is working on thoroughly Imperialistic lines.” The various Governments (Mr. Samuel added) should now combine their energies and devote themselves to a great scheme for the development of agriculture and for the encouragement of settlers of a desirable class. They must provide means for the assistance of newcomers, not only with advice and instruction, but also with such aid as would enable those who were willing to work, that they may establish themselves and thus become a valuable asset to the country, notwithstanding the possible smallness of their original money capital.



## DINNER TO LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.

A DINNER in honour of Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., ex-Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 19, 1909. The Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided. The following is a list of those present:—

C. W. Alexander, Right Hon. Lord Amptill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Alan Anderson, A. Arkill, Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, A. J. Barber, John Barr, Moberley Bell, R. B. Bennett, K.C., Walter Bird, J. R. Boosé, Admiral Sir Day H. Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Governor of South Australia), R. A. Bosanquet, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Mauritius), Right Hon. Lord Brassey, G.C.B., Hon. T. A. Brassey, W. F. Bradshaw, H. H. Bridge, L. J. Brient, C. E. Bright, C.M.G., C. H. M. S. Bright, H. Brittain, R. E. Bronger (Agent-General for Orange River Colony), G. E. Buckle, Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., M. D'Arblay Burney, Col. Hon. James Burns, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G., D. Byrne, J. M. Campbell, Wm. Chamberlain, C. H. Chomley, Admiral Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B., William Clark, A. Lacy Clarke, Henry Clarke, Engineer-Commander W. Clarkson, T. R. Clougher, N. A. Clowes, Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G., M.D., T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O. (Agent-General for New South Wales), Captain R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G. (Representative of the Commonwealth in London), Ernest E. Collins, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., W. S. Cope, W. F. Courthope, Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe, K.G., C. Czarnikow, H. C. M. Daniell, C. W. Darley, I.S.O., L. R. Davies, F. M. R. Davies, A. J. Dawson, Ven. Archdeacon C. V. P. Day, J. F. W. Deacon, T. L. Devitt, G. P. Doolette, Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Frank M. Dutton, Fred. Dutton, Lionel Earle, C.M.G., T. Dyer Edwardes, H. W. Edwards, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., E. Castlebar Elliot, F. W. Emmett, C. B. Fairfax, John Ferguson, C.M.G., G. S. D. Forbes, D.S.O., James Fowler, Admiral Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., Sir Somerset French, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Cape of Good Hope), F. R. Frost, Captain Hubert Fyers, M.V.O., J. H. Galbraith, Wilfred Gale, Robert Gambles, Right Hon. Lord Glantawe, M. H. Godby, M. J. Godby, Major G. F. Gratwicke, R. Gray, Captain Hon. Charles Greville, F. S. Gullett, Hon. Wm. Hall-Jones (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Captain J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N., Colonel Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., W. T. Heard, Colonel H. N. C. Heath, C.B., F. E. Hesse, Charles F. Hill, Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G., A. Hoffnung, Sir Thomas Holderness, K.C.S.I., Sir Francis Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., A. Fred. Houlder, Percy Hurd, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir E. F. Im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Governor of Fiji), Sir J. Rose Innes, K.C.M.G., George Jack, G. H. V. Jenkins, Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., Hanley Keith, Sir Henry Kimber, Bart., M.P., Yeend King, C. U. Kingston, J. G. Laidlaw, N. Landale, R. H. Landale, Major-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, K.C.V.O., C.B., Robertson Lawson, Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield, F. Graham Lloyd, Right Hon. the Earl of Longford, K.P., K.C.V.O., Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B., Right Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., Right Hon. Lord MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Hon. Sir M. D. Maceachern, Sir George S.

Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B., J. M. MacMorran, the Hon. J. W. Mansfield, His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., G. W. Marriott, Arthur Mason, R. G. Matthews, Right Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Right Hon. Lord Monk-Bretton, C.B., Thomas Morton, Right Hon. Lord Mount-Stephen, G.C.V.O., the Hon. C. G. Murray, Sir Walter Murton, C.B., R. Nairne, R. C. Nesbitt, Right Hon. Lord Newlands, F. J. Newton, C.M.G., John Nivison, Robert Nivison, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O., Sir Ernest A. Northcote, Rev. the Hon. Prebendary J. S. Northcote, Right Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G., C. H. Ommanney, C.M.G., Colonel Richard Owen, Sir J. Roper Parkington, D.L., J.P., the Hon. George Peel, Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Edward Pope, F. Porter, J. Wilson Potter, R. B. Powell, N. Danvers Power, E. Preston, Hon. C. H. Rason (Agent-General for Western Australia), Right Hon. Lord Rathmore, the Hon. Walter Rice, W. B. Rickman, C. R. Robertson, Sir J. Clifton Robinson, Lionel G. Robinson, W. E. Robinson, F. W. Rolt, C. D. Rose, M.P., Thomas L. M. Rose, Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.P., T. J. Russell, A. C. Sandeman, Right Hon. Lord Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., F. Savage, E. T. Scammell, G. H. Scholefield, F. A. Scrivener, H. H. Share, R.N., Charles Short, Beekwith Smith, Sir H. Babington Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I., Henry F. Smith, Thomas F. Smith, E. A. Smith Rewse, Hon. Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Agent-General for the Transvaal), Noel C. Stephen, Capt. G. Stephens, Admiral H. Stewart, Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (High Commissioner for Canada), D. A. Sutherland, M. H. F. Sutton, Major-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald Talbot, K.C.B., Frederick W. Taylor, Right Hon. Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G., P. Tennyson-Cole, T. S. Townend, Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), Sir Wm. H. Treacher, K.C.M.G., Hon. A. J. Thynne, M.L.C. (Queensland), the Hon. Arthur Villiers, Right Hon. Earl Waldegrave, E. A. Wallace, E. W. Wallington, C.M.G., Wm. Weddell, J. B. Whiting (Acting Agent-General for South Australia), R. Wood, Dr. Andrew Wylie, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The guests were received by the Earl of Crewe, and the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

The Duke of Marlborough, K.G., the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lord Brassey, G.C.B., Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., the Hon. T. A. Brassey, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Frederick Dutton, Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Hon. C. H. Rason.

The dining hall was decorated with the flags of all parts of the Empire, and that of the Institute bearing the motto : "The King and United Empire."

Grace was said before and after dinner by the Rev. the Hon. Prebendary J. S. Northcote and the Ven. Archdeacon C. V. P. Day (formerly of Queensland) respectively.

The CHAIRMAN gave the toast of "His Majesty the King," which was duly honoured.

The Hon. William HALL-JONES (High Commissioner for New Zealand) proposed : "Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." It is a great honour, he said, so soon after

my arrival in the Homeland, to be invited to so distinguished a gathering, and to have entrusted to my charge so important a toast. Coming newly from New Zealand, I can testify to the loyalty of the people there to His Majesty the King, and also to their deep affection for our gracious Queen and their recognition of the many acts of kindness and consideration for all classes which have ever been shown by their Majesties. It seems only a few years ago that we in the Southern Seas had, as our guests, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and I believe they enjoyed their visit to New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and other parts of the Empire, but they may not know the lasting impression and the deep affection that was aroused by their visit. It only remains for me to reiterate what you already know, that the members of the Royal Family are always to the fore when their help is needed. As an instance of that, it was only a week or so back that the brother of our beloved King was one of the first to render what assistance he could to the sufferers at the terrible disaster at Messina.

The CHAIRMAN: It is only a few months ago that a large company, many of whom are present to-night, assembled in another hall to give a send-off to Lord Dudley, the new Governor-General of Australia. To-night we are met to welcome back with the same cordiality his eminent predecessor. One fact connected with Lord Northcote's return appeals to us with peculiar pleasure. He does not return to us as the worn-out gladiator, laying down his arms for good—*rude donatus*. On the contrary, his weapons are still keen and bright, and who knows how soon he may be called upon to use them again in the service of the Empire? Now Lord Northcote possesses an almost infinite number of claims on our esteem and regard. One claim, which I dare say he would even make for himself, is that he is a Devonshire man. Devonshire, if I may say so, is one of the most sympathetic of the English counties. Those of us who are not so fortunate as to be Devonshire men would, I think, place it high up in any list we might make, after our own county and the counties with which we have affectionate associations. Devonshire in old days did so much to make the Empire—the Devonshire of Hawkins, of Raleigh and of Drake—that it is a fitting thing that now and again a Devonshire man should go out to rule a great portion of the Empire of to-day. Then, as we all know, Lord Northcote has hereditary claims upon our regard. If I may say, as a member of the present Administration, that I take a warm interest in the hereditary prin-



ciple, you must not misunderstand me or ascribe the statement to the fact that I happen to have a seat in the House of Lords. My interest in that principle is founded on the peculiar and, I think, unprecedented fact that there are more among my colleagues who sit in the House of Commons who have a claim to be regarded as hereditary politicians than among my colleagues who sit in the House of Lords. But of Lord Northcote's claim to be a hereditary statesman it is impossible not to say a word. Political memories are said to be short, but I believe it will be long before this generation, or I hope the next, forgets the statesman of whom we like to speak as Sir Stafford Northcote. Untiring devotion to the service of his country, splendid loyalty to his colleagues, chivalrous courtesy to his opponents, a culture which was as fine as it was spacious, and, as all would agree who knew him (and I had that privilege), quite unequalled personal charm—all these make it certain we shall not forget the father of our guest. It is not surprising, being his father's son, that he should have had an almost unequalled training for the work of politics. He knows all about the inside of the Foreign Office. He knows all about finance, from experience both of the Treasury and of the War Office. If he did not "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth" (although I have no doubt that if he had he would have greatly distinguished himself), he looked after others who were doing so, because he surveyed the Ordnance, and from those duties he passed to the more peaceful though occasionally acrimonious activities of the Charity Commission. He then went to Bombay—one of the most absorbing and sometimes not the least anxious of India's Governments—and there are those here who can speak with more personal knowledge than I can of the success which attended his and Lady Northcote's official period there. Then came Lord Northcote's transfer to the great post of Governor-General of Australia. In holding those two posts he has had the very rare and valuable experience—shared by very few others, as, for instance, by the present Viceroy of India—of having held high office in the two divisions of the British Empire. Those divisions do not follow accurately the distribution of official work in this country. On the one hand, of course, you have the great Dominions in which the white race is pursuing a modern civilisation, not always exactly on our lines, but always, as I should hope, upon intelligent and wise lines; and if not always on our lines yet not having quite lost the British touch "but tasting of the fountain still." On the other hand you have got the great remainder of the

Empire, administered from here partly through the India Office and partly through the Colonial Office, comprising on the one side those ancient and secular civilisations, such as India, which we have to bring into harmony with our Western ideas, always remembering the paramount necessity of respecting ancient creeds and ancient customs. Besides these we have the homes of the more backward races, represented in some of our newer Protectorates, in which the interest and value of Government consists in introducing to them the material blessings of civilisation, such as railway extension and commerce, with sometimes almost magical results. Now these two sides of Empire, in both of which Lord Northcote has experience, represent the great Imperial problem of to-day. I am not one of those who believe in a possible fission of the white races of the Empire. The centrifugal forces are so slight and so few as compared with the centripetal forces. I can only think, indeed, of one centrifugal force, the existence of which we cannot help, viz. that which comes by efflux of time. As generation follows generation the actual tie of blood between the Mother Country and the Dominions must necessarily weaken to some extent. But, on the other hand, what a number of forces make for unity! You have now a general recognition of the meaning of the Crown, not merely as a personal centre of loyalty, but as a very real link between different parts of the Empire. You have ever improving means and methods of transit and communication. You have—this I know is a matter in which Lord Northcote has taken a great deal of interest—the prospect of being able to draw the defensive forces of the whole Empire into a unity, which cannot be carried out by an identity of methods, but which can be carried out by a distinct understanding of what the defence of the Empire means, and by identity of purpose and action. Last, but not least, we have those great Imperial conferences, from which we have gained much in the past and from which, in the future, I hope we shall gain yet more, and out of which, although I think we are all aware of the difficulties which surround the subject, we hope something may be done to secure ampler continuity, and even, if possible, closer connection. Therefore, I repeat, I am not one of those who believe that the Dominions of the Empire will split away from us, or that we shall ever split away from them. But it is to my mind an incomparably more difficult problem to decide what relations are to exist respectively between the Mother Country and the Dominions and India and the remaining Colonies. That problem presents far more deep-seated and more serious difficulties.

Towards its solution we want the help of the very best heads of the Empire, and among these there is none whose opinion we should value more than that of our guest to-night.

Lord Northcote passed to the Governor-Generalship of Australia—an easy task in some ways, if a kind welcome can make a task easy, and if the establishment of friendships which begin with warmth and ripen into staunchness, can make a task easy. But, on the other hand, the post of Governor-General of one of the great Dominions is, in some respects, not an easy one, and never can be. It demands exceptional qualities of tact, patience, courage, and, above all, impartiality, which we do not always find united in one man. It was Lord Northcote's privilege to assist and to lend a guiding hand to the Commonwealth during four and a-half years of its rise from boyhood to the strong manhood which, I hope, it may now be said to have reached. During that time those qualities of which I have spoken were, in his case, completely in evidence. Lord Northcote had his difficulties to encounter. He had to preside, I think, over four different Administrations in the country, and he did so, as I have every reason to believe, with complete acceptability to them all. He was an impartial witness of some of those difficulties, well known to so many of us here, which have necessarily arisen in regard to the functions of the Commonwealth and the functions of the different States—difficulties which we never ought to ignore, but which at the same time we should be equally careful not to overrate. They are difficulties which naturally belong to delimitation of functions after a great constitutional operation such as the foundation of the Commonwealth of Australia. If anybody is inclined to take a really serious view of those difficulties, I would advise him to study the history of the American Union, say from 1782 to 1788, when he will see what dangers that great Union, at which we now look with such admiration, passed through during those eventful years. I know you will not forgive me, and Lord Northcote will not forgive me, were I not to say a word of the help he received from Lady Northcote during his official career. It is customary during what is called the silly season, though I do not know it is much sillier than other seasons, for newspaper correspondences to be instituted—a kind of symposia at which writers from all parts give their views on various topics. But one subject has never been sent to such a syndicate, and that is, "Ought Colonial Governors to be married?" because there could only be one possible answer to the question. Certainly if all the ladies who assist in ruling the destinies of



different parts of the Empire did so with the same grace and tact and genial hospitality as Lady Northcote has done, we shall generally agree that no small share of the success of our Colonial Governors is due to those who helped them in that respect. Lord Northcote had one advantage which was hardly enjoyed by previous occupants of his office. He was able to travel to an unprecedented extent about the Continent over which he presided. His voyages were almost Pauline in character. Like the great Apostle he made a great number of speeches, and like him, I believe, he was on one occasion shipwrecked. But he was never stoned or cast into prison, in that respect differing from St. Paul. I believe I am not wrong in saying that those travels impressed upon his mind what I think must be impressed upon the minds of everybody who studies Australian affairs—the need for a larger population on that great Continent. I noticed the other day some observations of mine which an Australian paper was good enough to print. I did not entirely recognise them in relation to this matter, or, indeed, in regard to any of the matters which I spoke of, but yet it is quite true that I do hold the view that the most pressing problem for Australia is how to increase the white population, and I am firmly convinced that the necessity is recognised there, and that immigrants of the right sort receive and will receive in the Commonwealth a hearty and a warm welcome. It now only remains for me to ask you to drink the health of Lord Northcote both as a friend returned from far and also as one of the brightest ornaments of the Imperial service.

The Right Hon. Lord NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.: If I do not detain you for more than a single instant with any reference to the personal part of Lord Crewe's too kindly speech, it is not because I do not feel very deeply the kind terms in which he has spoken of my wife and myself, and even more the kindly reference he has made to the memory of one whose name I am proud to bear, but because I have to trespass upon your patience to-night upon matters infinitely more important than any which can affect myself personally. I will transfer to Lady Northcote, to the memory of my father, and to the county of Devon all the credit which Lord Crewe has been pleased to ascribe to myself. I know I am your guest to-night as one who is the latest arrival from a part of the British Empire which is, perhaps, less well known to the British public than it deserves to be; and I can truly say that, glad though I am to find myself, after nine years' absence in India and Australia, once more at home among so many old friends, I feel proud and

glad that I have had the privilege of endeavouring to serve my country in both those climes; and I know that many of the distinguished guests I see around me will corroborate me when I say that the people of Australia endeavour at all times to show to the representatives His Majesty sends amongst them a cordial kindness and a warmth of greeting which makes us feel that we have but exchanged one home for another. Of course you are all well aware that there are very few topics indeed upon which any speaker can claim to voice the unanimous opinion of the people of Australia. Differences upon public questions of all kinds exist there just as keenly as they do in the Motherland. There is, however, one question to which Lord Crewe referred upon which the members of all political parties—and I have been closely connected with every political party and with every part of Australia—are absolutely agreed, and that is in loyalty to the Throne and the Empire. It is no conventional form of speech to say that the great personal popularity that His Majesty enjoys in Australia is a very real and material benefit to his representative there. Lord Crewe has referred to the early troubles which inevitably beset Federation; and he has used almost the very language I intended to use in contrasting them with the infinitely greater difficulties with which the great American Republic had to contend on the termination of the War of Independence. The troubles of federation are but teething troubles. They are mere trifles as compared with the American problems. I would even say that in Australia we had a less difficult task to face than that which Canada successfully accomplished in the blending together of two great nationalities. I will touch for a moment on only two or three of the federation difficulties. In the first place, there were a certain number of persons who thought that, with the advent of federation, the millennium had arrived, or was on the brink of arriving. In the second place, there was a considerable minority of Australians who were opposed to federation, and it was only natural that when the Commonwealth Government happened to be in some temporary difficulty they were unable to resist the opportunity of saying, "We told you so." And thirdly, as Lord Crewe has mentioned, there is no doubt that in the drawing up of the Federal Constitution certain ambiguities were left in its wording as to the respective jurisdictions and rights of the States and the Commonwealth. So far as the first objection is concerned, although the millennium has not arrived, very material benefits have accrued to Australia from the federation; and I am perfectly certain that the great mass of the

quiet country voters appreciate very deeply the removal of the barriers to free inter-State commerce, and that they will not readily assent to the re-establishment of any such drawbacks to free communication. Then, too, in the course of nature, the number of official opponents of federation must decrease, and every year people are getting more and more used to the existence of the new state of affairs. And with regard to the questions in dispute between the States and the Commonwealth, there exists a very highly and deservedly respected tribunal, the High Court, in Australia, which is authoritatively charged with the duty of defining what the rights and privileges of the States and Commonwealth are. Therefore, I look without a shadow or shade of apprehension to a continuity of the federal system. Lord Crewe just touched on another question, which is, to my mind, the Aaron's Rod of all political questions in Australia, one which, if it does not swallow up all the others, at all events all the others depend upon it. That is the increase of Australia's population. But before dealing with that subject very briefly, I should like to say a few words which, I hope, may tend to remove some misapprehensions which exist as to the attitude of Australia with regard to the immigration question. No doubt from time to time certain over-zealous officials have made mistakes which have prejudiced Australia in the eyes of the British public, but I do not believe there exists anything in the nature of a fixed desire to keep out men who are able to sustain themselves by their labour. Of course, Australia has its number of unemployables—as many and more than she wants, and is not prepared to import more from the Old Country. Then I come to the very important question of coloured immigration, and that is a question we should look at from an Australian as well as from a British point of view. We must remember that it is a physical impossibility that coloured people can come into this country in such numbers as to swamp or to be a danger to it. We have also to remember that British people in the East and West Indies, and in South Africa, have had to face the question with which Australia has never been confronted, the existence of a comparatively small white population among a large native population, which does not give way to it, and where they have to maintain their position by intellectual superiority. Neither in Canada nor Australia has the same problem presented itself. The Red Indian and the Australian Aboriginal are fast disappearing from those natural causes which seem inevitable when the white races have confronted such peoples. But suppose Australia or Canada confronted by the presence of a large number of Asiatics, men



of ability enough to hold their own, men who, if they come there, come to stay. It is quite conceivable, from an Australian point of view, that if they do not rigidly secure themselves against the possibility of being swamped by Asiatic labour, they may be presented with a problem even more serious than is the great negro question in the United States. I say this to show that there is more to be said for the Australian point of view than some people are inclined to suppose. Of course a great deal depends upon whether the huge Northern Territory can be populated by white men. Upon that I hesitate to pronounce a definite opinion. I believe it is possible for the white man, if he is steady, sober, and careful, to colonise for a time this great tropical land; but it is a very serious matter how far the climate is suitable for women and children, and whether we can hope from generation to generation that a healthy and virile white race can continue to live and breed in that climate. The territory is over half a million square miles in extent, and the white population is well under 2,000 people. It is impossible to suppose or to hope, or even, I would say, to wish that so vast an area should indefinitely be allowed to lie fallow and uncared-for. The problem for Australia is how to colonise and settle this great territory. We must remember that if unhappily instead of being on terms of cordial friendship we were on bad terms with the great empires of China or Japan it would be possible for a force to seize on the magnificent and wholly undefended harbour of Port Darwin, where they would find a rich tropical climate which would well sustain any force of Asiatic soldiery, who could then march at their leisure in overwhelming force southwards through Australia. Now, while I have said something from a purely Australian point of view in regard to immigration, it is a matter of impossibility for five millions of people, no matter how hardy and how skilful, to defend and develop a continent three parts the size of Europe. They are neither numerically nor financially able to maintain the necessary force for their own defence, and must rely for a very considerable time on the aid of the Mother Country in time of need. But we have also to consider that the resources even of the British Empire are not illimitable, and that, with Great Britain's world-wide Empire, she may be called upon at any moment to make great sacrifices in every portion of the globe. Therefore, the amount of aid which Australia can look for from the Mother Country must necessarily be limited, and she must largely depend upon herself for her defence. Whilst she cannot at present contribute very materially, either in men or

money, to her defence, she can be of great service to the Empire and to herself by co-operating vigorously in a liberal policy of immigration and assisting the Mother Country to send from her shores men of British race to a British land instead of allowing them to be diverted to South America or to the United States. There is plenty of land all through Australia for men who are willing to go there and be steady and sober and work hard. I have been North, South, East, and West. I can claim for myself the credit that I have travelled fairly hard, and I have seen in every State of Australia plenty of land available for close settlement. I wish I had the time to tell you much of what I have seen—for instance, in Western Australia, thanks to the energy of Sir John Forrest and others—the desert city of Kalgoorlie converted into an oasis, its water supply brought from distant Perth. In New South Wales I was staying with a friend who had 18,000 acres of wheat, grubbed up under his personal supervision from forest land. In Queensland I have seen impenetrable scrub transformed into rich dairy and grazing country, and in the last journey I made down the Murray River I visited Mildura, where a generation ago freehold land could be bought for a fraction of a penny an acre and is now worth £50 or £60 an acre. That has been done in the past; there is no reason why it should not be done in the future. If the great landowners are disinclined to sell their holdings—and I quite acknowledge that a great deal of the best land in Australia is in comparatively few hands—at all events the State Governments have very large reserves of land; and, by the application of irrigation and other methods of scientific farming, they could compete on even terms at least with these great squatters, and they could turn lands into fertile country fit for settlers. I am very glad to think that both in New South Wales and Victoria very large irrigation works are in progress and will be completed in a very short time, adding enormously to the acreage of land fit for cultivation; and I say deliberately and advisedly (I care not for reports to the contrary) that there is land and to spare for generations for men who are fit to go to the land and ready to cultivate it. There are two other questions to which I would allude. One is the question of Australian defence. I do not know whether the present Government are still pressing upon the consideration of His Majesty's Government the defence scheme put forward by my late Ministers. I do not wish to speak from the professional point of view. Lord Crewe has referred to my military services, and I think I may confide to him that not the least of them was the reckless liberality and

illegality with which I spent a sum of about eleven millions which Mr. Gladstone had thoughtfully provided. But I prefer to remind him, if he was speaking of me in my capacity as a soldier, that I had only recently laid down the position of Commander-in-Chief of Australia. However, what I would say about Mr. Deakin's defence scheme is this—whatever its merits or demerits from the professional point of view, it suggested a modification and abrogation of the naval agreement, which was primarily beneficial to Australia, and so far it at all events deserves credit for being in the nature of an unselfish proposal, since it would involve the imposition of a considerably larger amount of expenditure upon Australian revenues. The other point is the fiscal question. I need hardly say I am not going to venture upon the doubtful and controversial ground of Tariff Reform or Preferential trade, but there may or may not be other advantages which may render a change in our trade policy with the Colonies advisable or not. But one thing we must always remember, and that is that Australia is more and more strongly Protectionist year by year. Even in New South Wales, the old home of Free Trade, I think the number of representatives in the Lower House of the Federal Parliament is now just about evenly divided between Free Traders and Protectionists; and the determination is fixed in Australia, so far as I can judge, that her own local manufactures shall be protected—as they consider adequately, perhaps some may think even more than adequately—against competition of any kind. It is therefore impossible to expect anything in the nature of a commercial Zollverein, so far as Australia is concerned, between Great Britain and her Colonies on the basis of equal access to the Colonial markets. There may be other reasons favourable to Tariff Reform, but with these I do not propose to deal now. Before sitting down I should like to say how much I wish it were possible for more public men to visit Australia themselves and study these great public questions, looking upon them not entirely through either capitalistic or labour spectacles. I think they would find much to awaken a great feeling of sympathy with the people of Australia. They would feel great admiration for the grit and the pluck which Australians have shown in the past in the development of their country; and I can assure you that grit and great pluck have been necessary to achieve what they have already achieved. I have driven through miles and miles of bushland and wild country, broken only here and there by the sight of a bushman's hut or a stockrider's quarters, and I have felt the deepest sympathy with those men and women who have to live year after year alone on the desert almost



without any human companionship. It has made the Australian what we all know him to be, a very handy man, and has made his wife very handy too—able to turn their hands to anything readily, and acquiring thereby a special value in any emergency. It has not been, and is not, an easy life, and I think sometimes if we are apt to look with a little impatience on occasional ebullitions of a young nation we ought to consider the special trials they have to undergo. There is one small practical matter which I would submit to the consideration of the Colonial Office, and that is the great advantage it would be if the Colonial Office were able in some way to imitate the example of the Foreign Office, who interchange from time to time their clerks with the young men serving the British Foreign Office abroad. I am sure a great many of the small misunderstandings which arise from time to time between Downing Street and our possessions oversea arise from misunderstanding and ignorance, and if every Governor-General could have some representative of the Colonial Office attached to his staff who would keep him in touch with the interior working of the Colonial Office and acquire personal knowledge of Colonial public men it would be mutually beneficial and of great advantage to the Empire. Of course I don't pretend, and no sane man will pretend, that everything in Australia is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. There are many questions on which I could speak—questions of the relation between capital and labour, which certainly to my mind might be considerably improved. There are questions connected with the working of the Arbitration Courts, which are not wholly satisfactory. And there is also a tendency, which I very much deplore, especially on the part of a young country, to rely too much upon Government for doing everything, to the exclusion of individual effort. But I am not here to-night, on the occasion of my return from a country which received me with so much kindness and generosity, to speak as its censor. I prefer to recall how during the last five years Australia has adopted my wife and myself as citizens—almost, if I may say so, as Australians, and we never can cease to be grateful for the kindness and warmth of the welcome they accorded us, and we can only hope that Providence may spare us time and opportunity to show we are not ungrateful for the kindness we received.

The Rt. Hon. Alfred LYTTLETON, K.C., M.P.: It is a peculiar pleasure to me to be entrusted with the task of proposing the health of the Chairman. Some five years ago, when I had the honour of holding the office he now holds, I had the privilege of

presiding at the dinner which wished God-speed to Lord Northcote when he went out to Australia. It would be inhuman and insincere to say I do not regret I could not receive him back in the same official position, but it would be arrogant and untrue to say I could have received him with so graceful and finished a speech as that delivered by my noble friend. There are portions of that speech into which it would be tempting to enter, but the presence of Lord Milner on my right and Sir Cavendish Boyle on my left makes the topic of the celibacy of Colonial Governors, otherwise an attractive, a dangerous one. Still wider reasons forbid me entering upon the audacious position taken by our Chairman that the House of Commons has more natural hereditary virtue than the assembly of which he is leader, and which he leads with so much ability, but whose powers he does not wish to increase. My noble friend and I went as Freshmen to Trinity College I don't know how many years ago. I saw him first as a comrade and fellow-member of the Amateur Dramatic Club at Cambridge. Both ladies' parts and gentlemen's parts were taken by undergraduates, and certainly I know of no more formidable ordeal in my life than making professions of undying affection to a lady whose blushes were tempered by somewhat luxuriant whiskers, and whose muslin gown only imperfectly concealed a pair of plaid trousers. My noble friend never was confronted with so serious an ordeal, but, in the part of Sir Dudley Smooth, he exercised those critical and satirical qualities we have all so much admired. On other occasions I have had experience of his qualities. A long time ago, when I was at the Bar, I remember being before a Committee in the House of Lords which had a bill on one of the dustiest subjects conceivable—the Metropolitan Building Acts. The Chairman of that Committee, who was elderly, fell ill in the course of the proceedings, and my noble friend, then quite young, had to take on the task. He grasped the whole subject within a week, and his courtesy, tact, and complete comprehension of the whole difficult matter excited the wonder and admiration of the numerous and not unremunerated gentlemen who appeared before him. The passions which are aroused by a Building Act are far deeper than some of you would imagine. It was therefore no surprise to me, when standing on the steps of the Throne, and when my noble friend was conducting the Education Bill, to find not merely that he had a thorough grasp of that most intricate and technical subject, but that he knew how, with much tact and literary persuasiveness, to assuage the passions which enveloped it. I see before me (I

would not identify him for all the wealth of the Indies) a friend, a brilliant speaker, unfortunately retired from public life, who once said that the greatest embarrassment and dilemma of political existence was how to make a bad enough speech for the platform and good enough for the first person in the "Times" next morning. I give no opinion on that subject, but I can say of my noble friend in the chair that what may be called the great fatuous platform change never passes over him. At all times we can appreciate the moderation and good sense with which he puts views that I, for one, sometimes fundamentally differ from. That has made him an admirable president of this great assembly to-night, and has made me, for one, heartily glad that upon one great portion at any rate of Colonial politics party spirit—baleful in many respects—can be wholly banished, and that in welcoming Lord Northcote, appointed by his opponents, my noble friend has shown a spirit of Imperial continuity than which there can be nothing more dear to the heart of any patriotic Briton.

THE CHAIRMAN: If anything could add to the pleasure of your kind reception of this toast, it would be the fact that it was proposed by my old friend, Mr. Lyttelton. He has dug out of the recesses of his unfailing memory various reminiscences of our joint youth. I very well remember those days, when he was one of the most brilliant and popular undergraduates at Trinity—most distinguished, as we know, at cricket; more distinguished, if possible, at tennis, and distinguished, too, in the sterner duties which some of us at Trinity attended to and others did not. I remember the occasions on which he also paid an intermittent attention to those dramatic performances of which both he and I preserve a pleasant recollection. Mr. Lyttelton also spoke kindly of me in my later days. Many are the hours I have spent, sitting in a red chair—unremunerated—of the Committee Rooms of the House of Lords. But I have later reminiscences of Mr. Lyttelton. It sometimes occurs to me, in reading through files of papers at the Colonial Office, to note the observations made by my right hon. friend. Very often, I may say almost always, they appear to me to be exceedingly wise—that is to say, he seems to have done what I should have done if I had been there at the time. He and I may have differed, and may differ still, on some important questions relating to the Colonies, but I should like to enforce what he said, because I believe it to be perfectly true, that in Colonial, as in Foreign affairs, there ought to be, and there can be, a very real continuity—ininitely greater than would be believed by some of those who follow our platform



squabbles and sometimes fail to pay sufficient attention to the real identity of aim and purpose which such politicians as he and I both retain. There are two points in the speech of Lord Northcote to which I would refer. He spoke, and I heartily agree with him, on the importance of public men visiting the Colonies and Dominions. I was greatly pleased and touched at receiving from more than one of the Dominions not long after assuming office, and in particular from my friend Mr. Deakin, a cordial invitation to visit them. I wish indeed that I could do so ; but the conditions under which the Colonial Office has to be worked, and the general conditions of Parliamentary life as they exist for the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would seem to render that impossible. I deeply regret it, because I know that any of us must lose by not having personal knowledge of the great Dominions over part of whose destinies we are expected to guard. It has never, unluckily, been my fortune to visit Australia, but I have visited many other parts of the Empire, and I do regret that this particular invitation has been one which it is not in my power to accept. There is one other point raised by Lord Northcote. It had occurred to me whether it would be possible to devise some kind of interchange between the Colonial Office and those who work in the Colonies in the manner which Lord Northcote suggests. I must, I think, point out that it is by no means so easy a matter as in the case of the Foreign Office, but I can assure Lord Northcote and this assembly that I will give my best attention to the subject, all the more from its having been raised by one so thoroughly qualified to speak on it, and I will see whether it is possible to arrive at even a partial solution of the difficulty.

## FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 9, 1909, when a Paper on "Canada's New Transcontinental Railway" was read by Mr. E. B. Osborn. Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The CHAIRMAN: I regret that the exceedingly bad weather, together with a slight cold from which he is suffering, prevents Lord Strathcona from being here and taking the chair, much to his own regret, and I am sure to your still greater regret. Although, of course, he would not say it himself, Lord Strathcona was the very backbone of that great and perhaps unique enterprise which pushed a line of railway across Canada and opened up that Empire of the West, and he above all men would have been able to appreciate the lecture in which Mr. Osborn will show how the growing energy of the Dominion, starting from the marvellous growth following the building of that first railway, is now adding another vast territory by the construction of the new line outlined on the map, some two or three or four hundred miles north of the railway which was supposed to be the northern point of American civilisation a few years ago. Lord Strathcona could have appreciated this better than any man living, and I am sure he will greatly regret not being able to be here.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 25 Fellows had been elected, viz. 10 Resident and 15 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows :—

*Alan G. Anderson, Samuel A. Bartlett, Wm. Harvey Brown, George W. A. Burton, F.R.G.S., Wm. G. Snowden Gard, LL.B., Hon. William Hall-Jones (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Alfred St. G. Hammersley (K.C., Canada), Hon. J. Cavendish Lyttelton, Captain Gerald E. B. Stephens (Rifle Brigade), Frederick W. Taylor.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Cauldwell H. Anderson, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Western Australia), Rudolph D. Anstead, B.A. (Grenada), W. F. C. Asimont, F.R.G.S. (Straits Settlements), Ernest C. Baxter (Rhodesia), R. B. Bennett (K.C., Canada), Thomas F. Burrowes (Southern Nigeria), Engineer-Commander W. Clarkson (Victoria), Laurence D. Cleare (British Guiana), Richmond de St. Romaine, M.R.C.S. (Dutch Guiana), Frederick Pordage (Uganda), Charles I. Robinson (Gold*

*Coast Colony), James Rutherford (British Columbia), J. Watson Taylor (British Columbia), C. Neumann Thomas (Cape Colony), Cyril Costley White (Cape Colony).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others. The Institute has also acquired two volumes of original drawings in sepia and pencil of views of Table Bay, Cape Town, St. Helena, Ceylon, the Straits of Malacca, Montreal, &c., drawn during the years 1784 and 1825 to 1840 respectively.

The CHAIRMAN: The addition of so many Fellows since the last Meeting reminds us that the more the membership of this Institute is increased the larger will be the field of work it is able to cover. The Institute has under consideration many ways of enlarging its work on new lines, and I trust that all who feel an interest in these Meetings and who do not belong to the Institute, will associate themselves with the great work we are doing in bringing every part of our Empire to be better understood here at the heart of it. I now introduce Mr. Osborn, who has just returned from spending six or seven months in the careful study of Western Canada, and who before that had spent some years in the West, so that he does not speak merely as a temporary visitor, but as one who has really studied the foundations upon which the country rests.

Mr. OSBORN then read his Paper on

# CANADA'S NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE NEW LANDS IT OPENS UP FOR SETTLEMENT AND INVESTMENT.

At the risk of appearing egotistical I should like to preface this paper on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with a personal note. During the years 1895-1900 I lived in Western Canada, and made a careful and continuous study of the natural resources of the vast territory between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean, which was known as Rupert's Land in the days when it was regarded merely as the domain of fur-traders. In 1895 little had been done to develop the prairie portion of this great western wing of Empire. Manitoba was known as a fine wheat-growing area, and Winnipeg was seen to be a city with a future. But the huge space outside the Manitoban boundaries was ineffectively occupied by a quadrilateral of small market towns—Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary, Edmonton—



on a railway system which even then appeared a political rather than a commercial undertaking. In those days the Saskatchewan Valley, perhaps the finest agricultural country on the continent, contained only two or three isolated centres of settlement, where cash was a scarce commodity, though nobody had any difficulty in securing three square meals a day. Storekeepers' accounts were paid in cattle and grain; a ten-dollar bill was a curiosity seldom seen—except at election time. There was nobody at Ottawa who had enough imagination to see what the West would some day mean to the East. In 1896, however, there was a change of Government, and among the *novi homines* who came into office was Mr. Clifford Sifton—the first Minister of the Interior to see what could be made of Canada's half, the better half, of the North American prairie region. He it was who invented and carried out the immigration policy which has given Western Canada a part of the population to which all else will be, is actually being, added. In 1900 settlers were coming in from Great Britain, from the United States, and from Europe, and there was a new feeling of hopefulness in the air. In that year I left the West, travelling from Prince Albert to Halifax with a company of Stratheona's Horse, and seeing the proud sorrow of the Canadian nation at the news of the undying day of Paardeberg. In 1900 the average westerner was beginning to think that Canada might some day require a second transcontinental railway, that the Great North-west could not be held for ever by the ball and chain of one single-track line with the setting sun at the far end of it. The idea of the Grand Trunk Pacific was already in the air. In 1903, when I revisited Canada as special correspondent of a London journal, the project had assumed a definite form, and it was clear to me that the people of Canada were anxious to have the new transcontinental built with as little delay as possible. In the General Election of 1904 the Conservative Party opposed the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific as a national undertaking, and were routed at the polls, not because they were Conservatives, but because the electorate thought that the time had come to add a second storey to the edifice of the Dominion, which could only be done by building a new ocean-to-ocean line as a basis of development. And last October, as we know, Sir Wilfrid Laurier—pleading to be allowed to finish his work as Sir John Macdonald pleaded for a similar favour a quarter of a century before—received from the electorate a renewal of the 1904 mandate. From the end of last July to the end of last month I have been travelling in Canada, studying the progress made in various directions, and, in particular, seeing all that

could be seen, in the time, of the new transcontinental and the new lands it opens up for settlement and investment. This investigation involved a study of the old Grand Trunk system—a creation of British capital which has been the vital factor in the development of old Ontario—and a journey as far as Prince Rupert, the terminal port of the new transcontinental on the Pacific Ocean. . . . The personal references in the foregoing may not entitle me to say that I speak on the subject of Canadian development with authority and not as the scribes. But I do hope they will serve to distinguish me from the journalists who streak across Canada in a month, see only what can be seen from the windows of Pullman cars, hotels, and hospitable clubs, and then proceed to instruct Canadians regarding their duty to Canada, to Great Britain, and to the Empire. The only anti-Imperialism which is a real danger to-day is ignorance—the Englishman's ignorance of Canada, the Canadian's ignorance of England, and so on and so forth. The man who dispenses a little accurate information about Canada in this country is perhaps a more effective Imperialist than the most brilliant lecturer on this or that cut-and-dried theory of the Imperial polity. It is my one ambition to be considered an Imperialist of the former kind, doing what little lies in my power to spread a sympathetic knowledge of Canada.

#### A WORK OF NECESSITY.

At the beginning of the twentieth century (which, by the way, Canada has annexed, leaving the nineteenth to the United States) it was obviously necessary that a second thoroughfare of steel should be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific through British territory. Here is a catalogue of compelling reasons :—

1. Enough was known of the northern portions of the Canadian Provinces to justify opening them up for the settler and the investor. This could only be done by building a new transcontinental railway which would either cross these unopened domains or throw branch lines into them. Canada was rich enough and populous enough to share the financial responsibility of constructing the new thoroughfare and linking it up with important competitive points to the south.

2. From the military point of view it was necessary that Canada should possess an "all red" route from ocean to ocean, passing at such a distance from the international boundary-line that it could not possibly be cut in the event of a North American war.

3. There was a real danger that a railway monopoly would grow up in the Dominion. If Canada had remained a country with only

one transcontinental railway system, that system would have come to possess a power far exceeding that of the Standard Oil and its associated trusts against which President Roosevelt has been waging war. For the sake of the Canadian people and of their Government it was necessary to introduce the factor of effective competition in railway business of all kinds.

4. A new way out either to the Great Lakes or to the Atlantic was urgently required to facilitate the marketing of the produce of the three great prairie provinces.

5. With the growth of Canada's trade with the Orient a freight-route across the Cordillera Belt—*i.e.* the mountain section of British Columbia—was a work of immediate necessity. Nature had provided one, and only one, easy gateway through the Rockies—the Yellowhead Pass—and it would have been a criminal blunder not to have opened it for another generation. Only a single summit is crossed by the mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the ascent and descent are so gradual that travellers packing through the Yellowhead Pass find it difficult to locate the “divide”—*i.e.* the line of demarcation between the basin of rivers flowing into the Hudson Bay and that of rivers flowing into the Pacific.

To build the new transcontinental it was necessary for the Canadian Government to go into partnership, so to speak, with some company capable of assisting in the construction and of operating the line when completed. The example of the Inter-Colonial Railway, which has never earned anything but annual loss, and never will earn profits so long as it is the plaything of politicians, was not such as to encourage the Government to own and operate the Grand Trunk Pacific. The question as to which company should be chosen as the people's partner was easily decided. Without saying a word against the abilities of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, the creators of the Canadian Northern with its 4,000 miles of track, it must be said that the Grand Trunk was the only possible choice. Every railway system of the first magnitude in North America has been compelled to go westward—Mr. J. J. Hill was the first to discover the West from the point of view of the railway strategist—and the comparative lack of prosperity experienced by Canada's pioneer railway has been largely the outcome of tardiness in extending itself into the great and rapidly growing country beyond the Great Lakes. Though the shortest way into the West lay *via* Chicago, the inducements offered for such an extension in the Western States were small in comparison with the attractions of Western Canada. Accordingly the partnership



was formed, and the statutory agreements framed which, when finally and completely carried into effect, will combine a railway constructed at the expense of the Dominion Government with the lines of a private corporation, making of them a single system under the management of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

#### LOW GRADIENTS AND EASY CURVES.

Under its present management the original Grand Trunk Railway system may be said to combine the advantages of British durability in construction with American enterprise in operation. Except where there is an unusually broad, deep stream of passenger and freight traffic—for example, between New York and Chicago—it is impossible, because unprofitable, to have in North America road that can challenge comparison with the best in Great Britain. But the Grand Trunk double track from Montreal to Toronto and thence, by way of Sarnia Tunnel, to the second city of the United States, has a look of British thoroughness which is possessed by no other railway in Canada. You sit or sleep at ease on the "International Limited," the best train between Montreal and Toronto, and do not suffer from that pitching and rolling which, on some other Canadian lines, give rise to car-sickness—a land variant of *mal de mer*. In the past, before Mr. Charles Hays became general manager, the Grand Trunk system was operated according to British ideas; far too many men were employed to the mile, and dividends were out of the question. It was as ruinous a business as would be the attempt to apply British methods of farming—high farming—to a quarter section of prairie land. In railway management, as in farming, you must learn from the experience of your neighbours, or a series of costly experiments will empty the pockets and exhaust the patience of the British investor whose broad shoulders bear the burden of financing the Empire in general and Canada in particular. The old Grand Trunk system is now managed along North American lines, with this very important difference—that durability, the safety and comfort of the travelling public, and the probabilities of the future are more closely considered than is the case with the majority of transatlantic railway companies. In a word, American enterprise has been grafted on British thoroughness. The Grand Trunk Pacific main line, when it is completed from ocean to ocean, will present the feature of British durability—a roadbed of permanent excellence, heavy, well-laid rails, and

terminals which can deal effectively with the inevitable growth of through and local traffic—and will also exhibit the low gradients and easy curvatures which are the characteristics of up-to-date railway construction on the North American continent. The portions which were completed when I was travelling in the West—700 miles westward from Winnipeg, 100 miles eastward from that city, and the 190 miles connecting the main line with the upper end of lake navigation—were soon to belong to a transcontinental track, which is more on the dead level and more of an “air-line,” and will be more economically operated than any other ocean-to-ocean railway on the continent. These advantages, combined with the fact that it uses what is by far the easiest pass through the Rockies, will enable the Grand Trunk Pacific to hold its own against all its Canadian and American rivals. It will be the first freight-route in the modern sense of the term that has been built across North America. Ten years ago, when I first studied Sir Sandford Fleming’s survey for Canada’s first transcontinental, it was clear to me that the Yellowhead Pass was the key to the railway situation, that the railway system which first made use of that loophole in the rampart of the Rockies would in the end dominate the transportation business of the continent. In ten years or less the full significance of that assertion (which is accepted as an axiom of national economics by Sir Wilfrid Laurier) will have been grasped by the Canadian or American equivalent of our man in the street, or—to take a more obdurate type—the man in the club window.

Many Canadians, I admit, are still disposed to criticise this gigantic project of the Grand Trunk Pacific. They declare it will never pay the costs of operation—just as thirty years ago those who opposed Sir John Macdonald’s great act of constructive statesmanship declared that the Canadian Pacific Railway would never earn enough to pay for axle-grease. For the honestly mistaken we must cherish a sympathetic regard; time and the logic of circumstances will convince them that the natural resources of Canada’s second storey are amply sufficient to justify the nation’s expenditure on a work of Imperial as well as national consequence. To those whose criticisms are designed merely to score a point in the party game I would merely say this much—“Canada for the Canadians” may be a good political cry, but “Canadians for Canada” is a far better one. Canadians complain that the newly arrived emigrant from England is too apt to criticise what he has not had time to understand. But even the “returned empty,” the unsuccessful

settler who has deserved his want of success, is not so bitter and unfair in his partisan criticisms of Canada and Canada's undertakings as many Canadians I have had the misfortune to meet.

### THE SECOND STOREY.

#### *A New Future for "Old" Canada.*

The nature of the new territory opened up for settlement and investment by the Grand Trunk Pacific justifies, as has been said, the construction of its main line, 3,600 miles in length, as a national work. Twenty years of exploration and inquiry have demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt that the second storey of the Dominion is as rich in natural resources and has as good a climate, generally speaking, as the first storey of territories—*i.e.* the portion which was rendered accessible by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The extent of the Dominion is so vast—so unthinkably great for those who have not visited it—that a single traveller, even if he gave a whole year to the task, could only see a small fraction of the new lands which lie immediately beyond the existing chain of settlements. I was unable to visit the portions of the Maritime Provinces and of the Province of Quebec which will be opened up by the new transcontinental. But I met not a few disinterested witnesses, men without a metaphorical axe to grind, whose personal knowledge of the territories in question had convinced them that good farming districts, mining areas of potential value, and valuable tracts of forest existed everywhere along the right of way. In the rush of immigration and immigrant capital to the Far West the great opportunities offered by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Provinces with a cultured and old-established society and a charming social atmosphere, have been too much neglected. In these domains of Canada-by-the-sea the educated emigrant with moderate means, who is too old to be born again in the West, may live comfortably and grasp the future for his family. The opening up of unsettled areas in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will help to keep the young men of those seaside provinces at home, and the Grand Trunk Pacific is certain to provide them with countless opportunities for industrial pioneering—mining, lumbering, and farming—within easy reach of the ancestral homestead. The fact that the new transcontinental renders accessible a large unsettled area in the Province of Quebec is of great importance to the French-Canadians, a people who are the best of colonists, but cannot be persuaded to travel so far afield as the North-West, where the sound



of their church bells cannot reach them. The French-Canadian people have always enlarged their boundaries as a splash of ink spreads in blotting-paper and have conquered territory—for example, the Eastern Townships of Ontario—by a capacity for plain living, hard work lightened by *joie de vivre*, and that comradeship which, being the outcome of a religion accepted by one and all, glorifies all the commonplaces of a community's life. It is true they lack the radio-activity of British-Canadian communities which so easily fling off vital sparks of energy and enterprise to the remotest corners of the continent. But they are first-rate colonists, building up their Old World civilisation in new places near at hand, so that nothing—not even American driving-power—could overthrow it. The Grand Trunk Pacific provides them with a North-West of their own within earshot of their ancestral bells. The settlers there will require no *chasse galerie* to bring them home at Christmas time. The surveyors' reports and the evidence of those who have explored the country for other reasons—there are fur-trading posts there—make for the belief that it is as good an agricultural field and has as favourable a climate as the settled portions of Quebec. Let us hope New Quebec will prove to be as fertile and as rich in minerals as New Ontario.

#### NORTHERN ONTARIO.

##### *Its Mineral Wealth.*

Ten years ago the huge block of territory lying between North Bay on the Canadian Pacific main line and the Manitoban boundary, and extending northward to the Hudson Bay, was thought to be generally worthless except for its lumber. Even in 1903, when I last visited this middle West of the Dominion, nobody seriously believed it would ever be more than a country of isolated settlements, inhabited mainly by the typical pioneer of old Ontario, who is said to be born with an axe in his hand by the side of a tree stump. Only at Sudbury, even then the chief nickel-producing district in the world, had there been any revelation of the amazing mineral wealth of this vast, unsettled, and unprospected 500,000 square miles of rugged enforested country. Then came the utterly unexpected discovery of the Cobalt silver deposits, the nature of which was—and still is—a puzzle to mineralogists. So rich were the surface indications, long wide veins of almost virgin silver, that none of the experts believed that the values of the ores would be maintained as the miners drove their shafts into the depths of

the Lower Huronian Series of rocks. But the permanence of the camp has long since been demonstrated, and Cobalt is to-day one of the most famous silver-mining areas in the two Americas. Last year the ore taken out was worth twice as much as the year's yield of the Klondike placers. Mr. Byron Walker, the President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who probably knows more about the financial future of this great mining camp—I use the phrase in its technical sense—than any other authority, summed up the Cobalt position in the following terms: “Forty mines, twenty-five shipping ore, and sixteen paying dividends. Sixty million dollars invested, and I am sure Cobalt will justify the investment.” And here and there in the neighbourhood a claim or group of claims seems destined to become a paying mine in the near future. From the city of Cobalt, as peaceful and law-abiding as Toronto—the mining town of Bret Harte and his imitators does not exist in Canada—an army of prospectors had gone forth to seek out the hidden treasures of the surrounding district, a countryside of forests and broken hills and fair winding lakes linked together. But a rival camp to Cobalt has sprung up since the beginning of August, towards the close of which month small parties—men who had somehow heard the news of a rich strike—were noticed slipping up the river from Elk Lake some fifty miles to the West of Cobalt. Coming out of the West towards the end of December I found everybody talking of Gowganda, which seemed at first hearing a reminiscence of the golden name, Golconda. It appeared, on the evidence of thoroughly trustworthy witnesses, that silver discoveries, actually surpassing those at Cobalt in the first stage of development, had been made in the district of that name. “A rivulet of silver running down a cliff”—such was the description given of one of the surface veins, which may or may not be a fair indication of the rich ore deposits concealed below. A rush to Gowganda through the deepening winter snows followed, and thousands of claims, many of them surveyed at night by means of camp-fires, had already been staked out before the coming of the new year. Prospectors had to carry in their food and all their belongings, and many hardships were experienced by ill-equipped parties. Nothing like this rush has been seen in Canada since the stampede to Rossland or the exodus of placer-miners from the cities of the Pacific coast when the tidings of the Yukon gold discoveries came to hand. There seems to be no doubt that Gowganda is a second Cobalt, perhaps something even better. But the point to remember is this—that Sudbury, Cobalt, and Gowganda are the results of bring-

ing a very small part, the merest fringe in point of fact, of a vast belt of metalliferous country within touch of old Ontario by means of railways. This belt, which must be at least 200 miles in breadth, runs across the middle West of the Dominion up to the shores of the Hudson Bay and perhaps under it, reappearing in the rocky, little-known lands of the western littoral and the northern barrens, which are the habitation of the caribou and the musk-ox. It is certain that Canada has her Silverado, and that along the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific which crosses it many important discoveries will be made in the near future. Moreover, the line will become the basis of an attack on regions at present inaccessible by the army of prospectors, who seem to make Toronto their capital and outfitting place.

### *Its Agricultural Future.*

Again, the Grand Trunk Pacific runs for 200 miles through the "clay belt" of Northern Ontario, a nearer and newer Northwest for the farmer, the existence of which was unknown a decade ago. The Lake Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which has been built by the Provincial Government, has already planted prosperous agricultural settlements in this region. Here is the surveyor's report on the general aspects of the territory traversed by the line from longitude  $84^{\circ}$  west to longitude  $89^{\circ} 30''$  west: "The country differs little, if at all, from similar portions of Ontario along the Ottawa Valley. What is known as the clay belt is almost identical with the country lying along the route of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in the vicinity of New Liskeard. The soil over long distances is a clay loam interspersed with gravel knolls approaching the rivers and large muskegs, in many cases dry moss covering a clay subsoil. In the summer season the vegetation on the benches and in the river valleys is dense and rank. Vetches, coarse grasses, and willows predominate. I found the banks of the Pic River covered with wild roses for many miles, mixed with raspberry bushes, strawberries, service berries, blackberries, hazel bushes, and other wild flowers and fruit. There would seem to be no reasonable doubt that this country will be found readily adaptable for cultivation, as the climate compares favourably with that of other portions of the country. The cold is no more severe than in the city of Ottawa or the Province of Quebec; the snowfall is not nearly as great. The autumn has long intervals of bright, clear sunny days." The line from



89° 30'' west to Winnipeg touches the only good farming land between Lake Nipigon and the Manitoban boundary. In the past the potential value of the middle West of the Dominion has been judged from what is seen along the inhospitable North shore of Lake Superior followed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was built at a time when the whole territory between the Central Provinces and the great plains was regarded merely as a country for trappers, hunters and fur-traders.

The eastern division of the Grand Trunk Pacific—*i.e.* the line from Moncton, the terminal port on the Atlantic, to Winnipeg—is being built by commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company, however, has, under its agreement with the Government, the right to supervise and amend the specifications for construction work along this division. Of course, it is a matter of vital importance to the company that the cost of construction should be determined on the most economical basis consistent with a well-built railway, since, after the first seven years of operation, a rental of 3 per cent. per annum on the total cost of building the eastern division will have to be paid by the company. It would appear that the provision mentioned fully protects the company.

At Fort William I saw the beginning of the work of providing elevator accommodation for the grain which will be carried out of the West by the new transcontinental and its branches. In point of fact 2,000,000 bushels—not a bad start—were taken out by the Winnipeg-Wainwright section last year, though it was not operated for passenger traffic until late in September. Mr. Frank Morse, the late general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has designed the grain handling arrangements at Fort William, not for the requirements in the immediate future of a single-track road, but for the time when the line will be double-tracked and hauling 2,000 cars of grain every day to the water's edge. As the outflow of grain increases year by year, as must inevitably be the case, the elevator accommodation will be correspondingly augmented by the addition of units. When 2,000 cars arrive each day during the busy interval between harvesting and the close of lake navigation, the Grand Trunk Pacific will have storage for 40,000,000 bushels at Fort William, and the moving of the grain will be divided up between four working elevators, each capable of unloading 25 cars or putting 200,000 bushels into a lake steamer in a single hour. As much as possible of the grain will be shipped through eastern Canada. With that object in view a new lake port has been

erected at Tiffin on the Georgian Bay, where a fine harbour has been perfected by dredging, and the construction of elevators begun. Since the grain that goes to Tiffin will be run off continuously over Grand Trunk rails, the elevator accommodation need not be so extensive as at Fort William. The maximum storage will not exceed 10,000,000 bushels; a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels will be given by the construction work now in progress. But the Grand Trunk Pacific Company does not limit its ambition to providing ample accommodation for the rush eastward of grain in the autumn. An attempt will be made to keep the Fort William-Tiffin route open all the year round by means of ice-breakers. Since the Great Lakes do not freeze over in winter-time, and the absence of tides prevents the shore ice from being broken up and piled into impregnable barriers, the project of keeping the two ports open is quite practicable. It has not been tried before because the grain-traffic of the Great Lakes has not been sufficiently concentrated in any one direction to justify the cost of building and maintaining efficient ice-breakers.

#### THE PRAIRIE GARDEN.

When I reached Winnipeg, nearly seven hundred miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific prairie section were open for passenger traffic, and I was able to journey by easy stages as far as the great bridge that was being built over the Battle River. Men who had gone down with the wreck of the Quebec bridge were working there. The Quebec catastrophe, and the recent condemnation as unsafe of another huge bridge in the United States, show clearly enough that American bridge builders must cease taking risks in their designs (the engineers of the Quebec bridge made no allowance, for example, for the additional load resulting from a snow-storm), and sit for a season at the feet of their British and Canadian competitors.

Generally speaking, the country traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific is much superior to that along the Winnipeg-Calgary route, and is well described as the prairie garden-land. From Portage la Prairie to Rivers, the first divisional station, the new line passes through a well-settled country of demonstrated fertility; for example, it runs through the richest portion of the black country district, one of the very best in Manitoba. Here and there is a patch of sandhills, the fragmentary dunes and beaches of the vast lake which in another geological age covered the whole of the Great Plains. The same may be said of the country between

Rivers and Melville, the second divisional town. Everywhere the famous black soil is seen and the staple crops grow to perfection. There is much settlement, but many wide gaps to be filled up. For twenty miles after passing Touchwood, the line passes through hills and high rolling prairies—as though the Plains had been disturbed by some tremendous storm—all of which could be cultivated. There are many settlers there, and room for many more. Afterwards the hills are flattened out, the earth waves grow less and less, until the line runs out, straight as an arrow flies, into the vast, treeless plains in which is situated Saskatoon, spider-like in her web of railways. The experience of settlers in this territory has confuted two fallacious ideas which, in the years 1895–1900 when I often passed through it, were so generally accepted that very few ventured to settle there. The alkaline flats, or “bad lands” as they were called in those days, are now known to form the finest wheatfields in the West. Nor has lack of rainfall, another vanished bugbear, ever led to the loss of a crop since settlement there began in downright earnest after the Bonanza wheat crop of 1902 (41 per cent. of it No. 1 hard, as against 2 or 3 per cent. in an average year) had given Western Canada its most telling advertisement in the Western States. Old-timers, the dreary kind, who forget nothing and learn nothing new, and who are always deposed from the leadership of an awakened community, would point out to me trails running down into sloughs and running out again on the other side. “This land was dry once,” such was their interpretation, “and it will be dry again.” This warning ten to twenty years ago caused the trickle of immigration, which went up the Regina-Prince Albert branch-line in the nineties, to pass by the very garden of the prairies, the richest and the most easily worked wheat mines in the whole wide West. It seemed a reasonable interpretation of the sign of the waterlogged trail, and the time was when I myself implicitly believed it. But the American settler has proved its falsity. A generation of experience in the territory below the Manitoban boundary, where he had contrived to raise crops wherever there was a little damp, had taught him to recognise at a glance the potential value of the treeless plains to the South and East of Saskatoon. He went in and raised wheat every year; even in 1907, the worst season in twenty, he did fairly well. The truth is that the rainfall is always sufficient over the whole of this gigantic wheatfield, though the level of the water in the subsoil varies over a cycle of years, as any owner of an old well has occasion to know.

A second delusion of the past was the general belief that the change



in colour of the surface loam from black to brown, which is seen as one goes into certain districts of this vast wheatfield, was a change for the worse. Emigrants from Ontario, as I remember well, would apply the name "sand lots" to the brown loam localities. The American settler knew better, and he has proved that as good wheat could be grown there as on the black loam. Indeed, the presence of a certain percentage of sand is actually beneficial, since it tends to prevent three possible dangers—drought, excessive rains, and frost. In point of fact, the sand present is equivalent to a system of drainage. Moreover, experience proves that there is no danger whatever from frost in the brown lands. Professor J. Macoun—who is the final authority on all such questions, having studied the agricultural possibilities of the prairies ever since 1872 when there was no settlement outside Red River—seeking for a scientific explanation of this unquestionable truth, says: "My opinion is that such soil is a naturally warm one, that the heat is retained at night instead of being radiated, as in the case of black soils." With the exception of stony or boulder-strewn tracks about certain lakes all the land from Touchwood to Saskatoon is suitable for wheat growing, and the Grand Trunk Pacific provides a way in for the farmer and a way out for his grain over an immense extent thereof.

For many miles beyond Earl, the station for Saskatoon, the country is a series of wheatfields. Afterwards sand appears and alkali flats. Thence for a long distance the country is well settled. Beyond Eagle Creek settlement is sparse, but the land looks good up to the "Bare Hills" (not "Bear Hills," as some maps have it, the absence of trees, and even brush, is the origin of the name), and even among these, the uplands being hardly as steep as some well-farmed districts in the old country. Later on the line runs into a country of salt lakes and ponds. Here the question of obtaining good water arises. Almost invariably it can be found on the surface or by sinking shallow wells, which must not go below the drift into the underlying clay. Bad water is sure to be the result of sinking a well to any considerable depth. Up to Unity (name of happy omen), where the Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Saskatoon-Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific, the American settler is at his work of pioneering, and is certain to demonstrate the real value of much of the country. On either side of Lake Manitou, a great expanse of salt water with many islands, the country is rough and full of sandhills. Afterwards, right up to the Battle River, the land is excellent on the whole, and should eventually support a large population of farmers. Many portions

are admirably suited for stock-farming. Even in the sandy, broken areas which the railway, being a trunk line, cannot evade, there are frequent pockets of fine soil, and it often happens that a great area of first-rate land lies a short distance back from the steel trail. I had hoped to drive to Edmonton from the end of the completed line, but circumstances prevented the expedition. But the district between Battle River and Edmonton is known to be one of the finest sections of Alberta, and it is settled almost continuously. Of course it is impossible to spy out the merit of so huge a territory from the windows of a railway train, especially when its route is virtually an air line. But the Grand Trunk Pacific diagonal section of the prairie region is undoubtedly better throughout than that through which the Canadian Pacific main line passes, and is far more picturesque. This fact has, however, been generally known ever since the Sandford Fleming surveys were made.

#### NEW TOWNS.

There are a hundred town-sites along the Winnipeg-Edmonton section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, every one of which has the chance of becoming a town. Of course it is impossible to say which of all these towns in being or in becoming will develop into important business centres. But the fact that they are situated on a transcontinental trunk line which brings them under the notice of travellers, men of far-reaching business activities who can think in continental terms and not merely in terms of quarter-sections, and that they are in the midst of the prairie garden-land, gives nearly all a chance of sharing in the spectacular development of Western Canada as a whole. Further than that the prophet dare not venture. In some cases a glance at the physical map of the West has been, or ought to have been, sufficient to enable one to gauge the future prospects of a settlement. From the very first it was clear that Chicago, because of her strategic position at the southern end of lake navigation and between the manufacturing East and the agricultural West, was destined to become the cross-roads city of the United States and the greatest distributing centre on the continent. No exact parallel to the development of Chicago will, in my judgment, be found in Western Canada. Winnipeg, together with Fort William and Port Arthur—the twin ports at the upper end of lake navigation—forms the Canadian equivalent of America's midway metropolis. But the day will dawn when Winnipeg and her Lake Superior ports will have an aggregate population of a million.

Winnipeg's strategic position at the entrance to the Canadian prairie region and the existence of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, which compel the entering railways to pass down through her gates, guarantees at least that measure of growth. Again, it was always self-evident that Edmonton must eventually become a city of the first magnitude. She stands at the one easy door through the Canadian Rockies—the Yellowhead Pass—and, as Winnipeg is the gateway of the vast territory between the international boundary line and the North branch of the Saskatchewan, so Edmonton is the place of entry to, and egress from, the Peace River country. We now know, from the evidence of trees and plants which cannot lie and live, that wheat may be grown for hundreds of miles North of the Saskatchewan valley. These facts guarantee for Edmonton with Strathcona—the river between cannot prevent them coalescing in the end—a population of at least a quarter of a million in the middle distance of the future.

It may be that strategic points of such consequence are not to be found along the prairie portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific. I do not know, and I dare not prophesy one way or the other. But it is certain that cities of the second magnitude—as large as Brandon, or Regina, or Calgary—will grow up along that portion of Canada's shortest and smoothest transcontinental route. Saskatoon, for example, is already the capital of the central prairies. She has grown amazingly, not only in population but also in wealth, prestige and commercial length of reach since 1903, when I saw the beginnings of her present prosperity. But I never foresaw her growth. In 1895–1900 Saskatoon was to me, as to most of her few people—and the population did not run into three figures—merely a stopping-place on the little-regarded branch line from Regina to Prince Albert. Saskatoon would be pointed out to the weary traveller—seasick with the rolling and pitching of the car in which he had travelled so few miles in so many hours—as the seat of a disbanded temperance colony. Afterwards Saskatoon was the jumping-off place for the Barr colonists, and the vast outpouring of newspaper talk about the foolish experiment (which actually aimed at isolating old country settlers, not all fitted for the vocation, in their insular ignorance of Western methods and conditions) floated its name into remote places. That was Saskatoon's first start. In 1903 I passed that way again, and was amazed to find it a city in the making. Seeing an old friend when getting off the train I said: "What are you all doing here, in the Lord's name"? "Well," he replied pithily, "we surely are all here in the



Lord's name." Then it struck me that a strange thing had happened. The original Saskatoon had been forsaken by its few score inhabitants; the derelict buildings gazed sourly from all their empty windows at the bustling town of more than a thousand souls across the south branch of the Saskatchewan. Like Tartarin of Tarascon the town had crossed the fateful stream—to become the metropolis of the central prairies and a most important distributing point. Assuredly Saskatoon is a metropolis in the best sense of the term. People living in the broad unfenced wheatfields that extend for a hundred miles on this side and on that, visit Saskatoon not only for business reasons but also for the holiday without which Jack—more especially if he lives isolated in an away-back settlement—is a dull boy, so dull that he cannot see the larger opportunities of western life and grasp them at the psychological moment. Going towards Saskatoon in either direction, I found that the car gradually filled up until the passengers were packed as tight as herrings in a barrel. Some of the people were going to Saskatoon for business reasons, others to enjoy some of the necessary luxuries of life, having seen their wheat carried off to market on the newly completed line, the coming of which had increased their income by 30 or 40 per cent. But it was not the crescendo of overcrowding as we approached Earl which proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the city was a miniature metropolis. It was the discovery that lovers habitually resorted thither to get married and spend the honeymoon. Travelling eastward to Saskatoon, I watched a pair who did not mind being regarded by their travelling companions as two love-sick fools so long as they were two love-sick fools together, and when they heard the call "Next stop, Earl for Saskatoon," they clasped hands and sat in an attitude of tense expectation. After which no further evidence need be adduced to back the assertion that Saskatoon is a miniature metropolis, a little sister of Winnipeg.

But there are other promising towns along the 666 miles of finished track between Winnipeg and Wainright. A roundhouse is often the seed of a notable city in the West, and I found a busy population of from three to seven hundred at each of the five divisional points. Agriculture has been the mother, and a railway the father, of innumerable towns and cities in Western Canada and the Western States. And the railway is the cheque-drawing father who provides for his offspring in the days of childhood. How so? In the beginning the railway is generally the largest employer of labour in the locality. Directly, and through its

employees, it is the greatest consumer of the products of farm, ranch, forest, and whatever other localised industries there may be.

At least two of the towns along the Winnipeg-Wainright line are likely to become tourists' resorts. Watrous has a great asset in Little Manitou Lake, a body of salt water more than fourteen miles long and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The water lies in a deep, picturesque rift, and is as blue at a first glimpse of it as the mid-zenith on a midsummer day. There is so much salt in it that a swimmer can float with his head entirely above the water. Wreaths of snow-white foam lie along the fine gravel and sand beaches of the lake. Long before the white man wandered into that part of the prairie region the Indians built their sweat houses—crude forms of the Turkish bath—at the West end of the valley and fully appreciated the medicinal value of the water, as their name for the lake—which is virtually a dedication to the Great Spirit who sends disease on man in his anger and in his mercy does not withhold the cure—shows clearly enough. In later days white settlers found that bathing here was a cure for rheumatism and sciatica, and last summer a number of crippled persons camped on its picturesque shores and derived great benefit from daily immersion in what is a strip of the tear-salt ocean located in the very centre of the Great Plains. Salt is not the only constituent of the water, and it would be interesting to have a careful analysis of the stuff, which has a curious, oily, and by no means unpleasant taste.

Wainright, again, is certain to be a resort for tourists in the near future. The great park, one hundred square miles in extent surrounded by a fence of wire and tamarac posts, where the Pablo-Allard herd of buffalo will increase and multiply, is situated near the town, and when the various portions of the ocean-to-ocean line are linked up many through travellers will step off there to get a glimpse of these magnificent beasts—of all wild creatures the most monumental in appearance. No better deal in livestock was ever made than the purchase of this herd—600 head strong and large enough to increase naturally without loss of vitality through in-breeding—by the Dominion Government for something like \$200,000. To-day the herd, which consists entirely of pure bred buffalo, could be sold—piecemeal, or in its entirety—for at least five times that amount. The negotiations for the purchase were carried out by Mr. Howard Douglas, Superintendent of the National Park at Banff, and Mr. Alexander Ayotte of the Immigration Department, acting on behalf of the Minister of the Interior. Under the supervision of these gentlemen, the great round-up was successfully

brought to a conclusion, and the whole shipped from south-western Montana to Lamont in Alberta, a distance of 1,200 miles over five railways, with a loss of less than the half of one per cent. The ordinary methods of a round-up proved useless, since the buffalo when surrounded would always break through the line of cowboys and return to their old pasturages, and it was eventually necessary to build a buffalo-proof fence, twenty-six miles in length, from their cactus-grown habitation to the coralls by the track side, so as to cut off escape in one direction. Down this fence the buffalo were driven into the coralls, built of 24-inch timbers, and loaded up into special trains for Alberta. I believe they will be shipped down to Wainright in the spring. They should be comfortable in their new reservation, which is more spacious and more fertile in grasses than the old run among the cacti, and they will have companions in their prison park (if you can call 160 square miles of land and lake and river by such a name), since a number of deer were enclosed in the process of building the fence.

Remember that all these Grand Trunk Pacific towns did not exist six months before my visit. All along the line the noise of saws and hammers ceased not by day, and were often prolonged into the night. Everybody was working doubly hard to be ready for the winter. The prairie winter is not the reign of terror which is described by the "fakers" of the unreal Canada of canned fiction. Many are cold, but few are frozen. Still, you must have your house or store weatherproof before the zero weather begins after Christmas.

It was necessary to return to Winnipeg and travel by Canadian Pacific train and steamer to reach Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminal of the new transcontinental. It was pleasant to see once more the mountain section of that wonderful system, perhaps the most picturesque journey in the world. Even more interesting was the ocean voyage from Vancouver to Prince Rupert. People told me that November was the wrong season of the year for getting a fair impression of the voyage up the Sound. But all I saw was new and wonderful, a novel phase of Nature's artistry. For nearly five hundred miles we steamed through quiet, land-locked waters; twice only was the surge of the Pacific felt as we passed gaps in the chain of sheltering islands. Monstrous hills heaved themselves out of the blue-grey waters on either side; dank, dark forests covered them from the water's edge up; some of them were veritable mountains, whose summits were veiled in white gossamer-mist or crowned with ephemeral snows. Now and again we passed some deep, narrow inlet, and had a glimpse of the wild country that lies behind the



shaggy hills of the winding coast-line. An intense violet (such as Puvis de Chavannes loved to use in his decorative paintings) was dominant in the colour scheme of all this marvellous scenery.

#### PRINCE RUPERT.

In Canada, in Great Britain, and in the United States, every second person wants to know all about the Pacific terminal port of Canada's new transcontinental railway. I can vouch for the existence of this widespread interest, having received several hundred inquiries from the three countries in question—90 per cent. of them from complete strangers. Much of this curiosity originates, no doubt, in the fact that this, the first instance on record of building a great seaport to order, has touched the popular imagination throughout the English-speaking world. Moreover, the name chosen for the new city on Kaien Island—a very happy reference to the historic appellation of Western Canada, which was known as Rupert's Land for over two centuries—has an appealing touch of romance. Every schoolboy knows, or ought to know, that Prince Rupert was a born leader of cavalry, and that he was also the first governor of the "Honourable Company of Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay."

It rained on the day of my arrival, but the casual sprinklings, not unlike April showers in England, which constitute wet weather at Prince Rupert, are not as depressing as the steady downpour of a rainy day at Seattle or Vancouver. During the remainder of my stay the weather was genial, a touch of frost at night causing the air to sparkle exhilaratingly in the early mornings. There can be no doubt whatever that the Prince Rupert climate is healthy both for man and beast. As yet a drainage system has not been installed—until the town site is sold such work cannot be taken in hand—but there has been little or no illness of a serious kind, the epidemic of typhoid which often visits a new settlement in the West being conspicuously absent. The fact is that the rainfall of the coast cities is a sanitary boon, since it flushes the streets and prevents the dissemination of thirsty, hungry microbes in wind-scattered dust. For this and other reasons Vancouver is the healthiest city in Canada, and I see no reason why Prince Rupert should not also show a phenomenally low death-rate.

Of course, the great feature of the city in its unfinished condition is the harbour, the finest and safest in all Canada. The search for a suitable site for the terminal port of a transcontinental railway

system was long and arduous, the company's explorers spending many months in the examination of the broken coast-line. In the end the choice fell on Kaien Island with its fine encircling channel, which is protected by Digby Island from the heavy roll of the mighty Pacific. This channel makes the harbour—which is fifteen miles long—a mile in breadth, and twenty-five fathoms in average depth. There is good holding for anchors on the bottom, and at least thirty feet of water at a neap tide alongside the temporary wharves at present in use. The nature of the entrance to the harbour has been criticised, but the following authoritative opinion should be final. Captain Perry, R.N., of H.M.S. *Egeria*, contradicting the assertion in a Vancouver journal to the effect that one of his officers had declared a direct run from the open sea to the harbour quite impossible, wrote as follows:—"The finished survey of Brown Passage and the approach to Prince Rupert generally will be produced by the Admiralty for use as soon as possible, and it is no breach of etiquette on my part to say that the result of our survey is entirely satisfactory in so far as the approach to Prince Rupert from seaward is concerned, and, when the ordinary aids to navigation—viz. first-class lights, buoys, &c.—are established, Prince Rupert will have a direct route from seaward which will present no unusual difficulties to the seaman. The immediate approach to Prince Rupert is now very well marked, and with the establishment of additional lights, buoys, &c., which has already been commenced, the safety of the approach to Prince Rupert from the ocean is assured."

Certainly the Prince Rupert town site is picturesque in the extreme. The ground rises gradually from the shore line where the wharves are to be constructed, thus supplying the necessary fall for an efficient drainage system. There are one or two hills of no great magnitude in the foreground, which will probably be broken up and dumped into the harbour. They are composed of hard, sound rock, covered with a few feet of peaty soil, and will supply excellent material for the foundation of the wharves. The removal of hills will strike people in eastern Canada or Great Britain as a tremendous undertaking, but it is nothing in the West where men have the faith of a grain of mustard-seed. At Seattle mountains were removed, and Seattle, where the great Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is to be held this year, has a population approaching three hundred thousand. Of course the real work of building Prince Rupert cannot begin until the town-site has been sold. Few of the buildings there now will see the arrival of the first transcontinental train.



Most of the existing edifices are rough shacks propped up on piles ; tents are still used as business quarters and residences ; and wooden pathways have been constructed, sometimes at a considerable height above the peaty ground, which was covered by virgin forest three years ago and has not had time to dry. There are two good hotels, and several dollar-a-day affairs, the walls of which are filled up with bunks in shanty style. Even in its present rough-and-ready form, however, Prince Rupert has made phenomenal progress since the time when a steamer entering the harbour had to play an obbligate on the foghorn in order to find the handful of pioneers who were just beginning to clear the ground and build an impromptu wharf. The stumps of the vanished trees still stick up in all directions like broken, decayed teeth. Long before the year is out they will be drawn by dynamite, and the streets of the city that is to be will be in process of construction. Then will begin the work of replacing the makeshift structures described by business blocks and houses of brick and stone. The rectangular system of laying out a town, which adds so much to the monotony of urban vistas in Canada and the United States, will not be employed at Prince Rupert. Those who know how pleasant it is to see Detroit with its radiating avenues, after visiting scores of checker board cities, will rejoice that the Boston engineers employed to lay out the Prince Rupert town site adopted a more picturesque plan. There will be crescents and curving avenues and places—all the urban circumstance which gives personality to the cities of the Old World and to those American towns which, like dear, old-fashioned Boston, beguile the visitor into losing his way by turning and twisting thoroughfares that are constantly presenting some new and unexpected view. I should hate to live in a city where a man—or a man and a girl—cannot lose the prosaic way on occasions and deviate into the paths of romance. Also, since my memory for numbers is weak, the ordinary system of numbered avenues and streets (which was started at New York, I suppose) is a source of much worry and many missed appointments. Sincerely I hope that, when revisiting Prince Rupert in the days of its grandeur, I am not asked to pay a business visit to No. 679, 17th Street, 3rd Avenue, or some such arithmetical address, the digits of which are always slyly changing places in one's memory. Let us hope that Prince Rupert will use place-names instead of numbers. There must be nothing commonplace in the new city of broad plazas, spacious parks, and bold heights crowned with noble buildings. I climbed one of the hills—probably it was the Acropolis—to get a



good view of the harbour, a broad scimitar of steel-blue water. The high hills on the mainland shut off the wild winds that are born in the northern Pacific, and the further shore-line was reflected in the still depths. There are fine beaches across the harbour, and many a well-to-do citizen will build his home above them, rowing over to business in the morning or taking the ferry boat. The whole picture has an inward glow (such as you see in the paintings of certain old masters) which seemed to me an anticipation of the intense life of the great seaport that is to be.

The snap and sparkle in the northerly air of Prince Rupert will prevent its citizens from indulging in the perpetual rest cure of—never mind the name of the city! There is more than one settlement of lotus-eaters along the Pacific Coast. Among the people there to-day there is not a single loafer. No doubt the lack of liquor licences, never allowed where railway construction work is going on, has squeezed out those feckless, fusionless persons—common enough on the coast in more southern latitudes than that of Prince Rupert, which is on the same parallel as London—who will only work for a month in order that they may be drunk for a week. In the development of a Western city, the personal equation counts for almost as much as the natural advantages of the site. I have often seen a settlement get far ahead of neighbours possessed of just the same opportunities, simply because the earlier stages of its growth were controlled by steady workers who could look beyond the day's task, and could therefore lay the foundations well and truly. Prince Rupert has the beginnings of an efficient leadership, and that is a great point in the game.

Naturally this terminal port on the Pacific—an ocean the commercial history of which has hardly begun—is assured, as such, of a very high position among the cities of the coast. Here are the trans-Pacific distances from the competing ports :

Prince Rupert to Yokohama . . . .	3,860 miles.
Vancouver (or Seattle) to Yokohama . . . .	4,283 „
San Francisco to Yokohama . . . .	4,470 „

Even more important than the advantage in sea-distance is the advantage accruing to Prince Rupert from the fact that the trans-continental line serving the port is far superior to all others because of its low gradients and easy curvatures. Not only must the greater portion of the trade to and from the Orient flow that way eventually, but from the very first a large quantity of Western Canadian grain—for example, all that is grown in the Edmonton district—will

proceed by way of Prince Rupert and round Cape Horn to the Old World markets. And, when the Panama Canal is completed and the distance by sea from Prince Rupert to Liverpool is cut in half, the proportion of Canadian wheat exported by that route will be largely increased. Indeed, Earl Grey's prophecy that the price of wheat will eventually be set at the new port on the Pacific may some day come to pass.

Again, a large territory of incalculable resources will become tributary, so to speak, to Prince Rupert. Northern British Columbia, of which the old-time placer miners have made the preliminary assay map, is unquestionably as rich in the precious metals and all other economic minerals as the much more developed Southern half of the Province. All this huge block of metalliferous country will be within Prince Rupert's sphere of commercial influence. The Grand Trunk Pacific will irrigate it with immigrants and with immigrant capital, the two requisites for the realisation of its many and manifold natural assets. Prince Rupert must also become a notable centre of lumbering, canning and fishing operations. Outside the harbour are the finest halibut fisheries in the world, and a very large capital might be profitably employed in the exploitation thereof. This and many another rich harvest of the fertile seas is as yet ungathered. It goes without saying that here, not in Seattle 600 miles to the south, will be the chief distributing centre for the Yukon Territory and the northward coast-line with its numerous settlements, the nucleus of which is always a cannery or a mill. Finally, the big-game shooting in the immediate neighbourhood is excellent. Photographs I have seen of bags made in the districts easily accessible from the new port would make the down-east hunter, the sportsman of the Maine forests, simply ever-green with envy.

Enough has already been said to explain why it is certain that the rush to Prince Rupert, when the time comes for selling the town-site, will be as spectacular as was the stampede to Dawson more than a decade ago. It was with a feeling of regret that I left this new-born city of romance and realities and all-pervading hopefulness. On the way to Port Essington up the Skeena River one had the impression of being in a naval battle, so frequent were the shots along the banks where the new transcontinental trail was being driven through iron-hard rock. There have been comparatively few accidents there, for in that mild climate much of the danger of frozen dynamite—stuff as tricky and treacherous as Latin womanhood—is avoided. The

contractors are not employing brown or yellow labour in any part of the work. This is as it should be, for British Columbia ought not to be allowed to become a country of piebald communities.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

I have only been able to give fugitive glimpses of the scenery along the Grand Trunk Pacific and of the works and days of the settlers, who are stringing new cities on it as gaily as children string glittering beads. The point to remember is that this new transcontinental railroad will, when it is completed, be the best ocean-to-ocean route in North America. Of this the fact that it will have the lowest gradients and easiest curvatures is conclusive proof. In an appendix will be found the demonstration of the advantage which is given by the choice of the Yellowhead Pass as its doorway through the Rockies. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific is a long step forward in the solution of the great transportation problems on which the growth of Canada is directly dependent. What will be the next step? I hope and believe it will be the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, which, in the opinion of Mr. J. J. Hill, will add two million square miles of territory to that which is already tributary to the St. Lawrence route, Canada's great natural waterway, prolonging itself into the Great Lakes. No living authority—not even Mr. E. H. Harriman—is more competent to give advice regarding transportation problems than Mr. J. J. Hill, the first railway man who saw what could be made of the West. He, a Canadian by birth, has told Canadians that Nature has done everything in her power to give them control of North American transportation, and that it is their duty to make the best use of such natural gifts. Let them but do so, and Canada will become the carrier for her continent, taking toll of everything produced in the West above or below the international boundary-line.

*The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views, kindly lent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.*



## APPENDIX.

*Comparison of summit elevations, maximum gradients, and total elevation ascended for various transcontinental railways.*

Name of railway.	Highest summits.	Maximum gradient in feet per mile.		Total ascent in feet overcome.	
		Eastbound.	Westbound.	Eastbound.	Westbound.
Grand Trunk Pacific:					
Western Division, Winnipeg to Prince Rupert	1 summit 3,712	21	26	6,990	6,890
Eastern Division, Winnipeg to Moncton	—	—	31	—	—
Canadian Pacific .	2 summits 5,299 4,308	237	116	23,106	23,051
Great Northern .	3 summits 5,202 4,146 3,375	116	116	15,987	15,305
Northern Pacific .	3 summits 5,569 5,532 2,849	116	116	17,830	17,137
Union Pacific System:	3 summits	116	105	18,575	17,552
Omaha to San Francisco	8,247 7,017 5,631				
Omaha to Portland	5 summits 8,247 6,953 3,537 3,936 4,204	106	116	18,171	17,171
Sante Fé System .	6 summits 7,510 7,453 6,987 7,132 2,575 3,819	175	185	34,003	34,506

## DISCUSSION.

Archdeacon RENISON, of Moosonee: I did not expect to be asked to say anything, but I am glad to be able to bear my testimony to the acute observation of the lecturer in so far as my personal experience goes. I have lived in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay for the last fifteen years, and I may mention that last winter I travelled 1500 miles on snowshoes throughout Northern Ontario in the ordinary course of my profession, and 4000 by canoe last summer. We long have known that one day or other we should be discovered, and at last we find ourselves in the limelight of public observation. This country is not the barren region so long imagined by many people not only here but in Canada. I may tell you I have ripened tomatoes in the open air at Moose Factory, a fact which will give you some idea of the fertility of the soil and the character of the climate. People, in fact, misunderstand the climate of Northern Canada, and when they get out there find to their surprise that they do not need mufflers and the like. I want to bear my tribute to the wonderful work being done by the forwarding of the railways. The Diocese of Moosonee is practically the Diocese of Hudson's Bay, and stretches from the Canadian Pacific Railway right to the North Pole, so that if anybody should ask where the North Pole is, you may say that ecclesiastically it is situated in that diocese. We now hear that a railway is to be built for thousands of miles through great forests, rolling prairies, mountain gorges, and almost impenetrable morass, and there will be tens of thousands of people pouring into a country which in the past was sacred to Indians and to wild animals. Thus the heroic age of history has not passed away. I believe that five hundred years hence the constructive work in North America will seem no less important to the progress of civilisation than anything done in the civilisations of the past.

Hon. J. H. TURNER (Agent-General for British Columbia): Though I am called upon unexpectedly, I feel I ought to say a word or two in reference to this very interesting lecture. I must testify to Mr. Osborn's great powers of observation, and, as far as I know, his absolute accurateness; but I think I may be permitted to point out one or two omissions. He speaks of Mr. J. J. Hill, familiarly known as "Jim Hill" throughout British Columbia, as practically almost the inventor of railroads out towards the West. I think there are two names far ahead of that. There was a man in British Columbia whose name possibly has not been

heard of in this part of the world, but which will go down to history, I think, as that of a man who had an opinion that a great transcontinental railway should be made, and attempted its construction as long ago as 1865-68. I refer to Mr. Alfred Waddington, a distant relative of the well-known French Ambassador in London about that time. He projected, and endeavoured to get taken up, a transcontinental railway, and he was the first that I know of who brought to notice the Yellowhead Pass. Subsequently there was another great name in Canadian history, that of Marcus Smith, who laid out the Canadian Pacific line through Yellowhead Pass, and I think many of the directorate in the past of the Canadian Pacific Railway believed they made a mistake in not going through the Yellowhead Pass instead of the mountainous country the line does go through. Still, all credit should be given to the men who carried out that wonderful line, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and we are looking forward now to another line in the North that will open up a distinctly different country. It goes across British Columbia far from the Canadian Pacific, through a country which, strange to say, we considered for many years to be absolutely valueless, though forty years ago I heard from the heads of the Hudson's Bay Company that the country lying between the Yellowhead Pass and the Pacific Ocean was one of the best in Canada, with a good climate and capable of producing excellent crops. I quite understand why the lecturer should not have touched on that country, because he did not go into it, as he had to return from Edmonton and travel by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver, and thence by steamer to Prince Rupert. I have a friend there, from whom I hear now and then, who tells me there are hundreds of thousands of acres of the best land in the world. I have also definite evidence of the fact from a man, an expert in the selection of lands, who, on behalf of a syndicate, penetrated to the neighbourhood of Lac François, and who tells me he has never seen land equal to that surrounding that lake. He met a farmer on that lake who showed him tomatoes and various fruits and vegetables, evidencing the good character of the soil and climate, and this man stated the reason he went there some four years ago was that he heard there was likely to be a railway across Canada to pass near Lac François, and on his reaching that country he found it so good that he decided to stay there.

Mr. J. OBED SMITH (Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada) : I think this is the first address of a comprehensive cha-



racter on the subject which I have had the pleasure of hearing, and there are several points which particularly apply to the business I have in hand. The flow of emigration has been so extensive in the last ten years that there is a difficulty in keeping the railways anything like up to settlement. It seems to me the best thing that can happen to a country which has good land is to have plenty of means of communication, and I have no hesitation in saying that the construction of this line will be one of the grandest works in the history of the Dominion. Speaking of people settling a long way from railways, I have often asked why they do so, and I may mention that I was once some seventy miles from a railway station, and at the house at which I had to put up I asked the lady if she didn't feel very lonely there. "It was lonely," she said, "but they were rather glad to be there." "Why?" I asked. "Oh," she said, "there is a feeling of proprietorship about this which I cannot get over." I have no doubt some people imagine we are getting too many railways, but if you were there you would not have that idea. Consider the amount of wheat transported from Western Canada to the seaboard last season. In one day there were no fewer than five miles' length of cars of wheat passing through Winnipeg Station. Only imagine what may happen in the future, for in Manitoba itself to-day there is only one acre in twenty-five that is under crops; in Saskatchewan one in eighty-seven; in Alberta one in 177. The object of the lecture has not been to make an apology for the railway. I rather feel that the idea was to point out not only that the railway was necessary, but that it is a good investment for the British public to build other railways there, because the more land taken up the more railways will be required. If all the free homesteads taken last year were packed together as close as possible in a strip twenty miles wide the strip would be 1150 miles long.

Admiral Sir N. BOWDEN-SMITH, K.C.B.: I only rise to ask a question. We have heard with pleasure of the prosperity of our fellow-citizens in Canada and about the great future of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, but considering that the Grand Trunk Railway is constructing this new line, and practically guaranteeing bond and debenture interest, and that there is already 700 miles of this new line constructed, I would like to ask how it is the Grand Trunk Railway itself is in such low water that it cannot pay the interest on its own preference stocks? Englishmen are quite ready to lend money for building railways, but they like occasionally to have a little interest on their money. Of course the Canadian

Pacific Railway has done splendidly, but the Grand Trunk has not been hitherto a success as regards paying dividends.

Mr. E. H. TURNBULL: In answer to the last speaker I may say I have often heard the reason given why Canadian Pacific Stock is good and Grand Trunk poor; it is that if the Canadian Pacific Railway wish to buy a railway line and hear of it being for sale in the morning, a meeting is called for that afternoon, and the railway is often bought. If, on the other hand, the Grand Trunk wish to buy a packet of lead pencils they have to write over to England for permission to do so! I listened with great pleasure to the Paper; it shows that Mr. Osborn has observed carefully and well. The weak point is where he has not had a chance of observing, and yet has undertaken to describe. For instance, he does our great North-West a certain injustice. For the first forty years of my life I lived in New Brunswick. Mr. Osborn says he was told that the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway would open up in New Brunswick "a new North-West." ("No.") Well, he said in Quebec at all events. I know Quebec and its conditions very well. It will *never* be a "new North-West," and to say so is misleading, for in the North-West we have two hundred million acres (four times the area of the United States wheat plateau) of good wheat land free from trees and rocks, while in Quebec, though we have some river valleys and plateaus (that when cleared will be good for crops), they will not make up over 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of Quebec's total area; surely this cannot rightly be called a "new North-West," or properly be compared to a wheat plateau that has over 95 per cent. in enormous blocks of land good for farm crops. Mr. Osborn also did some injustice to our chief railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern. He says: "You sit or sleep at ease on the 'International Limited,' the best train between Montreal and Toronto, and do not suffer from that pitching and rolling which, on some other Canadian lines, give rise to car-sickness." I hope none of you will take that to heart seriously, for I assure you you need not wait till the new line is completed to travel in comfort, but can come *now*, and we shall be glad to have you and give you good rides on good rails in comfortable cars. We do not want you to wait to come to Canada until 1911 (the time the Grand Trunk hope to complete their transcontinental line), for, though you are now investing largely in Canada, the United States people are getting in ahead of you and snapping up the best investments more rapidly than you are. You will never be able to comprehend the great natural wealth of Canada until you see it for yourselves. I therefore say come, and come quickly.

Dr. T. MILLER MAGUIRE : As no one else is rising I venture to say a few words. I do not propose to follow the previous speaker on any details relating to the manifold and manifest advantages likely to accrue to commerce and to the development of the marvellous material resources of Canada by the building of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Pacific, and the consequent opening of the vast districts teeming with "the potentialities of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice," as Dr. Johnson said when he was selling Thrale's brewery. I have not the good fortune or bad fortune, like the gallant Admiral who has just spoken, of owning shares in any railway, Canadian or English, and whether or not preference or ordinary shareholders get dividends concerns me not. And yet I and hundreds of my friends like myself have ordinary shares in the British Empire, and if our advice were taken by the vote-catching and fiddling empiricists who become members of our Cabinets, we would all have preference shares not only in Canada and in the Pacific States like Australia, but in the whole Empire, one and indivisible. I confess when I looked at the great map before me and listened to the marvels described by Mr. Osborn as pertaining to the large proportion of the earth's surface which it portrays, I was almost overwhelmed by the contemplation of so much greatness being placed at the command of our race. My imagination failed to grasp all the magnificent prospect. I could only feel like the poet Keats when he looked into Chapman's "Homer" :—

I felt like some watcher of the skies

When a new planet swims into his ken,

or like that Spanish explorer who first stared with eagle eye at the Pacific now bounded in part by British territory :

. . . And all his men

Looked at each other with a wild surprise

Silent upon a peak in Darien.

I am about to dwell on the Imperial significance of that map and on the lessons of the lecture with regard to the future of those transcontinental lines of railway from the world-empire point of view—how they link the Atlantic, whose strategic significance from the world-empire point of view is not what it was, with the Pacific, whose importance as the strategic centre of mankind is growing daily. How would Kuropatkin have resisted the Japanese so long only for the railway that linked Moscow to the Pacific ? But the Canadian Pacific Railway and Esquimalt and the Grand Trunk Railway and Prince Rupert's great harbour link our isles with the Pacific even more closely than the United States trans-



continental lines the Atlantic, as the lecturer proves. See his statement as to relative distances from Japan of Prince Rupert and San Francisco. With modern steamers from a strategic point of view days are as important as were weeks at the accession of Queen Victoria. We will be able to pour reinforcements across Northern America almost as rapidly as Prince Khilkoff's genius poured reinforcements through Northern Asia into Manchuria. Truly a grand conception and one of the sublimest "births of time." Thus only was a yellow race, so long despised from a military point of view, deprived of the glory of a Russian Sedan. The lecturer has censured the gross ignorance which prevails among our people concerning our Empire. We had a lecture and discussion here lately in which the long and almost infamous neglect of Imperial history and geography by Oxford was sharply censured, and I can testify to the most deplorable and ruinous methods of the preposterous fashionable Public Schools, which are centres of national decadence rather than illumination. But do you want the Nadir of incompetence and of self-complacent ignorance, and examples of the most inexcusable trifling with Imperial and Colonial interests for sixty consecutive years? Well then, study carefully the records of the terminological inexactitudinisers in our Cabinets. They have been successful vote-catchers, political fiddlers as Themistocles would call them, but quite incapable of "sowing greatness for posterity." They have strutted about as ignorance personified, and degraded everything, Imperial and Colonial, which they touched. Look at the map carefully; see the State of Maine. Why does it project into our Canadian Empire as a strategic fault or flaw? The temporising ignorance and incompetence of our negotiators as compared with those of the United States was the cause. The Agent-General for British Columbia calls my attention to the West, to the coast of the Pacific, and to the late Alverstone Award. Well! Why does the United States possess Alaska? Why did we not get the bargain from Russia? What caused so many claims and rights on that coast? The representative of British Columbia knows that even British Columbia, now one of the brightest jewels in the Imperial crown, was about to be abandoned. The cause was simply the ignorance and carelessness and the wretched narrowness of men of the Manchester school of politicians. A Canadian geography says that one of the simplest and readiest ways of winning an English peerage seems to be to get appointed an arbitrator, and to give away with weak complacency and subservience, like a good philosophical humanitarian, a slice of the Empire to some one

else. The lecturer says that "the commercial importance of the Pacific Ocean has hardly begun." But across in Asia it has been the ocean of the majority of the human race since the dawn of history. Indeed, the Mongolian swarms that once rushed into Europe, may (with modern ships, which make voyaging so much easier than marching, and which enabled us to put 400,000 horses into South Africa), and led by the *Bushido* and bravery of the Japanese, risk adventures on the line of mountains and against the very few harbours from Alaska to Central America, and even fare forth against Northern Australia. When the Panama Canal and Grand Trunk Railway are in working order, what then? Here a *very* slight study of the map reveals to us new international contingencies of the gravest import. The new world-Powers, Japan and the United States, with command of the Pacific Ocean, would almost make the realms of strategy their own; and if we continue to ignore the oracles of time and do not prepare to use our enormous resources wisely, our Empire will fall into decay more rapidly than did the Spanish who once commanded both the Atlantic and the Pacific. I beg of my audience to take to heart all the marvels of the map and to weigh carefully all the lessons of this entrancing lecture. Thus only will they be able to cope with the international crises, Atlantic and Pacific, which must arise within ten years. From a strategic point of view I urge my audience to teach wisdom and foresight to our rulers, and we must await the full development of Canada's vast resources and the future of Prince Rupert and the fortunes of the vast empires on both sides of the Pacific with awe—not devoid of hope.

Mr. J. V. NIMMO : I would like to support the last speaker. I have had the honour of working and living in Canada, and often talked to Canadians about the relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and have been reminded of the loss of Maine and Alaska. I tried to assure them that some of these things about which they complain were mistakes, mistakes that will not occur again. In supporting the last speaker, I plead that every Englishman should do his part to prevent our fellow citizens in the Colonies from having cause to feel that their interests are not as carefully and conscientiously studied as our own. I ask those who are interested in railway matters not to judge the possibilities of railways in Canada too much by what has existed in the past with regard to the Grand Trunk. The original construction of the Grand Trunk cost too much, and mistakes were made which are not likely to be repeated. The early engineers and managers were not accustomed

to the problems offered by railway work in such a new and large country, and there has been the added drawback of having the Board of Directors in London, some 3000 miles away from their railway. These difficulties are now almost overcome, and there should be a bright future when the new railway is completed. There is no reason why such difficulties should exist in the case of future railways. I think everybody may have perfect confidence in the future of Canada from the railway point of view in all cases where proper judgment is used.

The CHAIRMAN (Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.): It is now my duty to move a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer. It is rather difficult for people at a distance to follow the rapid course of Canadian development. Anybody who has watched what has happened in the last twenty years knows that the whole conditions of the country have in that time changed. We have all become familiar with the astonishing development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which now controls about 12,000 miles of railway, although only completed in 1886. We have had to-night described to us an equally remarkable national effort to open up fresh territory, but not a word has been said about another interesting development of the same kind going on in Canada. About twelve years ago a neighbour of mine in Toronto said to me casually that he and his partner were going to build one hundred miles of railway in Manitoba. Every day since then that firm, Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, have added more than a mile a day to the mileage of their system; that was not a great Government enterprise, but a simple development, supplying the business and settlement needs of the country. Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann to-day are thrusting in between the Grand Trunk in the North and the Canadian Pacific in the South a line of railway purely on the lines of commercial demand, which already covers four thousand miles, and I can assure you, even after what you have heard about other lines, that this line is quite as extraordinary. These three great lines together show of what Canada is capable. There was a good deal of applause when a gentleman spoke rather vehemently about what England has given up that belonged to Canada, and he blames English ignorance. I never do that in speaking of our Canadian people. I say: "It was quite as much your ignorance and want of combination, and unwillingness to take the trouble to make the facts known and bring them before the British Government. How can you expect people in London to know all about these things when the Canadian people did not understand them?" One speaker said that some Canadians



wanted to know what England had to give to them. It was pointed out only the other day by a great Canadian financier that last year no less than 200,000,000 dollars of English capital were sent to Canada from England for the support of her interests. That certainly is something our friend might mention. I would add, now that Canada is to be consulted constantly about her affairs, we ought not hereafter to have to deplore that ignorance which is as much the fault of Canada as of the English people.

Mr. OSBORN: I thank you for your kind reception of my address. It has been impossible, of course, in a Paper like this to particularise. In such cases the experts present must fill in the detail. The Grand Trunk Pacific certainly will give opportunities for industrial pioneering, as I said, but I did not say that there was going to be a new North-West created in New Brunswick, and I think my critic would have done well to quote the actual words of my Paper. The Archdeacon knows most of the northern portions of the Province of Quebec, of which I have been speaking, by heart, and tells us that the land is good agricultural land. As regards Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, who asked me a question about dividends, I would only say that I think that question has now been fully answered. The mistake in the first instance was that the Grand Trunk was built in English style and run in English style, but as the railway happened to be situated on the North American continent such methods led to loss in certain directions. There has been a good deal changed since then. If you want to make a railway in North America pay you have got to trust the men on the spot. It stands to reason that people in London cannot know how to run a railway three thousand miles away. The old Grand Trunk system will be in a very different position when it is linked with the western half of the new transcontinental, and the freight from the rich prairie provinces and the through traffic begin to pour into the lines which made old Ontario. I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman. It would be absurd of me to say anything in praise of Dr. Parkin. You know him, and he knows the Empire as much as does any living man. His efforts to put Imperialism on a scholarly footing, or, shall we say, to put scholarship on an Imperial footing, are worthy of the highest praise.

The CHAIRMAN responded, and the proceedings then terminated.

## FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Forty-first Annual General Meeting of Fellows was held in the Library of the Institute on Tuesday, February 23, 1909. Admiral Sir N. Bowden Smith, K.C.B., a member of the Council, presided. Among those present were the following :—

MESSRS. R. TWEED BAIRD, E. H. BANKS, S. A. BARTLETT, W. BAYNES, WM. BELL, R. BEWLEY, R. S. BOND, B. BRENNAN, C.M.G., H. H. BRIDGE, SIR HENRY BULWER, G.C.M.G., MESSRS. ALLAN CAMPBELL, HOLROYD CHAPLIN, N. L. COHEN, REV. H. N. COLLIER, REV. H. R. COLLUM, MESSRS. A. R. COLQUHOUN, J. D. COLVIN, C. V. CREAGH, C.M.G., F. H. DANGAR, J. E. DAWSON, W. DEED, S. EDWARDS, JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G., CAPT. W. RAFFLES FLINT, MESSRS. F. H. FLETCHER, W. G. SNOWDEN GARD, C. S. GOLDMANN, HENRY GRANT, W. LAWSON GRANT, C. B. HAMILTON, C.M.G., M. G. HEELES, C. A. HENSSLER, W. H. F. HILL, RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT H. HIME, K.C.M.G., SIR HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., MR. S. S. KEYZER, SIR GODFREY LAGDEN, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. G. B. LEECHMAN, H. S. MEILANDT, T. D. MERTON, A. MOOR-RADFORD, F. J. NEWMAN, SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., MESSRS. E. B. OSBORN, A. L. PALIOLOGUS, SIR J. ROPER PARKINGTON, MR. J. PEIRIS, COLONEL D. G. PITCHER, REV. S. G. PONSONBY, MESSRS. J. G. POOLE, ROBERT PORTER, H. LEONARD PUCKLE, HON. C. H. RASON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B., CAPT. W. P. ROCHE, MR. H. SAMUEL, CAPT. G. COLQUHOUN SCONCE, MESSRS. W. G. SHARP, T. SHELDON, J. D. SMALL, F. W. STONE, E. E. F. TARTE, E. H. TURNBULL, W. B. VALLANCEY, T. B. VARTY, P. L. WATERHOUSE, L. H. WEBBER, H. A. WICKHAM, J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, A. M. WORKMAN, J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G. (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman nominated two scrutineers to conduct the ballot for the election of the Council—Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G., on behalf of the Council, and Mr. A. Moor-Radford on behalf of the Fellows.

A letter was read from Sir Frederick Young, who, the Chairman remarked, had hardly ever been absent on the occasion of the Annual Meeting, expressing regret that a cold prevented his attending.

The Annual Report of the Council was taken as read.

### REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Forty-first Annual Report.

The number of candidates elected during the past year comprised 50 Resident and 229 Non-Resident Fellows, or a total of

279, as compared with 66 Resident and 202 Non-Resident, or a total of 268, in 1907. On December 31, 1908, the list included 1,360 Resident, 3,066 Non-Resident, and 12 Honorary Life Fellows, or 4,438 in all, of whom 1,324 have compounded for the annual subscription and qualified as Life Fellows.

The following table indicates the number of Fellows and the annual income in each year since the formation of the Institute.

Date	No. of Fellows	Annual income (exclusive of Building and Conversazione Funds, but inclusive of Life Compositions and Entrance Fees)		
		£	s.	d.
To June 11, 1869 . . . .	174	1,224	14	5
" 1870 . . . .	275	549	10	8
" 1871 . . . .	210	503	16	4
" 1872 . . . .	271	478	10	4
" 1873 . . . .	349	1,022	9	1
" 1874 . . . .	420	906	12	11
" 1875 . . . .	551	1,038	15	8
" 1876 . . . .	627	1,132	3	3
" 1877 . . . .	717	1,222	18	3
" 1878 . . . .	796	1,330	13	11
" 1879 . . . .	981	1,752	18	2
" 1880 . . . .	1,131	2,141	8	10
" 1881 . . . .	1,376	2,459	15	6
" 1882 . . . .	1,613	3,236	8	3
" 1883 . . . .	1,959	3,647	10	0
" 1884 . . . .	2,306	4,539	0	10
" 1885 . . . .	2,587	5,220	19	0
" 1886 . . . .	2,880	6,258	11	0
To Dec. 31, 1886 . . . .	3,005	6,581	2	5
" 1887 . . . .	3,125	6,034	3	0
" 1888 . . . .	3,221	6,406	11	5
" 1889 . . . .	3,562	7,738	7	11
" 1890 . . . .	3,667	6,919	7	6
" 1891 . . . .	3,782	7,362	2	10
" 1892 . . . .	3,775	6,966	12	4
" 1893 . . . .	3,749	6,458	18	6
" 1894 . . . .	3,757	6,691	19	0
" 1895 . . . .	3,767	6,854	2	11
" 1896 . . . .	3,929	7,315	5	9
" 1897 . . . .	4,133	7,588	15	7
" 1898 . . . .	4,139	7,114	4	2
" 1899 . . . .	4,153	7,053	10	2
" 1900 . . . .	4,208	7,142	8	3
" 1901 . . . .	4,228	7,154	1	9
" 1902 . . . .	4,407	8,042	5	1
" 1903 . . . .	4,460	7,740	4	9
" 1904 . . . .	4,472	7,628	15	8
" 1905 . . . .	4,491	7,536	10	9
" 1906 . . . .	4,487	7,323	6	7
" 1907 . . . .	4,437	7,467	13	6
" 1908 . . . .	4,438	7,203	7	4



The Honorary Treasurer's statement of accounts is appended. The premises hitherto leased to H.M. Office of Works for occupation by the Director of Works of the Admiralty will be vacated by that Department in June 1910, and the Institute will then be in a position to resume possession, for its own purposes, of all or part of those premises. As the resumption of possession will not only diminish the income of the Institute by depriving it of the rent hitherto received, but also involve a considerable addition to the ordinary annual expenditure, the extra accommodation cannot, in the opinion of the Council, be adequately utilised unless there is a substantial increase in the number of Fellows. The Council, therefore, invite the co-operation of the Fellows themselves in an effort to add considerably to the roll during the year 1909.

The obituary of 1908 comprises 104 names, as given below :—

Henry Attlee, Alfred Baldwin, M.P., Valentine G. Bell, C.M.G. (Jamaica), Evelyn D. Berrington (Rhodesia), Charles Bethell, Sidney A. Bolton (Natal), Gilham Bolus (Cape Colony), William Bowen (Victoria), Duncan Cameron, J.P. (New Zealand), Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G., His Grace the Archbishop of Cape Town, Ebenezer Cayford, Cornelius Cock (Cape Colony), Samuel A. Cockburn (Nicaragua), Robert Codrington (North-Western Rhodesia), E. A. De La Mothe, J.P. (Grenada), W. H. De Silva, M.B., C.M. (Ceylon), His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Vice-President), H. H. Dobree, Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Tasmania), Captain G. A. Ettling (Cape Colony), Enoch Faulkner (Sierra Leone), William Flux, Lieut.-Col. Francis B. Freehill, M.A. (New South Wales), T. Kyffin Freeman (Newfoundland), D. G. Garraway, I.S.O. (British Guiana), Rt. Hon. Lord Glenesk, Charles Gluyas (Transvaal), John Goodliffe (late of Natal), William Gow, John Graham (British Columbia), Wm. Downes Griffith (late of Cape Colony), Henry Hallam (Sudan), Thomas L. Harvey (Jamaica), Sir Arthur E. Havlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., George W. Hawkes, J.P. (South Australia), Sidney Hill, T. Agg Hills (Victoria), T. Almond Hind, Hon. James Inglis (New South Wales), Wm. Langdon Jack (Victoria), Sir Henry M. Jackson, G.C.M.G. (Governor of Trinidad), R. Boucher James, Thomas Jowitt, C.E. (Southern Nigeria), Major-General W. Clive Justice, C.M.G., Sir James Knowles, K.C.V.O., Otto H. Koll (Natal), Alexander Lawrie, Henry Wm. Lee (late of New Zealand), Hon. Nathaniel Levi, J.P. (Victoria), Ben. W. Levy (late of New South Wales), Most Hon. the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Vice-President), Archibald J. Little (China), Sir George Livesey, Duncan Macarthur (Canada), Rev. H. B. Macartney, M.A. (late of Victoria), John R. McCowen, I.S.O., J.P. (Newfoundland), Arthur W. McDonnell, John Mackinnon, George Mair (New South Wales), William Manley, C. A. Massiah (Southern Nigeria), Douglas Milne (Transvaal), Hon. James Monro (Victoria), Wm. Silas Pearse (Western Australia), Sir Frederick S. Philipson-Stow, Bart. (late of Cape Colony), John V. N. Plumptre, M.A., Percy J. Prankerd (late of South Australia), James J. Pratt, Sir John H. Puleston, Thomas Raymond (Natal), Sir Robert Gillespie Reid (Newfoundland), George B. Rennie, William V. Robinson, C.M.G. (Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Victoria), W. Saville-Kent (Western Australia), Edward J. Scott (Egypt), Prideaux Selby, Edward F. Simpson (Transvaal), Charles Smith (New Zealand), W. Garland Soper, B.A., J.P., J. G. Hamilton Starke, M.A., Francis J. Stevenson (India), Robert M. Stewart (late of Queensland), Colonel

*J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., C. W. M. Sutton, M.H.A. (Bahamas), George F. Tatham, J.P. (Natal), George A. Thompson (New South Wales), George Thorne (New South Wales), Leonard W. Thrupp (late of South Australia), R. J. Toleman, Charles Townsend, J.P., Charles W. Treleaven (Jamaica), Hon. George Turner, M.L.C. (Natal), Hon. H. W. Venn (Western Australia), Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., Joseph Walker (Cape Colony), H. Boyd Wallis (late of Cape Colony), Wm. Holden Watt (New South Wales), George C. Westgarth (New South Wales), Rt. Hon. Sir William V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G. (Newfoundland), Reginald W. Wickham (late of Ceylon), Rt. Hon. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lee Wright, B.A.*

Vacancies on the Council have arisen through the death of two Vice-Presidents, viz.: The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O., and the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. They have been filled up *ad interim*, and subject to confirmation by the Fellows under the provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment of Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P.

The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election: *Vice-Presidents*: The Duke of Marlborough, K.G., Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., The Earl of Minto, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Lord Brassey, G.C.B., and Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G. *Councillors*: The Hon. T. A. Brassey, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir George S. MacKenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., Messrs. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., and F. H. Dangar.

The Annual Dinner took place at the Hotel Cecil on May 4, when, as President of the Institute, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided over a large and distinguished gathering and made a notable speech in which he laid stress on the vital necessity for reciprocal action between those at home and their brethren beyond the seas "by methods of education, by unity of action in everything that leads towards the noblest ideals of civilisation, by utilising the great powers of science, and by means of defence by sea and land."

The Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, on June 23, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was attended by nearly 2,000 guests representing all parts of the Empire.

The following Papers have been read and discussed since the date of the last Annual Report and published in full in the monthly JOURNAL and Annual Volume of PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE. These essays, with the discussions, are widely circulated and are valuable for reference purposes.

Ordinary Meetings :

"Education and Good Citizenship in India." S. S. Thorburn.

"Our East African Empire." Archibald R. Colquhoun.

"The All-Red Route." The Right Hon. Lord Stratheona, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (High Commissioner for Canada).

"The Possibilities and Prospects of Irrigation in Australia." T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., Agent-General for New South Wales.

"The Two Empires." The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

"Penny-a-Word Telegrams throughout the Empire." J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

"Oxford and the Empire." Professor Hugh E. Egerton, M.A., Beit Professor of Colonial History in the University of Oxford.

"Rhodesia and its Agricultural Possibilities." Professor Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh.

Afternoon Meetings :

"British Guiana and its Development." Edward R. Davson.

"Sierra Leone up to date." T. J. Alldridge, I.S.O.

The Institute took part in a highly representative deputation which waited on the Postmaster-General on March 12, 1908, for the purpose of asking for a reduction in the rate of postage on the publications of scientific and learned societies. The claims then urged were not acceded to, but it is hoped that circumstances may prove more favourable at some future time.

One of the principal objects prescribed by the Charter is the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting the various parts of the Empire. For many years past the Institute has been widely recognised as a source of reliable and disinterested information on all subjects relating to the British Dominions beyond the Seas. Frequent inquiries are received and replied to respecting such matters as emigration, climate, trade, banking, education, material resources, &c. In addition to ordinary sources of information the aid of Fellows of the Institute, whose knowledge is derived from practical experience and who can therefore speak with the highest authority, is generally available for the solution of questions that call for special investigation.



The Library of the Institute has now become an important centre for the collection of the literature—scientific, official, and general—regarding all parts of the British Empire, which is made as far as possible accessible to all students of Colonial and Indian questions. Its substantial increase and present value are to a great extent attributable to the numerous and important donations received from the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and to authors, publishers, Fellows of the Institute, and others. Every opportunity is taken to acquire works dealing with early Colonial history and development, and during the past year several rare and costly treasures have been acquired, both by donation and purchase. The sum available for the purchase of rare works, however, is limited, and in order that such books and pamphlets may find a place on the Library shelves the Council invite the co-operation of Fellows and others in the acquisition of such works as are not already in the Library and are at all times difficult to obtain. Much progress has been made in that part of the Library devoted to Colonial and Indian legal works, and it is hoped that this special collection, which is of great value to the legal profession, more especially to those engaged in Privy Council work, may be considerably increased at an early date. The following Law Reports, containing the decisions of the Colonial and Indian Courts, are now available for reference purposes in the Library:—the Dominion of Canada (Supreme and Exchequer Courts); Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the Commonwealth of Australia, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, Fiji, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, East Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Jamaica, British Guiana, Cyprus, and India. The privilege of borrowing books has been exercised by a large number of Fellows engaged in the study of various questions relating to the Colonies and India. Every endeavour is made to obtain the latest and most reliable information—statistical and otherwise—and to make it readily accessible to all inquirers. In this direction the Reference Library performs useful work, as it contains the most recent directories, handbooks, guides, and general works of reference. The Council are indebted to a large number of donors, a list of whom is appended. The additions to the Library during the past year numbered 2,620 volumes and pamphlets, 70 maps, 71 photographs, &c., and 50,683 newspapers, and the total number of volumes and pamphlets

(all of which relate to the Colonies and India) on December 31, 1908, was 72,336.

The munificence of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who was himself a Fellow of the Institute, has enabled the University of Oxford to undertake important duties from an Imperial standpoint which enlist the special sympathies of the Council ; and the Colonial students attending that University as Rhodes Scholars have been made Honorary Fellows of the Institute during the period that they hold their scholarships, in the belief that their association with it cannot fail to be of advantage to the cause of Imperial unity.

The great national commemoration of the Tercentenary of Quebec, in which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took so prominent a part as the representative of His Majesty the King, has done much to strengthen the ties of mutual trust which are essential to the unity of the Empire, and will, the Council earnestly hope, induce the people of the Mother Country to study more closely the records of Canadian development and share in the aspirations that point to a still greater future.

It has been officially announced by the Postmaster-General that the Canadian magazine post has fully realised the objects for which it was designed, the reduced rate having led to a remarkable increase in the number of British magazines, periodicals, and trade journals sent from the United Kingdom to the Dominion. In view of the supreme importance of fast and cheap telegraphic communication between distant parts of the Empire as a means of promoting closer relations, a strong and growing feeling prevails in favour of a system being devised which will be more accessible and of greater utility to the general public.

The Council are glad to note that in the Commonwealth of Australia patriotic attention is being devoted to the question of defence, that a system of universal military training is under consideration, and that the naval subsidy contributed by the Dominion of New Zealand has been substantially increased from £40,000 to £100,000 per annum. The Home Government have signified their readiness to co-operate with the Government of the Commonwealth in the formation of a local naval force, subject to a satisfactory understanding regarding its general administration.

The result of the proceedings of the National Convention for the closer union of the South African Colonies is awaited by the Council with sympathetic interest, as a satisfactory solution of the various problems engaging consideration must exercise a potential influence on the future of South Africa. The recent visit of the

Second Cruiser Squadron aroused the enthusiasm of all classes of the community.

An important Conference, held at Barbados in the early part of last year, was attended by representatives from Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, the Leeward Islands, and Barbados, when resolutions were adopted advocating measures for the development of trade relations between the British West India Islands and British Guiana on the one hand and the Dominion of Canada on the other, and urging increased facilities in steamship and cable communication.

Special legislation has been found necessary in some parts of India for the suppression of anarchical offences and the maintenance of law and order, but many demonstrations of loyalty to British rule have been called forth. Measures for enlarging the share of the people of India in the administration of the country have been laid before Parliament.

The question of emigration has always engaged the earnest attention of the Council, who recognise with much satisfaction the desire of the self-governing communities beyond the seas that suitable British emigrants should be encouraged to make their homes under the British flag rather than become citizens of foreign countries. An analysis of the Board of Trade emigration returns for 1907 indicates that the net balance outward to all British possessions was 181,433, or 56 per cent. of the total, and to foreign countries 103,659, or 44 per cent.

The Franco-British Exhibition included a display of varied Colonial and Indian products, which attracted a large concourse of visitors and drew widespread attention to the illimitable resources of the British dominions overseas.

The International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition illustrated the remarkable development of a valuable industry in India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, the West Indies, East and West Africa, and British North Borneo.

A substantial increase in the production of British-grown cotton is apparent, and the Council are glad to learn that steps are being taken for the appointment of a committee of a representative character to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on agricultural matters in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

The researches of science have of recent years been attended with beneficent results in diminishing the death rate in tropical countries. A valuable report on the prevention of malaria in Mauritius, by Major Ronald Ross, has been published by the



Colonial Office on behalf of the Government of Mauritius, and will, it is expected, tend to improve the health of the inhabitants and increase the prosperity of the Colony. An Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine is in course of inauguration, Townsville in North Queensland being the centre, under the general direction of the Universities having medical schools, viz., Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. The nomination of the first director has been delegated to the Royal Society and the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine.

A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany, under which joint action will be taken for combating the spread of sleeping sickness in their African possessions, and each Government will take such steps as are practicable to prevent natives who may be suffering from that disease from passing into each other's territories.

The question of a more definite organisation of the British Empire for mutual strength and protection has frequently come under discussion at meetings of this Institute, and the conviction is gaining ground that the time will come when the younger communities within the Empire which have laid the foundations of national development and Imperial partnership will have a share in the moulding of Imperial policy.

By Order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

*Secretary.*

*January 12, 1909.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.			£	s.	d.
On Deposit at Bank	£1,500	0	0		
Balance at Bank	884	6	9		
„ in hands of Secretary	28	6	1		
				2,412	12 10
5 Life Subscriptions of £20	100	0	0		
42 Life Subscriptions of £10 and under to complete	410	15	0		
41 Entrance Fees of £3	123	0	0		
205 „ „ £1. 1s.	215	5	0		
16 „ „ £1. 19s. to complete	31	4	0		
117 Arrears of Subscriptions	129	10	0		
1,154 Subscriptions of £2 for 1908	2,308	0	0		
1,509 „ £1. 1s. for 1908	1,584	9	0		
14 „ £1 or less to complete	9	12	0		
212 „ 19s. to complete	201	8	0		
31 „ £2 for 1909, in advance	62	0	0		
79 „ £1. 1s. for 1909, in advance	82	19	0		
				5,258	2 0
Annual Dinner, received in connection with	420	0	0		
Conversazione, ditto	159	10	0		
Rent for one year to December 25, 1908 (less Property Tax)	1,425	0	0		
Insurance repaid	7	7	0		
Repairs, ditto	5	0	0		
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.	61	19	1		
Library Catalogues	6	6	0		
Interest on Deposit, London and Westminster Bank	30	10	11		
„ Ditto, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank (less Income Tax)	56	10	7		
Journal	352	11	9		

£10,195 10

Examined and found correct.

F. H. DANGAR }  
W. F. COURTHOPE } *Hon. Auditors.*

January 26, 1909.

AND PAYMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1908.

PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....	2,287	1	2
Proceedings—Printing, &c. ....	287	8	1
Journal—			
Printing.....	£396	0	0
Postage .....	152	18	4
		548	18 4
Printing, ordinary .....	73	3	5
Postages, ordinary .....	203	19	10
Advertising Meetings.....	25	17	10
Meetings, Expenses of .....	191	15	6
Reporting Meetings .....	31	10	0
Stationery.....	149	17	5
Newspapers .....	133	7	6
Library—			
Books .....	£202	8	3
Binding .....	19	3	9
		221	12 0
Fuel, Light, &c. ....	176	7	9
Building—Furniture and Repairs.....	334	5	9
Guests' Dinner Fund .....	37	7	6
Rates and Taxes .....	404	15	3
Fire Insurance .....	25	14	4
Law Charges .....	56	10	0
Telephone.....	17	0	0
Annual Dinner .....	498	12	0
Conversazione—			
Refreshments.....	£135	15	0
Electric Lighting, &c. ....	14	1	11
Floral Decorations .....	20	0	0
Music .....	47	8	6
Printing .....	18	2	0
Fittings, Furniture, &c. ....	23	17	6
Attendance, &c.....	25	13	0
		284	17 11
Clerical Assistance to the Hon. Treasurer .....	100	0	0
Gratuity to Mrs. Tooke, widow of the late Hall Porter .....	30	0	0
Miscellaneous .....	78	5	2
Subscriptions paid in error refunded .....	10	0	0
		6,208	6 9
On Deposit at Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.....	£3,000	0	0
Balance at London and Westminster Bank .....	960	13	7
„ in hands of Secretary .....	26	9	10
		3,987	3 5
	£10,195	10	2

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Treasurer.

January 1, 1909.



## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts.....	493	0	7	By Subscriptions outstanding £701. 15s., estimated at .....	175	8	9
Balance in favour of Assets .....	65,501	2	5	" Property of the Institute—			
				Building (cost price) .....	£20,482	18	5
				Furniture.....	£1,571	6	6
				Less Depreciation, say $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ .....	117	17	0
					1,453	9	6
				" Books, &c., value estimated at .....	9,375	2	11
				" Cost of Freehold.....	31,311	10	10
					30,520	0	0
					62,006	19	7
				On Deposit at Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank .....	£3,000	0	0
				Balance at London and Westminster Bank.....	960	13	7
				Balance in hands of Secretary.....	26	9	10
					3,987	3	5
					£65,994	3	0

M. F. OMMANNEY,  
Hon. Treasurer.

January 1, 1909.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1908, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Honorary Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £701. 15s., and the above Statement of Assets is contingent on this sum producing £175. 8s. 9d.

F. H. DANGAR }  
W. F. COUETHOPE } Hon. Auditors.

January 26, 1909.

## LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY—1908.

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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Aborigines' Protection Society                   | Armstrong, C. N.  |
| Adams, George                                    | Ashburton Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of                  |
| Adelaide Chamber of Commerce (South Australia)   | Aspinall, Algernon E.   |
| Admiralty, The                                   | Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of                      |
| Advertiser (B. E. A.), Proprietors of            | Australasian Hardware and Machinery, Proprietors of           |
| African Book Co. (Cape Colony)                   | Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, Proprietors of     |
| African Mail, Proprietors of                     | Australasian Journal of Pharmacy Proprietors of               |
| African Monthly (Cape Colony), Proprietors of    | Australasian Medical Congress                                 |
| African Plantations, Ltd.                        | Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of                  |
| African Society, The                             | Australasian World, Proprietors of                            |
| African Standard (Mombasa), Proprietors of       | Australian Field (Sydney), Proprietors of                     |
| African World, Proprietors of                    | Australian Journal of Education, Proprietors of               |
| Agricultural Economist, Proprietors of           | Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of           |
| Agricultural Reporter (Barbados), Proprietors of | Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of                       |
| Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, India     | Australian Mutual Provident Society (Sydney)                  |
| Alberta, Canada, Department of Agriculture       | Australian Stock Exchange Intelligence, Proprietors of        |
| Alberta, Canada, Government of                   | Automobile Owner, Proprietors of                              |
| Alberta, Canada, Minister of Public Instruction  | Bahamas, Government of the                                    |
| Alexander, James                                 | Balasingham, K. (Ceylon)                                      |
| Allahabad Law Journal, Proprietors of            | Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Messrs John                          |
| Allenson, Ltd., Messrs. H. R.                    | Ballantyne & Co., Messrs.                                     |
| Allin, C. D. (Minneapolis, U.S.A.)               | Ballarat Star, Proprietors of                                 |
| American Colonisation Society (Washington)       | Balme, Messrs. C., & Co.                                      |
| American Geographical Society (New York)         | Bank of Australasia   |
| Anglo-Egyptian Mail, Proprietors of              | Bankers' Institute of Australasia                             |
| Annual Review Publishing Co. (Canada)            | Banks & Son, Messrs. R.                                       |
| Antigua Standard, Proprietors of                 | Barbados Globe, Proprietors of                                |
| Appointments Gazette, Proprietors of             | Barbados, Government of                                       |
| Arbuthnot, Captain J. B., M.V.O.                 | Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia |
| Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of          |   |
| Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of    |   |

- Bayly & Co., Messrs. A. W. (Lourenço Marques)  
 Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of  
 Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of  
 Beira Post, Proprietors of  
 Bemrose & Sons, Messrs.  
 Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Proprietors of  
 Bengal, Asiatic Society of  
 Bengal Chamber of Commerce  
 Bengal, Secretary to Government  
 Benoit-Levy, Georges  
 Bermuda, Government of  
 Bermuda Colonist, Proprietors of  
 Birmingham University  
 Bishops College School (Quebec)  
 Bishopsgate Foundation  
 Blackburn, T. W. (Mauritius)  
 Blackie & Son, Messrs.  
 Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. W.  
 Bland, Mrs.  
 Bloemfontein Post, Proprietors of  
 Blyden, Dr. E. W.  
 Board of Trade  
 Bombay Gazette, Proprietors of  
 Bombay, Government of  
 Boosé, James R.  
 Boston Public Library (U.S.A.)  
 Brassey, Hon. T. A.  
 Briggs, William (Canada)  
 Bright, Charles  
 Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of  
 Britannia, Proprietors of  
 British and South African Export Gazette, Proprietors of  
 British Australasian, Proprietors of  
 British Columbia, Government of  
 British Columbia, Law Society of  
 British Columbia Minister of Mines  
 British Columbia Mining Exchange, Proprietors of  
 British Columbian, Proprietors of  
 British Cotton Growing Association  
 British Empire League  
 British Guiana Board of Agriculture  
 British Guiana, Government of  
 British Guiana Immigration Department  
 British Honduras, Government of  
 British North Borneo, Governor of  
 British South Africa Co.  
 British Trade Journal, Proprietors of  
 British Women's Emigration Association  
 Browne, General Horace A.  
 Bruce, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.  
 Budget (New Plymouth, New Zealand), Proprietors of  
 Bulawayo Chronicle, Proprietors of  
 Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U.S.A.  
 Burma, Government of  
 Calcutta Law Journal, Proprietors of  
 Cambridge University Press  
 Cameron, Prof. J. H. (Canada)  
 Canada, Department of Agriculture and Statistics  
 Canada, Department of Labour  
 Canada, Department of the Interior  
 Canada, Department of Trade and Commerce  
 Canada, Geological Survey of  
 Canada, Government of  
 Canada, High Commissioner for  
 Canada Law Book Co.  
 Canada, Minister of Militia and Defence  
 Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation  
 Canada, Royal Society of  
 Canada, The Hon. the Minister of Justice for  
 Canadian Agency Co.  
 Canadian Bankers' Association (Toronto)  
 Canadian Courier, Proprietors of  
 Canadian Forestry Association  
 Canadian Institute  
 Canadian Investor Co. (Winnipeg)  
 Canadian Law Review Co.  
 Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Proprietors of  
 Canadian Mining Journal, Proprietors of  
 Canadian Municipal Journal, Proprietors of  
 Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association (New Zealand)  
 Canterbury Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)  
 Canterbury College (New Zealand)  
 Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
 Cantlie, Dr. James  
 Cape Argus, Proprietors of  
 Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of  
 Cape Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of  
 Cape Mercury, Proprietors of  
 Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture



- Cape of Good Hope, [Geological] Commission  
 Cape of Good Hope, Government of  
 Cape of Good Hope University  
 Cape Times, Proprietors of  
 Cape Town Chamber of Commerce  
 Capitalist, Proprietors of  
 Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of  
 Carlton Club  
 Cassell & Co., Messrs.  
 Central African Times (Blantyre, Nyasaland), Proprietors of  
 Central Provinces of India, Government of the  
 Central South African Railways, General Manager of  
 Ceylon Association in London  
 Ceylon, Government of  
 Ceylon Independent, Proprietors of  
 Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of  
 Ceylon, Postmaster-General  
 Ceylon, Royal Botanic Gardens  
 Ceylon Social-Reform Society  
 Ceylon, Surveyor-General  
 Ceylon, Times of, Proprietors of  
 Champlain Society (Canada)  
 Charlottetown Herald (P.E.I.), Proprietors of  
 Charters Towers Chamber of Commerce and Mines, Queensland  
 Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of  
 China Mail (Hong Kong), Proprietors of  
 Chipman, F. E. (Boston, U.S.A.)  
 Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprietors of  
 Christian Literature Society for India  
 Chronicle (South Australia), Proprietors of  
 Churchill, Messrs. J. & A.  
 Church Missionary Society  
 Civil & Military Gazette (Lahore), Proprietors of  
 Clarendon Press  
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 Weedon, Warren (Queensland)  
 Weekly Chronicle (Wanganui), Proprietors of  
 Weekly Courier (Launceston, Tasmania), Proprietors of  
 Weekly Herald (Calgary), Proprietors of  
 Weekly News (British Columbia), Proprietors of

Weekly Recorder (Barbados), Proprietors of	West India Committee
Wei-hai-wei, The Commissioner	West (Regina), Proprietors of
Wellby, Philip	Westminster Co., The (Canada)
Wellington Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand)	Westminster Review, Proprietors of
Wellington Harbour Board (New Zealand)	Whitaker, W.
West Australian, Proprietors of	Whitaker & Sons, Messrs. J.
West Australian Mining, Building, and Engineering Journal, Proprietors of	Wickham, H. A.
Western Australia, Agent-General for Western Australia, Attorney-General	Willis, Dr. J. C. (Ceylon)
Western Australia, Chamber of Mines of (Kalgoorlie)	Winnipeg Telegram, Proprietors of
Western Australia, Department of Agriculture	Winship, T. (Natal)
Western Australia, Department of Mines	Witherby & Co., Messrs.
Western Australia, Geological Survey	Witness (Bahamas), Proprietors of
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of	Women's Welcome Hostel (Toronto)
Western Pacific Herald (Fiji), Proprietors of	Wood, J. Medley (Natal)
	Woodhouse, Messrs. C. M. & C.
	Woodville Examiner (New Zealand), Proprietors of
	World of Travel, Proprietors of
	Wynberg Times, Proprietors of
	Year Book of Australia Publishing Co.
	Young, Rev. D. Doig (Cape Colony)
	Zanzibar Gazette, Proprietors of
	Zimmermann, Dr. A.
	Zoutpansberg Review, Proprietors of

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers, &c.	Maps	Photographs, &c.
Donations.....	1,019	958	37,099	70	71
Purchase .....	278	365	13,584	—	—
Total	1,297	1,323	50,683	70	71

Sir MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O. (Hon. Treasurer): In obedience to the call of the Chairman, I propose to offer a few words in explanation of the accounts of 1908. It so happens that some of the salient points connected with the accounts have been dealt with in the Report. Dealing first with the receipts you will naturally turn to what is our main source of revenue, namely the income derived from the annual subscriptions of Fellows. These amounted to £5,258, which is a decrease compared with last year of about £200. I do not consider that decrease is at all significant. It can probably be explained by the depression which has prevailed generally, and which has been nowhere more keenly felt than in South Africa, whence we derive a considerable number of our subscriptions. The slight loss under this head is more than compensated



by an increase in our total income for the year. That income amounted to £10,159, as against £8,460 in 1907, showing a considerable increase. The happy consequence is we are able to close this year with a balance in hand of nearly £4,000, against £2,412 in 1907. The expenditure does not call for much remark. Some of the items show a slight increase and others a decrease, and the total of £6,208 compares with £6,048 in 1907. The increase is almost entirely due to the periodical internal painting and the fitting up of three rooms which we took over from the Office of Works for the purpose of our rapidly increasing and very valuable library. Turning to assets and liabilities, I invite attention specially to the items, because they furnish the best test of our financial position. Of our liabilities, £493 are due to sundry outstanding accounts, and our assets are put at the highly respectable figure of £65,994, showing a balance in favour of assets of £65,500. Of course this figure, which represents our liabilities, is an actual and incontestable figure; on the other hand our assets have been necessarily estimated, but estimated on a strictly cautious and conservative basis. For instance take the first item—Subscriptions Outstanding £701, which are estimated at £175. I do not think we have here put an excessive estimate on the sense of honour of those of our Fellows who for one reason or another appear to have been temporarily oblivious of their obligation towards us. You will find this building taken at cost price, and the site also, no credit whatever being taken for the undoubted increment in value which has accrued every year on this very central and valuable property. The Fellows therefore may accept the statement with all confidence, and I do not think they will find many similar institutions which can show such an excellent record. But as men of business we are bound to look not only to the present and the past, but also to the future, and in the immediate future there lies before us a question of some little difficulty, which is referred to in the third paragraph of the Report. You will find that the Council, while bearing in mind the very considerable loss of income (over £1,400 a year) which results from the giving up of part of the premises by the Admiralty, feel some difficulty in appropriating those premises to the greater comfort and convenience of the Fellows, and to the extension of the Institute's activities and usefulness, unless they can see their way to some considerable increase in the number of Fellows, because the appropriation must involve not only additional capital outlay, but additional yearly expenditure, and they appeal to you to co-operate with them in bringing in an increased number of

Fellows to the Institute. I desire to second the appeal as strongly as I possibly can, and in doing so I venture to invoke not only your interest in the Institute, very deep and real as I know it to be, but also your sense of duty and patriotism towards the Empire. For this our Institute has done and is doing a great Imperial work. It has done much to help the people of these islands and the dominions beyond the seas to realise something of the power and greatness of the Empire, something of its vast resources, of its illimitable potentialities in the future, of its vital importance to our very existence as a nation—an importance that is bound from year to year to become supremely paramount. That great Englishman and far-sighted statesman, Mr. Chamberlain, has always impressed upon us that we should learn to “think imperially” so that each one of us should do what lies in his power to help to hand down to his descendants the splendid inheritance received from his forefathers, unimpaired in its resources and strengthened by bonds of indissoluble unity. If you will try to think imperially and translate your thoughts into action, I feel quite confident that the appeal which the Council has made this afternoon, and which I have endeavoured to support, will not be made in vain.

The CHAIRMAN : I now rise to move the adoption of the Report. It would be unbecoming were I not to refer to some distinguished men who have passed away in our Institute during the past year. The Duke of Devonshire was one of our Vice-Presidents, a man whose ripe experience and sound judgment were well known to all Englishmen. The Marquis of Linlithgow was another of our Vice-Presidents. I had the pleasure of serving on the Australian station during part of the time he was Governor of Australia, and I know how much he was appreciated out there. He was the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth, and on his return home became Lord Chamberlain for some years, and was also President of the Institution of Naval Architects, who greatly appreciated him. Among others who have passed away were Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, one of the oldest members of this Institute, and the Hon. Alfred Dobson, Agent-General for Tasmania, whose recent tragic death will be fresh in the memory of all of you. It will be noticed that during the past year the Council have made the Rhodes Scholars Honorary Fellows of this Institute during the time of their stay at Oxford. The number entitled to the privilege will be about sixty. We feel sure you will approve of this step. It will be a good thing that these young men should be able to use our library and Institute, and we are not without hopes that later in life they may

become permanent members of the Institute. Perhaps the most interesting passage in the Report is that relating to that portion of our premises hitherto held by the Admiralty. The Council are fully alive to the importance of the matter and are seriously considering the best way of using the premises which will revert to us. I believe that the prevailing opinion is that we should let off the Craven Street premises, to which a separate entrance could be obtained, and adapt the remaining rooms for the comfort and convenience of the Fellows. But the matter is being well considered by the Council and by the architect, and I have no doubt that before any definite steps are taken some plan will be posted up in the Institute. Any suggestions that may be made will be carefully considered by the Council. There are two other matters which could not find a place in the Report as they do not apply to last year. The first is in regard to the Imperial Press Conference in June next. The Council has offered to the delegates who will come from all parts of the Empire the honorary membership of the Institute during their stay in this country, and I trust you will approve of this action, which, besides being an act of hospitality, cannot fail to make the Institute better known in places beyond the seas. The other matter to which I would refer is the banquet given last month to Lord Northcote, late Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. The banquet itself was a great success. It was well organised and well arranged, as these things always are by our excellent secretary, and was attended by several influential people. What made the occasion particularly interesting was a speech from Lord Northcote. He alluded to the excellent results which must follow from an interchange of Imperial and Colonial officers. It is interesting to note in this connection that one of our members, Sir Charles Lucas, is shortly going out on a tour to Australia and New Zealand straight from the Colonial Office, and I have no doubt his visit will lead to a useful change of ideas. What, however, particularly interested me was Lord Northcote's reference to the question of defence. He had been speaking of the great size of Australia and its sparse population, and he went on to say: "The problem for Australia is how to colonise and settle this great territory. We must remember that if, unhappily, instead of being on terms of cordial friendship, we were on bad terms with the great empires of China or Japan it would be possible for a force to seize on the magnificent and wholly undefended harbour of Port Darwin, where they would find a rich tropical climate which would well sustain any force of Asiatic soldiery, who could then march at



their leisure in overwhelming force southwards through Australia. Now, while I have said something from a purely Australian point of view in regard to immigration, it is a matter of impossibility for five millions of people, no matter how hardy and how skilful, to defend and develop a continent three parts the size of Europe. They are neither numerically nor financially able to maintain the necessary force for their own defence, and must rely for a considerable time on the aid of the Mother Country in time of need. But we have also to consider that the resources even of the British Empire are not illimitable, and that, with Great Britain's world-wide Empire, she may be called upon at any moment to make great sacrifices in every portion of the globe. Therefore, the amount of aid which Australia can look for from the Mother Country must necessarily be limited, and she must largely depend upon herself for her defence." With regard to the navy we are committed to the two-Power standard, and from the pledges given by both political parties we may hope that standard will be maintained. We can hardly hope for a higher standard because I do not know how any Chancellor of the Exchequer could possibly find the means; but I would remind you that in consequence of the largely increasing armaments of some of our continental neighbours we have been obliged to recall a great many of our ships from foreign seas and concentrate them in Home waters, for the heart of the Empire must be protected. But as a result of that concentration, at the present moment in the Far Eastern waters we have no battleship and only four armoured cruisers, whereas Japan has a powerful navy and large land forces. It ought, therefore, to be well understood that neither Australia nor New Zealand could expect to get any substantial assistance from this country in case they were attacked by a squadron of armour-clad vessels, because in the first place under present conditions, considering the extreme weakness of our land forces, they could not be spared, and secondly it would take too long for vessels to get out there in sufficient time to avert a disaster. I think this concentration of the fleet in Home waters, though absolutely necessary under existing conditions, should be seriously considered by the British people. It is a bad thing for the navy and a bad thing for the Empire that our fleet should be tied to our shores in the way it is at present. I do not think our people realise that sufficiently, and they should insist on our keeping up a real territorial army ready to be mobilised at short notice, so that although we must always now keep a big fleet in home waters, some at all events of our ships should be freer

than they are at present to do their duty in any part of the high seas where their services may be required.

The Rev. H. R. COLLUM seconded the motion.

Mr. A. R. COLQUHOUN : As an old member of this Institute I should like to make a suggestion arising out of the report. May I draw your attention to the paragraph of the Report which says, speaking of the falling in next year of the lease of part of our building : " As the resumption of possession will not only diminish the income of the Institute by depriving it of the rent hitherto received, but also involve a considerable addition to the ordinary annual expenditure, the extra accommodation cannot, in the opinion of the Council, be adequately utilised unless there is a substantial increase in the number of Fellows. The Council, therefore, invite the co-operation of the Fellows themselves in an effort to add considerably to the roll during the year 1909." Now, as a matter of fact, it is not only this special circumstance which calls for special effort. A reference to the Report shows that the income of the Institute has been practically stationary for twenty years and the membership for over a decade. Considering the vast improvement in communications which has taken place in that period, the much larger number of Colonials who visit us annually, and (I may add) the growth of our library and its attraction for students of Colonial subjects, I regard this stagnation in our work as a most serious matter, and one which makes it imperative for us to consider seriously what may be the causes of it. I quite agree that some unusual effort is necessary to increase our membership this year. I feel, however, that we ought not to depend only upon personal effort, which is necessarily spasmodic, but should endeavour to find some method by which we can render membership more attractive. I believe we can only do this by giving our members a more lively interest in the work of the Institute, and that this can only be accomplished, first, by making our government more representative ; second, by bringing more Colonials into our Council.

As to the first point, I wish to draw your attention to our constitution. By this a Council is chosen, which has the power to fill up vacancies in its members, subject to confirmation at the next annual meeting. A portion of the Council *retires periodically, but is eligible for re-election*, and the Council has the duty of recommending the re-election of these members ; while the Fellows, at the annual meeting, are merely invited to confirm, or reject, these proposals. In effect what happens is that the Councillors, animated by a sense of duty, offer themselves for re-election, and neither the

Council in the first place, nor the Fellows at the meeting, are prepared to perform the invidious task of proposing new men at the cost of rejecting those who have served the Institute well in the past. The result is practically a permanent Council of life members, and, however efficient and zealous they may be individually, the Institute loses the invigorating influence which would result from a constant infusion of fresh blood. May I draw your attention to the constitution of a sister-society, of which I have the honour to be a Fellow? The Royal Geographical Society has a Council in many respects similar to ours, though they have only six Vice-Presidents while we have twenty. But there are important differences. The President is Chairman of Council, and as such has important duties of supervision, which, I may mention, are actively carried out. Moreover—and to this I draw special attention—one of the Vice-Presidents and seven Councillors (one-third of their total) *must retire every year, and are not eligible for re-election until after the expiration of one year.* The election of the new Councillors is a genuine election, not a mere ratification of the choice already made. I may mention that the membership of the Royal Geographical Society goes up steadily, if slowly, year by year, and is actually in excess of that of this Institute, notwithstanding the fact that powerful offshoots have been started in various other parts of the United Kingdom—Manchester, Liverpool, and throughout Scotland—which have between them a membership greater than that of the parent society. The constitution of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers is even more representative. A list, including not less than seven members who have not served on the Council during either the current or the preceding year, has to be nominated by the Council, and the number of names in all must be not less than two in excess of the vacancies. This list, which forms the balloting list for the annual election, has to be presented by the Council at an ordinary meeting at least four weeks before the annual general meeting. I cannot help feeling that our Institute, which is intended to unite with us in sympathy and interests those of our kinsmen who live overseas, should take into account the strong feeling in favour of really representative institutions which is the predominant note in colonial development. I am convinced that, until we remodel our constitution with a view to rendering it more popular and democratic, we shall not be successful in any attempt to widen our sphere of work. No such vital change should, of course, be attempted without serious consideration, and I raise the question now in the



hope that it may receive that consideration in the near future. That I may be in order in so doing, I propose the following amendment :

“That the adoption of this report be deferred, pending the calling of a special general meeting to consider the advisability of making certain changes in the constitution ; and that this meeting requests the Council to call such a meeting within the next two months.”

MR. W. L. GRANT : I rise to second the amendment. It is a matter upon which I feel strongly, but I should like to say that neither Mr. Colquhoun nor myself, nor anyone who thinks as we do, intends any attack upon or any disparagement of individual members of the Council. I have the honour of knowing a certain number of them, and there is not one whom it is not an honour to know. There is not one of them, I believe, who is not sacrificing time and energy to help forward the Institute. In spite of that, I am prepared to stand here and say that, as a whole, the Council is not as efficient as it should be. That is bound to be so as long as you have a self-perpetuating Council—a Council which only chooses, and practically only can choose, a new member when an old member dies. A self-perpetuating body is bound to be an oligarchy, and an oligarchy is always weak. The Council, I think, make quite insufficient attempts to carry out the changes and developments which are necessary. At present, for example, we have a most admirable library and a most admirable Librarian. I have had to do with many librarians in different parts of the world, and have yet to find one more efficient, more cultured, or more enthusiastic. Again, the meetings and the banquets of the Institute are ably arranged by our Secretary. In all these matters they have the hearty support of the Council. But there are half a dozen, there are a dozen, there are a hundred things which ought to have been done and have not been done, and which, so far as I see, there is no likelihood of our getting. The Hon. Treasurer said the Institute is doing great Imperial work. It certainly does, but it could do a great deal more. We ought to have, as the Royal Geographical Society has, daughter or sister affiliated Institutes in different parts of the Kingdom. We have not got them. Supposing we tried, and found that there was not sufficient enthusiasm to carry on those Institutes, what should be done ? We ought to hold meetings in those centres—meetings perhaps lasting two or three days—and gradually work up enthusiasm until the time was ripe to found a permanent branch. Again, there is a perfect wilderness of tropical problems awaiting

settlement over our wide Empire, and there is not one of them, so far as I can find, that is being touched by the Institute. The reason is, of course, we have not got the money. The whole thing is in a vicious circle. We shall not get more money until we get more members, and we shall not get more members until we give them more interest in the Institute. We ought to have travelling scholarships and, if possible, investigating Commissioners to investigate these tropical problems. We have not got the money. The report refers to the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine, and mentions that the nomination of the first Director was delegated to the Royal Society and other bodies. If this Institute had developed in the last forty years as it should have done, I think we should have been consulted in that matter. Take a small point: two years ago a member rose, amid the applause of nearly everyone, and suggested the advisability of opening the Institute on Sundays. The Chairman promised consideration of the matter. But the Council have not even yet reported. We want money for all sorts of things—to raise the salary of every permanent official we have got. Even if the Council were in every way as energetic as it ought to be, if it carried out every reform I have indicated or which can be suggested, even so it should be improved, because the fact is our present constitution prevents any direct interest being taken in our administration by the Colonies or by Colonists who form three-fourths of our membership. None of the non-resident Fellows are eligible for membership either of the Vice-Presidential body or of the Council. We ought to have a body of Colonial Vice-Presidents and Colonial Councillors. It is easy to say that they would be out in the Colonies, and that they are wanted here; but I reply that we do need as Vice-Presidents and Councillors men who would come back to England looking forward to having the honour of presiding at our meetings, so that when they return to the Colonies they would be able to speak about our work and make the work of the Institute known in a way it is not known at present. It will be said we have a Council of members whose knowledge of the Colonies is unsurpassed, and I agree. No one knows more about South Africa than Sir Godfrey Lagden, or of Canada than Dr. Parkin or Sir Gilbert Parker. That, however, is not all. What we need is Colonial Vice-Presidents and Councillors who will thereby make every Colonial member take a special interest in the administration, and who when at home in the Colonies will be an advertising centre of the Institute. I have sometimes thought that the whole body of Vice-Presidents and Councillors might be re-organised on

a federal basis. One thing is certain, our membership and our income are practically stationary ; and I do not see how we are to improve that state of things until we let new blood and new ideas into the Council. This is actually contemplated by Rule 61, which says : " It being required to make certain annual changes in the Council as before specified, a sufficient number of printed balloting lists are to be prepared and sent to each resident Fellow." Changes, therefore, are considered advisable, but under our present system you can only get them by killing a member of the Council or by taking the very invidious task upon you of turning out a member who is personally suitable and who has been specially recommended by the Council. Human nature being what it is, that is never done ; so that the only way for me to get someone on the Council would be to kill some existing member. All that we ask is that Rule 61 should be made a reality—that there should be some mechanism whereby we can bring in new blood and new ideas into the Council.

The CHAIRMAN : As Chairman, I have to say I consider the amendment out of order. This meeting is called especially, among other things, to pass the Report, or otherwise in February or March, and Members know perfectly well that one calendar month's notice must be given of any alteration of the rules which they desire to propose. I think that now asking us to postpone this meeting is not in order.

Mr. COLQUHOUN : You can have the meeting to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN : I do not think that suitable. The amendment is out of order. Under Rule 66, " Any twenty-five Fellows may propose to the Council any new rule or the alteration or repeal of any existing rule by letter addressed to the Secretary, and, if dissatisfied with the answer of the Council, they may require that their proposition be referred to a Special General Meeting, which the Council shall convene for that purpose within one calendar month after receiving such requisition." Now, I may say I sympathise with the proposer and seconder to a certain extent. The question has often been considered. The desire of the Council is to have each Colony represented among its members. It is essential, of course, that that should be done carefully, so as not to give a preponderance to one Dominion or Colony. I am glad to hear that the seconder approves of the two excellent representatives from Canada. There is, I think, a great deal to be said for the infusion of new blood. At the same time, as I have said, I am compelled to rule this amendment out of order, because the Rules distinctly provide the procedure which is to be observed in such cases.



MR. E. H. TURNBULL : As far as Membership goes, I agree with the former speakers, that the present state of things is not at all satisfactory. I could give innumerable instances taken from Canada where clubs grow more rapidly. ("This is not a club but an Institute.") It has certain features of a club. ("Hardly any"). Well, there is afternoon tea. Whether it is a club or not is not a very important point. We want to make progress, and I have a suggestion to make. An important question is whether we have grit and nerve enough to take over the whole building which is about to fall into our hands, or shall we sublet a part of it? Now I belong to a body of men (I must not say "club") who the other day decided to put up a club building in London at a cost of a quarter of a million pounds, and which also doubled its fees on the 1st of January last. The result was we got 500 new members during December, and last month 80 new members, who paid the doubled subscription. Now, if we have grit and nerve enough to give people something for their money, we too will get many new members. If I had anything to do with our Council, I would not hesitate in the matter. Indeed, I should only be sorry that the portion of the building we are to get over from the Admiralty is so small. Now, as to how to increase our membership. In Canada we have a number of clubs called "Canada Clubs." When Lord Milner was over the other day, he spoke oftener under the auspices of these clubs than under any other auspices, and got more quickly and practically in touch with Canadians through means of these clubs than perhaps would have been possible by any other means. I suggest that our Institute should form a club here similar to those I refer to. These clubs are simply lunching clubs; their main purpose is to have "Business Men's Luncheons." Whenever there is a distinguished Englishman in Canada he is asked whether he is going to be in Montreal, for example, at a certain time, and whether he will address a meeting of business men on a day that *suits him*. If he consents the Secretary sends a notice that on a certain day there will be a luncheon at one o'clock. The members assemble, spend half-an-hour in eating, and then the distinguished person addresses them for another half-hour. Anyone who has been in Canada knows these luncheons are a great success. It should be possible to make them even *more successful* in London, for the simple reason that where we get one distinguished person to visit us you get fifty distinguished colonials in London. It needs an Institute or Association, an influential body of people that has been known for good work, to father things of this kind. I would ask you to appoint a small Committee of, say, three Members, to

report on the feasibility of this plan of holding "business men's luncheons" in London, under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. COLQUHOUN: In the event of the Report being adopted would the Chairman accept from the meeting an instruction to call a special meeting within one month's time to consider the proposals?

The CHAIRMAN: It would be against the rules, I am afraid.

Mr. COLQUHOUN: That puts the Council in the invidious position of declining to meet us. We can at once get the twenty-five signatures to the requisition, and in the interests of the Council, as well as of the Fellows, I think that the position assumed is not one which will do the Institute any good. I am willing to waive my amendment if the Council meet us in this matter. Our object is simply to get these questions discussed.

The CHAIRMAN: I must stick to my ruling. The position is quite simple. If twenty-five Fellows wish to have a general meeting the Council must call it.

Mr. N. L. COHEN: We are aware there is an alternative, but supposing my friends do not desire to use that alternative, do I understand you it is out of order for this meeting to instruct the Council to call a special meeting at a particular date? If you could accept our suggestion it would be much more in accord with the sympathetic phrases you have used. There is no hostility to the Council in the course that is proposed. Our desire is to join hands with them in some proposal which would be acceptable to the Council. Some years ago I urged it would be a great advantage if the members had the opportunity of grouping themselves in connection with the particular Colonies with which they happen to be identified, and I would like such matters to be considered. We wish to act in a conciliatory manner, and not, as I have said, in a spirit of hostility.

The CHAIRMAN: I assure you I quite acknowledge the conciliatory manner in which you and others have spoken. To a certain extent I am in sympathy with you. But I do not feel inclined to move from my position. Our rules are clear. We are met to pass or not to pass certain business. If you think proper not to pass it that is your affair. I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of adjourning the meeting—I stick to my guns.

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G.: While I have sympathy with Mr. Colquhoun and the purpose of this motion, I think it is quite unnecessary to adopt such a drastic course as the postponing of the

Report when the procedure is so simple. At the close of the meeting twenty-five Fellows who are so inclined may put their names to a requisition calling a special meeting. The course is therefore perfectly clear. Now, as an old Fellow of the Institute I may say I remember a time when the membership was something under one thousand, and I think we really ought to feel very proud that we have now got considerably over four thousand. The fact that the number is not larger is probably owing to the causes Mr. Colquhoun has pointed out—namely, the multiplication of other institutions connected with the interests of the Colonies and supposed to be representative of them. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. It would be better, I think, if the promoters of these institutions were to concentrate on old and well established Institutes like this, and I do hope as the result of the efforts now being made that our numbers may very shortly increase to five thousand. It is very important, I think, that all responsible officers administering Colonial affairs at home or abroad should be members of this Institute. It has come to my knowledge that several very important officers of that kind are not members. If it were for nothing but our magnificent library, almost unequalled in the world in its completeness, I think it is incumbent, as I have said, that officers administering Colonial affairs at home or abroad ought to join us.

Mr. H. SAMUEL : Is there any other machinery except the calling of a meeting by requisition ? It would be preferable, I think, if a proposal came from the chair that a meeting should be called at some near date to discuss what has fallen from the various speakers. If we could avoid calling a meeting by requisition it would be a great pleasure to many of us.

The CHAIRMAN : As representing the Council I should like to assure you that we should feel no resentment whatever at any such action being taken. My idea is to stick to the rules, and if you want to have a change in the rules act on the rules.

Mr. COLQUHOUN : I think, sir, we want something more than mere absence of resentment. If that is the spirit in which the question is to be approached I must insist upon my amendment being put to the meeting and decided. We have twenty-five members, and are able to get many more, supporting us, and we can enforce this general meeting. We approach you, sir, in a friendly spirit, and if that is not responded to I ask that the sense of the meeting shall be taken.

Mr. COHEN : There is really no opposition to the adoption of the Report itself. We ask you to join hands with us in helping to forward this matter.



The CHAIRMAN : I am sorry if you should misunderstand what I meant by the word 'resentment.' I had already said I sympathised with the speakers to a certain extent, and therefore it is rather hard to bring that up against me. Rules are rules, and I must stick to my ruling.

The motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts was then put to the meeting and agreed to.

The result of the ballot was then announced by the scrutineers as follows :—

*President.*

H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G.

*Vice-Presidents.*

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., G.C.M.G.

H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G., G.C.V.O.

DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.

EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.

EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P., C.M.G.

EARL OF ELGIN, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

EARL GREY, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

EARL OF MINTO, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

EARL OF ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.

EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.

VISCOUNT MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

LORD BRASSEY, G.C.B.

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

RIGHT HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON, K.C., M.P.

RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE T. GOLDIE, K.C.M.G.

RIGHT HON. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.

SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

*Councillors.*

HENRY BIRCHENOUGH, ESQ., C.M.G.

ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL BOWDEN-SMITH, K.C.B.

THE HON. T. A. BRASSEY.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ESQ.

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F. H. DANGAR, ESQ.

FREDERICK DUTTON, ESQ.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B.

SIR THOMAS E. FULLER, K.C.M.G.

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ALFRED P. HILLIER, ESQ., B.A., M.D.

RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT H. HIME, K.C.M.G.

SIR HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM KESWICK, ESQ., M.P.

SIR GODFREY Y. LAGDEN, K.C.M.G.

SIR NEVILLE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.

SIR GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, K.C.M.G., C.B.

SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.

SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P.

G. R. PARKIN, ESQ., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.

SIR WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

HON. C. H. RASON.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD ROBERTSON, K.C.S.I.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B.

*Honorary Treasurer.*

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

SIR HUBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G.: I have to move that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon. Treasurer, to the Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and to the Hon. Auditors for their services. Sir Montagu Ommannney has for

twenty years acted as Treasurer of this Institute, during which time he has been very busy in other and still more important matters ; at the same time, he has always been ready to place his excellent services at our disposal. As to the Corresponding Secretaries, we are extremely indebted to them. They keep us in touch with the Colonies and the Colonies in touch with us, and they do to a certain extent the work of recruiting, which otherwise would suffer. As to the Auditors, I need not say how much we are indebted to them.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN : That concludes the business.

Mr. A. MOOR-RADFORD : Before we separate, I wish to propose a vote of thanks to the staff of this Institute. I do not think I need say anything in praise of our admirable staff. I can only emphasise what has been already said as to the courtesy which each member receives from Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. Boosé, and Mr. Chamberlain.

Capt. W. P. ROCHE seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The SECRETARY (Mr. O'HALLORAN) : I have to thank you on behalf of the staff, and I can assure you that each one of us has the work of the Institute very much at heart.

Mr. COLQUHOUN : I have to propose that it be an instruction of this meeting to the Council to call a special general meeting to consider the advisability of making certain changes in the constitution of the Institute within the next month. I ask this under Rule 54, which says : "The Council may at any time call a special general meeting of the Institute, and it shall be imperative on the Council to summon such meeting whenever required in writing so to do by at least twenty-five Fellows of the Institute." I ask that the Council should not wait for the requisition, but accept the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN : I cannot accept the resolution. It is out of order. The whole thing is plain in the rules. I decline to put the resolution, and the meeting is terminated.

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G. : Before we separate, I will ask the Fellows to accord a hearty vote of thanks to the Council for their services during the past year, and to the Chairman for presiding.

Mr. B. BRENNAN, C.M.G., seconded the vote of thanks.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

## FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 9, 1909, when a Paper on "The Development of Empire Trade and Industry" was read by Ben. H. Morgan, Esq. Henry Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 19 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident, 13 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows :

*A. E. MacAulay Audsley, F.Z.S., Cecil de Winton, Rt. Hon. Lord Saye and Sele, Hamnet H. Share, R.N., Sir Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Most Hon. the Marquess of Winchester.*

### Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Ronald Alexander (Canada), J. F. Cadenhead (Transvaal), Frederick Jefferson Clarke (N.W. Rhodesia), Sir Edward S. Clouston, Bart. (Canada), Nathan Cohen, J.P. (New South Wales), Johan C. de J. de Jong (N.E. Rhodesia), Clarence H. Downer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (British Guiana), Albert O. Kufal (Natal), Charles W. Maclean (Ceylon), Wm. P. Michelin (Gold Coast Colony), Lieut.-Col. James A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I. (British East Africa), Alfred B. Owen (Canada), Frederick W. Taylor (New South Wales).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : I do not think Mr. Morgan needs any introduction to you, for to all who are interested in the development and encouragement of Imperial trade his name is both well known and highly respected. Comparatively lately he has returned from a mission to Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and he will give us some reflections on the important work he has lately performed.

Mr. BEN. H. MORGAN then read his Paper on

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

DURING the past few years it has been my lot to investigate and report upon the trade of many markets, including, amongst others



those of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and I have thought that no more appropriate place could be found for the consideration and discussion of the present serious position and prospects of Empire trade and industry than before this Institute.

In briefly dealing with the subject to-night I am not going to trouble you to any great extent with statistical records, but rather to submit to your consideration some suggestions as to the way in which we might gain a better hold on colonial markets for British-made goods, what we should do to encourage Empire industries and enhance the production of food products and raw materials, and the steps we should take to promote a maximum exchange of products between one part of the Empire and another, and thus make it more self-supporting. A few silhouettes of statistics to bring graphically to our minds the extent of the subject that we are dealing with are, however, necessary.

The British Empire comprises territories measuring about eleven and a half million square miles, geographically distributed in every zone, from the North Pole to the South, and capable of producing almost everything that is produced in any country. The great British family numbers to-day approximately 400,000,000 people, embracing scores of creeds and races, and with wants sufficiently large and varied to consume the greater part of the products of all our industries as at present established. The protection of this great family and the defence of these millions of square miles of British soil is an enormous responsibility for the forty millions of people of these islands, for, while the various parts are gradually assuming control of their own defensive arrangements, it must be very many years before the United Kingdom can lay down the burden which it is now carrying. This great responsibility is enhanced two or three-fold by the fact that the Empire is in nowise self-supporting. We buy food from those who under different conditions might become our enemies, and the Colonies purchase in increasing quantities manufactured goods from foreign nations, while our own artisan and labouring men go unemployed.

In 1907, according to official figures, the United Kingdom purchased £180,000,000 of food, drink and tobacco in foreign countries, the greater part of which, if not the whole, might have been produced within the Empire. We bought, in the same year, £170,000,000 worth of raw materials and partly manufactured articles, which might also in the greater part have been found in British Dominions. We also imported £180,000,000 worth of manufactured articles, unquestionably the larger part of which might have been produced in

our own factories. Thus we are supporting foreign industries and enriching foreign nations to the extent of £480,000,000 annually. Similarly the self-governing Colonies, in the same year, purchased from foreign nations goods to the value of over £100,000,000, and the Crown Colonies to the value of over £25,000,000. What are the reasons for this lack of homogeneity in Empire trade and industry? Why is it that we buy food-stuffs and raw materials from the United States, the Argentine and Russia, when they might be produced and obtained from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and other parts of the Empire? And why do our Colonies buy in continually increasing quantities manufactured goods from foreign countries when so many of our factories are idle? These are questions of the gravest import, and the time is approaching when this country will have to attempt to answer them.

The man in the street will tell you that everything is all right, that trade is following its natural course, that trade is international and cannot be forced in one direction or another. Some trade "experts" will say that it is due to want of enterprise and such causes as may be remedied by the individual manufacturer and trader, while others again will aver that it is a positive advantage to the Empire to encourage these trading operations with foreign countries. All these assertions, being partly true, are consequently untrue.

The present unsatisfactory condition of Empire trade and industry, in my view, is due principally to the neglect of successive Governments in recent years to assume the responsibility of actively encouraging and defending British interests as modern nations are doing in respect to their own affairs. No Government has yet adopted a policy towards Empire trade which involved the fostering of Empire industries, the active development of our various territories, a vigilant defence of trading interests against foreign aggression, against voracious shipping rings and railway companies, or the operations of trusts and monopolies acting in restraint of trade and to the prejudice of purely British interests. The attitude of the State has been one of drift, and, consequently, a positive encouragement of foreign competition and trade abuses. A quarter of a century ago this *laissez-faire* attitude may have had something to commend it, for we were then not only masters of the seas but the only nation doing an appreciable export business. Many of our Colonies were also thinly populated and unable to undertake the establishment of manufacturing industries, or,



indeed, any agricultural industries on a large scale, for cold storage and such shipping accommodation for perishable foodstuffs had not been widely introduced. Under such conditions there was not so much need for action by the State. In the last few years, however, conditions have entirely altered, and demand, in my view, as great a change in the attitude of the State towards trade and industry.

#### EMPIRE TRADE.

In my detailed reports on the trade of various markets I have shown that the trade of Germany the United States, and other foreign countries is rapidly increasing with all the principal Colonies, while the British proportion is declining. What are the reasons for this condition of things, and what can the State do to remedy the position? I will give you my ideas on these points in a few words.

The first cause of the success of foreign trade in our Colonies is that Germany and America can undersell us, and the reason that they can do this is that, owing to their having protected home markets, and consequently a more or less staple demand for their goods, they are able to manufacture in larger quantities at a time than we can do, who have to meet foreign competition at our very factory doors. The key of success in manufacturing is quantity. The principle acts exactly the same as in printing. Once the type has been set up and placed on the machine and that machine has started running it matters little, except for the cost of materials, whether you have one or two thousand copies. It is the first number that carries the principal part of the cost. So it is in manufacturing, and it matters not whether one is making hammers, saws, pianos, typewriters, dynamos, or steam engines. The British manufacturer has no guarantee for the sale of a minimum number—unless he obtains his orders in advance, which he can only do as a rule where patented or special articles are concerned. He therefore does not manufacture in such large quantities at a time as his German and American competitors, and cannot consequently offer them at such low prices. In foreign countries one finds enormous factories turning out nothing but metal files, other factories axes only, another spades, and so on, whereas in Great Britain firms that make any of these goods probably make a dozen other articles as well, but all in smaller quantities than their competitors.

Another factor that increases the cost of the British article to the consumer is that of transport. Through lack of control of the operations of railway and shipping companies by the State, British goods have to pay exorbitant rates as compared with those of



competitive nations. German and American railways quote specially low rates on goods destined for export, whereas British railways do not. Indeed, British railways actually favour the foreign manufacturer by quoting him a specially low rate. For instance, a German manufacturer can send goods from Hamburg to Birmingham, *via* London, at a much less rate than a London manufacturer can send goods direct to Birmingham. Similarly, goods can be delivered in Birmingham from New York at a less price than from Liverpool. These anomalies have been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade on many occasions, but no remedial action seems to have been taken. In shipping, the British manufacturer pays from twenty to thirty per cent. higher freight rates on goods sent to West Africa, South Africa, Australia, and in many cases New Zealand, than do his German or American competitors. Indeed, the difference in freight is often a profit in itself in favour of the foreign article, an enormous inducement to the colonial importer to favour goods of other nations. These exorbitant freight charges are maintained against the British manufacturers through the shipowners forming themselves into "rings" or "conferences," and in that way limiting the tonnage used in any particular trade, the speed at which vessels should be run, and controlling the charges and conditions relating to the carrying of goods. The power of these great combinations is enormous, and it is a matter of astonishment that in respect to both railway and shipping companies our Government departments should continue to place contracts for carrying mails and other goods with such companies, knowing at the same time that these combinations are working in restraint of trade and without regard to national well-being.

Unless a British manufacturer can get his goods cheaply to market in Australia, Canada or elsewhere, how can he hope to compete? It is therefore the obvious duty of the Government to exercise some control over these railway and shipping combinations against which manufacturers and traders are by themselves absolutely helpless. For a long period a well-known British line has been carrying American goods *via* Liverpool to Australia at about thirty per cent. less rate than they would carry British goods from Liverpool to Australia direct. Other British companies subsidised by our Government with mail contracts carry German goods *via* London to New Zealand at a lower rate than they carry British goods from London. This is a scandalous condition of things, and it is time that something very definite were done to put an end

to it. I discussed, in a previous paper before this Institute,\* the methods by which these shipping companies enforce their exorbitant rates and onerous conditions on the British shipper, and I need not repeat them here. The chief factor is the granting of rebates to "loyal" or "submissive" shippers and the boycotting of goods of those who rebel against the conditions of the shipowners. The subject has been investigated for some years past by a Royal Commission, of which our Chairman to-night is a member, and manufacturers are looking with some measure of hope to the findings of that Commission, which are expected to be published in the course of the next month or so.

I would like to submit, however, that the time has come when we should make it our business as a nation to establish and maintain cheap and rapid transport services by rail and sea. And if large reductions of rates cannot be made in order to place us on a level with our competitors, let us investigate the matter, and openly pay subsidies. I believe in shipping subsidies where, either through lack of sufficient freight or on account of extensive foreign competition, a cheap and fast service cannot be profitably maintained without them. They give a country a closer interest in the whole question of transport. At the present time the amounts we pay under "mail contracts," while not termed "subsidies," are, in reality, such—the mere carrying of mails could be arranged for in many cases at half the present prices. The British shipowner, however, does not like the word "subsidy," for it carries with it obligations to the State, and is liable to a very different interpretation by the public than "mail contract."

In connection with this question of transport I have for years past emphasised the necessity of placing British manufacturers on a level with their foreign competitors in the matter of through bookings. In America and in Germany the manufacturer can consign a parcel of goods from an inland town to South Africa, Australia or New Zealand on a through bill of lading, paying a single charge which covers the total cost of delivery in any of the principal ports. No such facilities exist for the British manufacturer, who is compelled—unless he is in a very large way of business and is able to have his own shipping department—to employ a shipper or forwarding agent. Our old-fashioned system is much more costly and troublesome. A few years ago I induced one of the leading colonial railway departments to take the question up and to endeavour to establish a

\* *Proceedings, Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxxiv. p. 131: "The Trade and Industry of South Africa."



through rate between manufacturing towns in Great Britain and points of delivery in South Africa ; but they could make no progress against the objections of the shipowners and the railway companies, both of whom "preferred to conduct their business in their own way," and declined to have anything to do with the proposal. In a case like this it is absolutely necessary that the State should step in and compel those who have monopolies of transport services to conform in some reasonable manner to the necessities of modern commerce. During my recent tour through Australia and New Zealand it was emphasised to me again and again that American and German manufacturers enjoyed an enormous advantage on account of their through-booking facilities. A buyer in Australia can instantly ascertain the cost of American or German goods delivered at his own port, but he is never sure, until he actually receives the goods, what the delivered cost of British goods is. The majority of British manufacturers, therefore, can only safely quote f.o.b. British ports, while those of Germany and America can always quote c.i.f. colonial ports.

My remarks in respect to the shipping position might also be applied to cable communication. The present rates, for instance, to Australia and New Zealand are preposterous, namely, 8s. per word. This indeed is a brake on Empire progress, and here again individuals are helpless. Are we going to allow these great companies to continue to stand in the way of progress, or shall we reasonably and scientifically control one of the first factors in the development of the Empire, namely, the means of intercommunication ?

The next bar to progress is that our Government neglects to give to British manufacturers and traders information concerning the rapidly changing conditions in colonial markets, the general opportunities for trade, and the particular openings that occur from time to time. In the great self-governing Colonies and India there are considerably over 1,500 paid representatives of foreign nations who keep their Governments posted as to the openings for trade in those territories. We have less than ten, and those have only been appointed within the last year or so. What results can we possibly hope to achieve from such an effort ? In Australia we have one permanent trade commissioner and a few honorary correspondents. It takes nearly a fortnight to travel between the two capitals of the western and eastern States—namely, Perth and Brisbane. How can one man possibly cover such a territory ? The whole effort lacks imagination. At the same time, be it remembered, we have over eight hundred consular officers—salaried men—in foreign countries,



who are dealing with interests infinitely less in importance than these which are neglected in our own Colonies. I am glad to see that some of our officials propose to gain some personal acquaintance with the condition of the Colonies and the people who are controlling affairs there. Nothing but good can come of such visits. Much wiser counsels would prevail in Downing Street if every responsible official could similarly gain experience of Colonial life and trend of thought and progress. Information is not only needed by our officials and manufacturers and traders, however, but by the people of this country generally. The general ignorance prevailing concerning the extent, resources, and peoples of the Colonies is astonishing. A short time ago I was glancing through the pages of one of our well-known magazines and came across the following passage in a story which told of a detective travelling through Australia in search of an absconding lawbreaker. It read : "A man emerged from the Sydney Railway Station and walked briskly in the direction of the police offices with the air of one who had journeyed many leagues. And he had. He had landed at Albany the evening before from the steamer 'Capetown,' sent off a telegram and taken the train to Melbourne. There he stopped again, made inquiries, sent off another telegram, and then took fresh ticket for Sydney." Even with the aid of a flying machine the detective would have to be smart to be in Sydney after having landed at Albany the night before. At present, by the fastest method of travelling overland between these two points, it would take several weeks to do the journey.

#### EMPIRE INDUSTRY.

Now we come to another side of the subject, namely, the development of industry throughout the Empire. The past two years has seen the investment of huge sums of British capital in the establishment of industries in foreign countries while the development of promising industries in our own Colonies has been hindered through want of money. In some Colonies our people have turned to foreign sources for the capital which they required. It is remarkable to me that men can be found amongst us to-day who can justify this condition of things—who can say that it is to the benefit of Great Britain that she should invest her money in foreign rather than in colonial undertakings. Such an opinion was actually given in the House of Commons recently. In my view nothing can more forcibly demonstrate the need for prompt action on the part of those who have the welfare of the Empire at heart than that men should be

found to-day holding responsible positions in the Government of this country who can give expression to views so damaging to Imperial interests. I have not the slightest concern with party politics, but I do think it is a deplorable state of things that political fanaticism can lead our statesmen so far astray as to make them recommend the investment of British money in foreign industries, when our home and colonial industries are starving for want of the same capital. If a tithe of the capital that we annually invest abroad were invested in the Colonies we should soon be producing all the foodstuffs and raw materials that we require. There are mountains of iron ore in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. There are the wealthiest gold, copper and tin mines in the world, and Queensland itself can probably supply us with all our requirements in miscellaneous minerals for our engineering industries. Not half of Australia or Canada has yet been prospected. Cotton, tobacco, and other tropical products can be grown in abundance in Rhodesia, India, and the northern parts of Australia. Timber of all kinds can be obtained in unlimited quantities from Canada, New Zealand and Western Australia; but capital is needed to develop these resources, and it should be a matter of satisfaction to self-respecting Englishmen to know that by investing their surplus capital in the Colonies they are advancing the interests of the Empire and helping towards the employment of British workmen under conditions which are generally humane and calculated to build up a better race, for conditions of artisan employment in the self-governing Colonies are far superior, in my view, to those prevailing in foreign countries or even at home. In the South American, and, indeed, in some European countries, the return on the Britisher's investment is very often obtained through the employment of human beings working on starvation wages under degrading conditions.

I regard it as the imperative duty of every British Government to encourage the employment of British capital within the Empire. It is only by so doing that we shall be able to make it self-supporting within a reasonable period. Then it must be remembered that every pound of foreign money invested in our Colonies carries with it an amount of goodwill in favour of the country of its origin. If German capital is loaned for the purpose of establishing a factory in Melbourne, it is almost certain that that factory will be equipped with German machinery, that it will be controlled by German influence, and that its requirements, so far as they need be imported, will always be supplied from German

factories. We have had an example of the working of this principle in Canada, an example which we do not wish to see repeated in other Colonies. When a protective tariff was established in Canada, United States manufacturers were invited to establish factories there, and the majority of the largest works in Canada to-day are run with American capital, in American interests. The result is that there is a large proportion of Canadian trade which no amount of enterprise on the part of British manufacturers can capture. Australia and New Zealand have recently adopted protective tariffs, which have opened up alluring opportunities for the employment of capital in the establishment of industries in those States. What are we going to do in regard to this matter? Are we going to support the development of these magnificent territories, or are we going to repeat our experience with Canada, and let the new industries, and afterwards the trade, pass into foreign hands?

These countries are themselves in an extremely prosperous condition at the present time, but what is the attitude of the Government on this question so far as the man in the street is able to judge? By antithesis it is one of positive discouragement to the placing of British capital in colonial industries. It would be too much to expect that any definite action should be taken by our Government to assist these new countries to develop their industries by encouraging the flow of capital; but, nevertheless, this would be only a common-sense proceeding in view of the dangers to the Empire which the extensive employment of foreign capital involves.

#### CROWN COLONIES.

If we are failing in duty to the trade and industry of the self-governing Colonies, what shall we say to the position in respect to the forty-odd Crown Colonies which are controlled from Downing Street? What efforts are we making to develop the trade and resources of these magnificent territories? The fact is that practically nothing whatever is being done. The man in the street has heard of the West Indies, but the other Colonies might not exist, so far as he is personally interested or his knowledge is concerned. We have not a trade representative in any one of these Colonies (with one exception) whose special duty it is to collect information as to openings for trade and capital, and yet foreign nations have hundreds of such representatives. There is not a report, or a leaflet for the matter of that, available that will practically and definitely help the trader or capitalist to



investigate these tropical markets. The result is a perfectly natural one. Traders of foreign nationality, selling foreign goods, are rapidly gaining control of these markets. We should have at least one commercial representative in each of these Crown Colonies, investigating and reporting on the openings for trade and capital, and there should exist at this end a commercial intelligence department to print and publish such reports, whose business it should be to thoroughly advertise the opportunities that exist for trade, for the establishment of industries, and the employment of capital. Some valuable work is being done by the Imperial Institute in investigating and reporting upon the products of the Crown Colonies, but some active steps should be taken to bring the results of this work to the notice of manufacturers and others whom they are likely to benefit. The control of these territories at the present time is hopelessly inadequate and inefficient, and calls for investigation and reorganisation. Last year these Crown territories purchased goods from foreign nations to the value of over £25,000,000, the greater part of which should have been supplied by our own factories. At the same time every year sees a large control by foreign nations in the local industries in these Colonies. While we are carrying the burden of government of over forty Crown Colonies, scattered throughout the world, practically no effort is being made to secure the reward of trade—to retain these territories as markets for British goods, and to raise in them the products that we need for our own consumption, and which we now have to purchase in foreign countries.

#### EMPIRE STATISTICS.

Another matter calling for revision is the way in which Empire statistics are at present collected and published by the Board of Trade. The chairman of this meeting, Mr. Henry Birchenough, is a member of a departmental committee which has done excellent work in connection with the presentation of figures relating to our home trade. During my trade investigations in the Colonies, I have had peculiar opportunities of estimating the value of statistics as at present used, and I have come to the conclusion that for comparative purposes the figures issued by the Board of Trade relating to the condition and progress of various parts of the Empire are of very little value. The reason for this is that there is no common or uniform system of collecting and collating records. At present the methods of collecting statistics in almost every Colony differ, and again vary with our own system at home. The figures have no

common value. What is defined as a "factory" in one Colony is not so designated in another, while goods that are classified as "British" in New Zealand are not "British" in Australia. According to the "Statistical Abstract for the British Empire," issued by the Board of Trade, the imports of foreign goods into the Australian Commonwealth, for instance, in 1906, was £11,415,000, while as a matter of fact Australia's purchases for the year, according to figures supplied to me by the Commonwealth Government, were over £15,355,000, a discrepancy of no less than £3,940,000. There is no-doubt that in respect to all parts of the Empire the present method of collecting statistics indicates a far less serious condition of British trade than is actually the case. I estimate that the growth of foreign trade is at least twenty-five per cent. larger than official figures indicate. I have suggested elsewhere that a conference of statisticians and economists of the Empire should be called together to evolve a uniform system of collecting and collating statistics, and I am hopeful that the proposal will be acted upon. There is little doubt of the necessity and urgency for such a step. It is impossible at present to compare the condition of one part of the Empire with that of another, or to more than approximately estimate the financial or commercial condition of any Colony from the figures at present used by the Colonies and our Board of Trade.

#### CONCLUSION.

The development of Empire trade and industry will always be largely dependent on the enterprise of our manufacturers, traders and capitalists, and the maintenance at home of satisfactory manufacturing conditions; but modern world factors place a definite limit to the power of the individual to develop trade and industry. When that point is reached the State should step in and assist in dealing with forces that otherwise might prove dangerous to our national progress. We must undertake the defence of Empire trade and industry against foreign aggression, in the same manner as we defend our shores. In my view, until we do this we shall make no real headway against the new forces ranged against us, or towards the further realisation of the ideal of this Institute, namely United Empire.

#### DISCUSSION.

Capt. R. MUIRHEAD COLLINS, R.N., C.M.G. (Representative of the Australian Commonwealth in London): Mr. Morgan, whose authority to speak on this subject we all acknowledge, has discussed

what we must all agree is a very unfortunate condition of affairs, viz. that the trade between the Colonies and foreign countries increases relatively greater than that between the Colonies and the Mother Country. We are agreed, I think, that attention is not sufficiently directed to the value of the colonial markets—to the great resources which exist in the Empire and the vast possibilities of mutual development. In promoting the maximum of interchange between one part of the Empire and another, we at any rate are promoting and strengthening a feeling of interdependence and solidarity which is certainly a great gain to the Empire. Australia already ranks third in importance as a market for British products, and though our population is small we are great consumers. The consuming power of Australia, with only 4,000,000 inhabitants, is already equal to half of that of the teeming millions of India. Since federation we have progressed considerably. Imports have increased by seven millions, exports by fifteen millions, and oversea shipping by some two million tons. In Australia we have only scratched the surface of production; our territories are enormously fertile, and we have not yet in any way developed their full possibilities. Irrigation, for instance, is in its infancy. Yet with all this we produce, per head of population, over £30. Mr. Morgan has referred to shipping rings and what he considers their evil influences. I happen, with our Chairman, to be a member of the Commission on that subject. On this I am not now at liberty to speak; but on one point I can certainly express my concurrence, viz. that the through rates which Germany has are a serious handicap to the British manufacturer. He has also referred to the very little that has been done in the way of appointing commercial agents. We certainly have made a start, and we hope before long that this will be followed by further developments. In conclusion, I would remind you of the words of Mr. Deakin, that “to fortify and extend our commerce is one of the principal ends of government.”

MR. P. J. HANNON: I think we are all agreed that the relations between Great Britain and her Colonies are perhaps the most extraordinary that can be pointed to in the whole history of colonisation. Here we have a great Empire scattered over the whole of the globe with no real binding influence between the Mother Country and the Colonies. It seems to many of us in the Colonies—many Colonists, indeed, strongly feel—that somehow the present home policy largely consists in sacrificing the possibilities of colonial prosperity to political expediency. When we



consider that last year we imported from foreign countries one hundred million pounds' worth of foodstuffs against the competition of our own Colonies (people whom we have sent abroad, pioneers of Empire), and that these, our own people, are only treated in the same way—and very often not in as advantageous a way—as people with whom to-morrow we might be at war, I think you will admit that a state of things exists which demands immediate remedy. We are told at one and the same time that we may rely on sentiment in the Colonies to keep the Empire together, and that it is quite sound to invest British capital in foreign countries. That is the sort of economics that is being preached to-day. I say that unless we recognise in England that the Colonies have a distinct claim for preference for their products our colonial peoples will not be bound to the Empire by sentiment. The Paper emphasises the position taken up by those who are most capable of speaking for the Colonies—namely, the Colonial Premiers—as may be seen from the Minutes of the last Colonial Conference. I would point out that, in face of the policy that is now being pursued, our Colonies are our most profitable customers. While New Zealand, for example, buys £7 3s. worth of British products per head of its population, the United States of America buys only 5s. 9d. worth; while Natal buys £5 2s., France buys 8s. 3d. worth; while Australia buys £4 8s. worth, and Cape Colony £4 5s. worth of British products, the German buys 9s. 9d. worth. Is not that statement sufficiently convincing of the claim the Colonies have upon us? I entirely agree with the reader of the Paper as to the great advantage which would accrue from the adoption of through rail and ocean rates.

The Hon. J. W. TAVERNER (Agent-General for Victoria): My official position, of course, debars me from expressing any opinion on some remarks made by the last speaker. It does not, however, prevent me as a Britisher telling you that I look upon the House of Commons and the British Constitution with the greatest respect and reverence. Those institutions are copied in every part of the Empire where responsible government exists, and we in Australia were proud to have been able to copy them. I think we can afford to discuss these questions affecting the Empire without trying to throw ridicule upon a Constitution whose traditions are endeared to every citizen of the Empire. Passing from this topic, I may say that everybody who is interested in Empire trade and commerce must have appreciated Mr. Morgan's very practical and interesting address. It is the outcome of his visit to the Colonies, a sort of second

edition of his book on "The Trade and Industry of Australasia," a book that I would commend to all commercial people of this great city, and, above all, to Mr. A. J. Wilson, of the *British Investor*. It gives the lie to his suggestion that Colonies live upon borrowed money. That statement was a coward's blow, one of those half-truths which is calculated to do more damage than a lie. Mr. Wilson, going back sixteen years, says that Victoria is stagnant, and that its debt has risen 22 per cent. against an increase of less than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of its population. If Mr. Wilson had taken the trouble to read up the facts, he would have found that the public debt of Great Britain during the last twenty years had increased 20 per cent., while, to be fair, he should have stated, on behalf of Victoria, that her new indebtedness, unlike that of Great Britain, was used for the carrying out of reproductive works. At the same time, we have never been behind in our financial obligations to the Mother Country, and at the present time the English creditor is carrying less than the cost of our railways, which last year returned a net revenue after the payment of working expenses of £1,985,368. Our exports last year were £28,735,000, and the value of production per head of the population was nearly £30. The private wealth of the people of Victoria is £261 per head, which is only exceeded by that of two other countries in the world. Take our savings banks. We have 491,818 depositors, with £12,792,590 on deposit. In regard to our manufacturing industries, we paid last year nearly £6,000,000 in wages, using raw material to the value of £18,632,439, with an output of the value of £30,399,945. These few facts, I think, are sufficient to show that Mr. Wilson was manifestly unfair and unjust when he tried to lead the people of this country to believe that the State lived on her debt. The Paper opens up some big Imperial questions; as, for instance, that this Empire is not self-supporting. That is one of those large questions which may be coupled with many others which require the very earnest consideration of the authorities. In my judgment the quickest and best way of bringing under the notice of the Imperial authorities the requirements of the Empire is the establishment of an Imperial Council. I am bound to say that the Mother Country treats the Colonies well so far as food supplies are concerned. You take all we send you and are prepared to take more. There is, in fact, an unlimited market. This is no doubt to some extent due to an appreciation of the conditions under which our food supplies are raised. You know that what we send is good and sound. Mr. Morgan's views deserve the



serious consideration of British manufacturers. As representing Victoria I have given over £100,000 worth of contracts to the United States of America for the supply of rails. That is not a proper condition of affairs, and I lean to Mr. Morgan's opinion that what is required is more co-operation on the part of manufacturers, shippers, and railways. It is notorious that the German and American manufacturers have been more enterprising than the British. They have their representatives on the spot, and have been able to do business on the spot. I thoroughly endorse the opinion of Mr. Morgan in regard to the field that presents itself for the investment of British money. We welcome British investments in colonial undertakings. We have in our country splendid openings. It is a country 97 per cent. of whose inhabitants are of British blood, speaking the British tongue, and under the same flag, and I ask you where, considering all its resources, the Britisher could better invest his money and at the same time help more to promote the consolidation of the Empire.

The Hon. C. H. RASON (Agent-General for Western Australia): It appears to me that Mr. Morgan's Paper consisted of a series of facts admirably and concisely put. He put facts which should make people realise, if anything would, how serious the position of Empire trade really is. I have no hesitation myself in saying that all the necessities of life, and most, if not all, the luxuries of life, can be produced of excellent quality and in sufficient quantity within the borders of the Empire itself, and yet we find, whether we take imports or exports, that the trade with the Mother Country is year by year decreasing, and that with foreigners correspondingly increasing. There must be a remedy for this state of things, and surely it is our duty to seek for and apply it. I would repeat the advice given by the Prince of Wales—"England must wake up." You must wake up, and wake up now. In considering the question of Empire building all those lofty ideals which appeal to other men appeal equally to me; but I like, as far as possible, to keep one foot on the earth, and I realise that, if you are going to build up an Empire, to be proud of the safest foundation is the foundation of commerce. I agree that there is something radically wrong in the preparation of trade statistics. It is impossible to get anything like a fair comparison when you study the statistics prepared in one part of the Empire and another. I would like to see some organisation to protect and defend trade interests—to protect our trade in the same manner as you protect other interests. If you had trade ambassadors, properly selected and with local knowledge



of the conditions of the country to which they were accredited, they would, I am sure, repay their cost forty-fold. I cannot agree with Mr. Taverner that the Mother Country does everything possible for the Colonies in the matter of food supply. It is true the Mother Country takes all the Colonies can at present send her.

Mr. TAVERNER : That is all I said.

Mr. RASON : I understood you to say England was very kind to the Colonies in the matter of food products ; but I do not regard that as any special favour to Australia, because the Mother Country does exactly the same thing for everybody else. One other point. If it is admitted, as it has been in a certain quarter, that under certain conditions it might be necessary, and indeed advisable, to retaliate when you are dealing with hostile tariffs, I say you cannot stop there. If you retaliate against hostile tariffs surely you ought to reciprocate a preferential tariff. In other words, if it is right under certain conditions to meet a hostile tariff with retaliation, it is only reasonable to say that when you have a preferential tariff you ought to reciprocate.

Mr. E. H. TURNBULL : I am anxious to do a little flag waving for Canada, for three reasons—first, she is England's eldest daughter, and eldest daughters are apt to be a little sensitive, and she may think that her little baby brother (Australia) is getting too good a hearing. Secondly, she was the first to federate, and in that respect her little baby brother has followed suit. Thirdly, she was the first to adopt a preferential tariff. In Canada we have a saying that "money talks," and we have tried to talk to you in money by adopting a preferential tariff in your favour. As far as the Paper goes I have only one criticism to offer. It is too good, too condensed, too concentrated. I take the last paragraph : "The development of Empire trade and industry will always be largely dependent on the enterprise of our manufacturers." I have had a little experience along these lines. Some three years ago I was in Toronto, and, being interviewed by a newspaper editor, I said things pleased me very much there ; but one thing was absolutely wrong, and that was that they were using nothing but Yankee motor cars. The reason I thought they were wrong was that British cars were better, and that they had the benefit of the preferential tariff. I found afterwards I had got myself in for some trouble, because a man who was going to hold an exhibition asked me to try and interest British manufacturers of motor cars in his exhibition when I returned to England. I

went to Coventry for the purpose of interviewing a number of motor-car manufacturers. I talked to them of the sentimental side of trading with England's oldest daughter, but that argument did not go very far with them. They were, however, quite surprised to hear of the preferential tariff, and when they asked how long that tariff had been in operation, I had to tell them for ten years longer than they had been manufacturing cars. But I could not get any British manufacturer to exhibit cars or in any way try to open up this new market for their wares. That is my experience of trying to introduce British products into Canadian markets. Mr. Morgan points out that the Yankees do things in a different way. They come over to Canada and establish motor and other manufactures, and cater to the peculiar needs of the Colony. I hope, however, you are not under the impression that the Americans have "collared" the whole of our trade, and that there is no field for British capital. There is, indeed, *already* a large amount of British capital invested in manufactures in Canada. It seems to me, as regards the future, that England can only expect to manufacture comparatively few things. She may still manufacture goods into which steel and iron enter, but I do not think she can long expect to bring cotton, for instance, from the Southern States and manufacture it except for the needs of her own people, because the whole tendency of the time, even in the States, is to manufacture where *the raw materials are situated*. It seems to me that the raw materials in England are somewhat few and far between. There is, however, one thing she can do, and that is to send out her men and her capital to Canada and manufacture on the spot. There is a great feeling in the Colonies that they want to manufacture things for themselves, and I look forward to the day when every trade here, while continuing to go on and manufacture in England, will at the same time have branch manufacturing houses in Canada, and you will send out your money and men to help the broader fields beyond the seas, to a land teeming with raw materials and a rapidly increasing market. British enterprise, capital, pluck and enterprise right in the midst of the raw materials is a good combination, and one that by nature and right can keep the aggressive Yankee manufacturer on his own side of the line. Preserve the good things of the British Empire for Britons!

Dr. T. MILLER MAGUIRE: I venture, Sir, to rise on behalf of the home-staying Briton, and to say something on behalf of the home-staying and at present depressed and dejected Britons. To tell the truth, the lecturer's able address has not been very comforting.



But I go nowhere without hearing similar complaints about the utterly contemptible methods of our party rulers and the terrible results of the *laissez-faire, laissez-aller, laissez-passer* policy of the Manchester School, which independent observers like Captain Mahan brand as a greater curse to our Empire than any war has been. I disagree entirely with the eulogy on our Constitution and its glories and our splendid Imperial position delivered by Mr. Taverner. Mr. Morgan's lecture has not been answered. I was in Lancashire last week, and I heard from all classes—employers, managers, pressmen, parsons and labourers—one chorus of contempt for our administration and of horror for our future. A few days ago I stepped from the gorgeous luxury of the writing-room of the *Lusitania*, and a few strides brought me in touch with abysmal poverty, penury, and despair in one of the most populous districts, of one of the greatest manufacturing and distributing centres of the world. There I saw a condition of society deplorable and utterly fatal to all prospects of elevation. Without a race of men strong in mind and body, and without mothers fit to bear and to nurse a healthy progeny, where will be our Imperial trade? Mr. Morgan is right. In not one particular—physical, mental, moral, or as to intelligence, science, foresight, transport, energy, enterprise, respect for ourselves, martial spirit, or commercial spirit—are we now equal to races that are our rivals. Why? Because of the base spirit of party, of the cult of games, and the contempt for knowledge that prevail among so-called upper classes, whom I heard spoken of with bitter scorn on every platform in Lancashire. Why, Sir, not one merchant's clerk in Hamburg, not one Hanoverian dragoon officer or Rhineland hussar, is so grossly ignorant of the history, trade, resources, and prospects of Australia and Canada as are the average products of those centres of ignorance—Oxford, Eton, and Harrow. Why should Anglo-Saxons in England, with superior advantages in every way, be beaten by Saxons in Germany with inferior advantages? Why does every authority who comes here to lecture month after month speak in the same dolesome strain? Let Mr. Morgan and M. Huret answer. Lack of knowledge, social degeneration and the cult of games instead of the cult of children, snobbery, and vote-catching—all tending to stupidity and preference for immediate luxury and amusement over future dignity, progress, and the sowing of greatness to posterity—these are the causes. If I were to tell you the contrast between English and German education you would be amazed, and I warn any gentleman, officer or otherwise, of German blood here to-night



against the imitation of the past luxury of France or of the present game lunacy of England, or they too will soon find, as Bülow warns them, that they will not be long a military race, and that their prominence in commerce will pass first to Americans and then to Japanese and Chinese. For, as Canadians and Australians are never tired of asserting justly, the future of the race is by the shores of the Pacific Ocean. There is the centre of the naval strategy of mankind. The gentleman from Canada who has just spoken gives Britannia advice to commit commercial-*felo de se* and financial hara-kiri in the interests of her daughters. I have daughters too, but, even when I was rich, it never struck me to commit suicide to make them comfortable. He says we ought to give up the cotton industry and all industries which depend on imported raw material and devote ourselves to the producing of men if only in order to export them to the Colonies. Good! A most excellent kind of manufactory; but who is to support the family between the birth of the child and its exportation to Canada at the age of twenty-two? Will Canada? If not—Lancashire and London mothers are badly enough off now—where would the milk come from if our Canadian friend's policy of *paulo post futuro* magic man-making machines took the place of factories in Bury and Oldham? I won't take a situation in such a *crèche*! I quite agree with my Canadian comrade that a manly race is everything, but it depends on the wife, the mother. Are the state of the homes and the food of millions of our women at present such as to guarantee nurseries of intelligent and healthy colonists?

Where on the breast and from the breast  
We got our first and sweetest nurture,  
When the wife, blest into mother,  
Felt a joy that man knows not—  
When from without its cradled nook  
She watched her little bud put forth its leaves.

The audience approves. Good! but if the advice of our Canadian friend be taken half the fathers will be out of work. Who then is to cherish the nursing mothers of all our greatness? Who will cherish our budding humanity? Ladies and gentlemen, certainly love your Colonies as yourselves, but not even Scripture suggests that you should love them better than yourselves. Nevertheless, all that has been said here to-night about transport, intelligence, scientific development and the need for enthusiasm is true and to the point. We must cherish our own minds and souls and do all in our power to be ancestors of a noble race, and to practise all

elevating and manly and womanly virtues, arts and duties. We must cherish our Colonies and together with them, as a noble family—whose inheritance spreads largely over that great map—"grow more and more unto a perfect day." We must spurn Ignorance and her fell children Party, Faction, Lying, Deceit, Cowardice and Shame. We must hearken to Bacon in his immortal Essays on the True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates and the Future of Plantations and Colonies. Thus only can we preserve our Imperial trade and our Empire itself. Thus only can we keep in touch with our Colonies in reciprocal well-being and ever-growing greatness. The so-called statesman who would ignore any one page of Mr. Morgan's address will deserve and receive the scorn of our own people and the execrations of posterity, whatever his "title, power and pelf," or his position in a partisan and machine-made Cabinet.

MR. P. D. KENNY: I confess I have been somewhat puzzled by some of the statements in the Paper. Take the statement about the investment of British capital in foreign countries in preference to the Colonies. I believe the statement is true, but why? I have not yet heard anything that will help us to a knowledge of the causes. Another statement commonly made in this connection is that protected countries, by producing on a larger scale, are able to reduce the cost of production, and thereby the selling price. That statement, I believe, is true also; but granted that they do manufacture on a larger scale, assisted by the operation of the law of increasing returns, why is it that can happen in a protected country more than in one that is not protected? If these questions were answered I think it would help to clear the situation.

THE HON. J. G. JENKINS: I have been exceedingly pleased to hear Mr. Morgan's Paper, with the greater part of which I entirely agree. It is not my business at this moment to defend the British Government from attack. I would remind you that some two years ago the door was said to have been slammed against the Colonies. That door would seem to be gradually opening again, for, as we have been reminded, there is a possibility of a tariff or of some retaliatory measures being imposed against those countries which are unkind enough to charge excessive rates against British manufacturers. The main point in the Paper is that we cannot expect the Governments to make our trades for us, but we can expect them to give us advice and information. We see the French Government are reorganising their Consular Service throughout the world and putting commercial men in the place of

red tape and sealing wax. If our trade is to prosper, and if we are to keep pace with other countries, the manufacturers in this country themselves must, as they have been told, wake up. A week ago we had a telegram from Australia asking for quotations for some large quantity of material. We wrote to different firms in England, and after three or four days got their reply. We cabled to America one afternoon and got the quotations next morning. The American people got the order at considerably less price, and decided in less hours than it took other people days.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Henry Birchenough, C.M.G.): I associate myself fully with all that has been said about this very able and interesting Paper. The Paper was so suggestive, so full of ideas which stimulate our minds, that we have had an extraordinary variety of criticism. One point which struck me very much was a line of thought which is developed in the early part of the Paper, that we have in this country no wide survey and no general policy for the defence of Imperial trade. I am not a pessimist. I have no desire at any time to give to either America or to Germany a free advertisement by pointing out all their excellences as compared with our deficiencies. But I must say the Germans have taken a much larger view of Imperial trade than we have. The whole force of public opinion, all the influence of the Government of the country, is directed towards the encouragement and development of oversea trade. Why is not this the case here in England? We have inherited from the past two great and splendid possessions. One is the British Empire and the other the immense and priceless fabric of British trade. The whole of our resources are freely placed at the disposal of our officers of State for the defence of the Empire. There is none of us who is not prepared to make sacrifices for the defence of the Empire. It was built up in a more or less heroic period when we were under an aristocratic Government with the instincts of the military class. But that class looked down upon trade very much as trade is still looked down upon in Japan. We are now shaking off the tradition that Government must not concern itself with trade. We are gradually emerging from that condition; but we have not yet fully acquired that large conception of a wide national policy in defence of the trade of the Empire that we ought to have. I hope we shall soon see some such idea and policy generally accepted, because we are in competition with peoples who are bending their whole energies towards the defence of their own trade, and we must, as speedily as possible, adopt a similar policy. After all, what we



have to defend is larger and more vital to our national well-being than what they have to defend.

I would emphasise one other point in the Paper, and that is the importance to Imperial trade of a complete and highly developed system of transport. We see how scattered the Empire is and how certain portions lie in almost dangerous proximity to other great industrial countries. It is certain that, unless you can make transport rapid and easy, those parts of the Empire which lie in the immediate neighbourhood of other industrial orbits will naturally gravitate towards them, so that our safety lies in the most complete system of communication by telegraph, steamship and otherwise. Another point is this. In these days when the world is ransacked to satisfy the hunger of peoples, every hour by which you can reduce the period of transport you increase the number of perishable things you can carry, and so widen the area of trade. One word with regard to a point of great interest, viz. what the Government is doing to assist trade. Mr. Morgan spoke of the large number of commercial representatives foreign Powers have in our various Colonies and compared them with the few we have. A great deal has been done in that direction in the last few years. He knows very well what a struggle he and I and others have had to bring this question before the authorities. But a great deal has been done lately. It is being done on an experimental basis so that, if it succeeds, it can be rapidly developed. Some two years ago, when Mr. Lloyd George was President of the Board of Trade, he established the system of commercial commissioners, or consuls, in all the self-governing Colonies. Previously there had only been correspondents in some of them. We have now, in each self-governing Colony, a chief commissioner with correspondents in all the principal centres of trade, and the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, of which I am a member, has been assured that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find the necessary funds to further extend this system if the gentlemen already appointed justify their existence. Another point of great interest in this question of Imperial trade is a movement which is going on and which has not yet, perhaps, attracted the attention it deserves. I mean the wonderful development of inter-imperial trade. The Colonies, the sister States, are beginning to supply each other. Australia provides food for South Africa, for example, and Canada finances the West Indies. In many cases where the Mother Country has lost trade it has been transferred to her children, so that you are getting what I think

is of vital importance—you are getting a network of mutual trade interests between different parts of the Empire, knitting them firmly together. The question of through rates is a very difficult and complex one. Captain Collins and I have been engaged upon long investigations into this subject. It would be quite improper to discuss the question at the present moment, but I may say that, even supposing sea freights between Continental ports and our Colonies were the same as between British ports and our Colonies, yet these foreign countries have it in their power, when through rates are quoted, to fix such low railway rates as to beat us hand over hand upon the through rate. This matter must be taken up as soon as possible if our traders are to be placed in an equal position to that held by their Continental competitors. I do not think we need conclude the discussion in a pessimistic vein. I have always had a profound belief in the capacity of my fellow-countrymen if they will take the trouble to meet any fair competition. I believe the race which first solved the problem of production is capable of solving the problem of distribution, and although I am faced with striking figures showing the increase of trade between our Colonies and foreign countries, yet I am not frightened. I know that, as these Colonies increase in wealth and luxury and in material civilisation, they will desire exactly the same variety of supplies as older countries. If you could manufacture every imaginable article in Great Britain they would not necessarily buy them from you. They would want to go to the countries where fashions are created, where special articles of luxury are produced. As Colonial trade develops you must expect these encroachments upon your trade. I would also point out that these increases which you see in the trade between the Colonies and foreign countries are often not new increases, but arise from the fact that whereas formerly the Colonies bought foreign goods through houses at home, they are now big enough and important enough to go to foreign countries direct, and the goods which were formerly entered as coming from Great Britain are now correctly entered as of foreign origin.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Morgan for his Paper, and also to the Chairman for presiding.

A letter had been received from Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G., regretting his inability to attend. He said: "As a resident in the leading Crown Colony for over forty years, I feel very strongly on some of the points raised. I think, for one thing, that the time has come when no one should be eligible to enter the British

Cabinet who has not made the round of the British Empire, so far, at least, as the great divisions are concerned—Canada, Australasia, India, Africa. Certainly this should be an indispensable part of the training of a Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Colonies. I fully sympathise with what is said as to the great injustice done through railways and steamers to British manufacturers and Colonial as well as home producers. Speaking of the grandmotherly administration of my own Colony, Ceylon, by the Colonial Office, I must point out that sanction of nearly every section of railway construction there has only been secured after a prolonged fight with the Colonial Office, and at this moment two sections of most desirable profitable railway line are being delayed to the great disappointment and disgust of both planters and native agriculturists. Not only so; but just as all our local planting industries are exceptionally prosperous, and large amounts of private capital have been invested in extending coconut palm cultivation, and as much as two million pounds sterling have been invested in developing an entirely new industry in indiarubber, the Colonial Office actually proposes to take two million rupees of the Colony's money to place in a reserve against some future unforeseen financial reverse! This amount is to be invested at from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent., while a railway extension, certain to pay 6 per cent., and for which Ceylon coconut planters are most urgent, is, I fear, to be postponed for some years! The founding of a reserve at all, at a time when a great rubber industry, certain to add to the trade and revenue of the Colony, is being developed—as many as 150,000 to 180,000 acres of Para rubber maturing within the next few years—is one of the most ludicrous illustrations of ignorant grandmotherly ruling ever put forth even by the Colonial Office. But in a Crown Colony we are absolutely helpless, although, in this case, the whole Legislative Council (official as well as unofficial members), the Chamber of Commerce, the Planters' Association, and the Native Low-country Produce Association have all protested against this most foolish investment of funds outside the Colony which are urgently wanted to provide railway extension to keep pace with private enterprise. In this matter I am speaking for the whole native Ceylonese community of every class and race, as well as for the European planters and merchants."



## SOME EXPERIENCES OF COLONIAL LIFE.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 16, 1909, when a Paper was read by Mrs. Douglas Cator on "Some Experiences of Colonial Life." Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., presided.

In introducing Mrs. Cator the CHAIRMAN said those who had read her book, "Everyday Life among the Head-Hunters of North Borneo," would agree that her experiences had been not merely exceptional but, in the case of a lady, absolutely unique. One gathered that the head-hunters behaved, as a rule, like a gentle, highly-civilised race; but they had one unfortunate propensity, and that was that every now and then they burst into a sort of spree which took the form of collecting the heads of their neighbours. That was a form of sport we, in this country, did not at present indulge in, but there was no knowing what we might come to.

Mrs. CATOR then read the following Paper:—

WE accept the fact of the vastness, the power and the unrivalled pre-eminence of our Empire almost in our cradles, and before many years have passed we learn from the battles of Crécy and Agincourt—and, once learnt, it is one of the few historical facts which is never forgotten—that one Englishman is a match for seven foreigners, and that it is our heritage and our inalienable right to be first—all splendid as far as it goes—but unfortunately the main point, the reason why we stand first, is often lost sight of.

The patience, the self-sacrifice, the untiring energy, the pluck to face and conquer all difficulties of our Empire-makers, past and present (for our Empire is not a finished-off product of bygone ages, it is still making), is forgotten or left to the imagination of those who are not in a position to grasp the facts; and the result is the colossal ignorance of what our Empire means which we find on every side of us. I don't think it is exaggerating to say that four out of five of our own countrymen, if they have never left Europe, know little or nothing of our Colonies, of their vast possibilities, or of our equally vast responsibilities towards them. Many of us seem to live in blissful ignorance of this integral vital part of our Empire,

and feel no shame that the interests and claims of those knit to us by the ties of blood and of language—the interests and claims of our own brothers and sisters—should not be also our interests and our claims.

People talk of our Colonies as if they were something distinct and apart from us, and, when their needs become uncomfortably pressing, those much-abused four words, "Charity begins at home," are trotted out as an excuse for all neglect—not a good one, as surely home includes each and every member of the family, and should not anyway pick out first for neglect those who are fighting its battles.

There is certainly a danger in England "lest we forget" all we owe to those who are working our Colonies, especially our tropical ones, "lest we forget" that, exquisitely beautiful though those countries are, there is always a snake lurking in the grass, always an uphill fight with an unhealthy climate and deadly disease daily and hourly going on.

Those at home could help enormously more than they do if they only realised with what healing in its wings every breath from England comes.

Papers and letters are longed for in a way that here in London, with our posts coming in seven and eight times in the day, no one can understand. If they could, they would try to conquer that universally given-into feeling that it isn't worth while writing abroad unless there is something special to say. Everything is special to those who are away, and the greater the distance the greater the charm of what to us seem the most commonplace, everyday facts.

A blank mail-day to those already, perhaps, run down with fever has a more than depressing effect; they have waited hungrily for news, in many cases runners being sent down specially, days before, to await the arrival of the mail; the messenger gets back, the bag is opened, and out comes a Government circular, the only sign that the mail has come in; it is opened, and perhaps contains the exhilarating news that the Government has passed the Old Age Pensions Bill, costing the country between eight and nine millions a year, and at the same time has decided that the extra allowances (amounting in all to a few thousands) paid to officials on the Coast, for lonely outpost work and arduous travelling, will henceforth be discontinued, and that in spite of the fact that those same allowances were promised and held out before joining as one of the advantages of the service—

hardly generous perhaps to those who, under the roughest conditions, and right away from their own race, are bearing the burden and brunt of the day alone in Africa.

On the other hand, nothing perhaps is more striking than the totally different attitude of the Colonies to us; there they have learnt the all-important lesson which no one perhaps who has never left Europe quite grasps—*i.e.* that the seas which flow between them and England do not divide but unite us; and that, thanks to those same seas, the chords of joy or sorrow which are struck in England vibrate in all their fulness in the farthest corners of the Empire.

Patriotism is a living reality in the Colonies—not the feeble masque of it we so often see here—and perhaps there is no higher testimony to the unity and power of our Empire than the whole-hearted devotion of those living in the Colonies to their Mother Country. They rejoice in her happiness, they grieve in her pain, and their hands are stretched out to help whenever an occasion offers, and for her sake all her children are welcomed. You come from home, you are white, you speak the same language, the same blood runs in your veins; no other introduction is necessary, either in our self-governing Colonies or in those vast tropical areas where thousands of our countrymen are upholding the honour of the English flag by bringing justice and peace where only lawless chaos existed before their arrival; intensely interesting work, but it is no good pretending that life in our Colonies is all *couleur de rose*, even where the climate is favourable, as in Canada for instance, which is a splendid country, but no fairyland, as those who try to boom it would make you think if you did not know otherwise. It is a country which gives a fair chance to those who are not afraid of hard work; but where one has made a fortune hundreds have failed.

They have started full of hope, but often without any practical experience of either farming, mining, or lumber, and they have steeped their minds in the only too numerous glowing descriptions of the possibilities of Canada, its rich mines, its wonderful timber, its miles of golden waving wheat, already in imagination their own, to find themselves on their arrival face to face with unthought-of, unknown difficulties—face to face with unvarnished reality—a totally different thing from the myth conjured up from circulars and from their own too vivid imagination.

Understanding, then, how little they knew of the conditions of the country, and intensely keen to learn, they have trusted to the first



man who offered them help, and who seemed to know exactly how to put them in the way of things, and one after another they have fallen an easy prey to the rogues a new country always attracts, and to whom every new-comer is a possible harvest.

But—to touch only on the agricultural question—Canada is a splendid opening for the hard-working, persevering, resourceful labourer, whose ambition in life is to possess a small farm of his own, as, if only he has the patience to work for others till he has saved enough, his ambition can nearly always be realised. Those socially superior, with larger ambitions, can also, if they are specially capable and intelligent, and ready to work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, do very well, if they have enough capital to be able to stand the tremendous risks of a country where your crops are always menaced by three great dangers: the cut worm, or “grub” as it is called, if the winter has not been a hard one; late springs, and so too short summers to bring things to perfection; or, last and worst, by frost. Your crops may be in perfect condition, and hundreds of acres of wheat, the wheat of your dreams, may be stretching out before you in all their beauty one day, and the next, you look out on cattle-food—on litter. Only a few hours’ frost and then summer again; but to many those few hours have spelt ruin. A depressing view, perhaps, but a true one.

The other side of the picture, the gilded roseate side, we all know; but is Canada so poor a country that it is reduced to trying to attract men and capital by plausibility? or is its future so uncertain as to depend on having half the truth concealed? Surely not! Canada is a grand country, and the whole truth would not choke off the right men. Some of those who now go out would stay at home, but that would be no loss in the long run, as it would give a chance to the eminently unsuitable of finding out their unfitness before their arrival instead of after, and it would save a great deal of misery.

We have anyway stopped thinking of Canada as a place only suited for our weak-minded, which is a great advance on a few years ago, when Colonising ran in double harness with Ordination, both being constantly suggested in the same breath as specially suitable for the fools of a family, or for those who were no good at anything else—just the two professions which perhaps need more character, grit and intellect than any other.

A Canadian, who came to England for the first time a few years ago, told me nothing had astonished him more, on his arrival, than to find that we were really quite as sane as they are.

He had judged us by those ne'er-do-weels and weak boys who, before their character has had any chance of forming, are turned loose into Canada with, greatest of all mistakes, just enough money paid quarterly to enable them, without work, to eke out a miserable existence by swelling the profits of the drinking saloons and gambling hells to which they soon drift.

No money and definite work might have saved many of them, and England, by shirking her own responsibilities, and by kicking too soon out of the nest those who were too weak to fly, has often done both them and Canada irreparable harm, as none of us who have seen and known them can say they have not had their revenge in the discredit they have done us in the past, and are, I am afraid, still doing us.

Canada's patriotism, however, never wavers, in spite of the tests to which we put it, chief of which perhaps is our quiet acceptance, year after year, of the generous preferential treatment they have given us, side by side with the grievous fact that *we* still refuse to let the advantage be mutual. It can't go on indefinitely; but may we only wake to the importance of granting in our markets preference to our Colonies before it is too late! We ought to be capable of as much self-sacrifice in our dealings with them as they in their dealings with us.

Our loss would anyway be nothing compared to their gain, and all the statistics in the world can't prove that it isn't Britain's interest to grant concessions, however slight, and not only to Canada but to all her Colonies. Nothing else would so "grapple them to our hearts with hooks of steel," or make more surely for the consolidation of the whole Empire.

How good it would be if only England would march with the times, and if only she would not cling to ideas long out of date, one of them being that enemy to all progress, that *she* always knows best; for instance, how can she, often without any personal experience of Greater Britain, give a fair hearing to her needs and claims, or be qualified to judge, on subjects the conditions of which are unknown to her? Is it fair to men on the spot—and in our Crown Colonies England's own officials—men with the experience only years of devoted service can give, after urging a thing as in their opinion specially necessary for the future prospects of their Colony, again and again to be refused all help, after about as many minutes being spent over the subject in England by those who *don't* know as those who *do* know have spent years? Real development under these conditions is not easy. Want of money is of

course the difficulty, but there are many occasions on which, roughly speaking, a few hundred pence spent at once would save a few hundred pounds in the near future.

Again, in the East, England's failure to march with the times is very evident. You can't live in our vast commercial centres, Hong Kong and Singapore, without being struck by this fact. Our trade out there, instead of doubling and trebling itself as it would if we weren't too proud to learn, is stationary, while that of our foreign competitors is gaining ground every day; and we won't readjust our ideas to fall in with the new state of things. We were the world's manufacturers, but now we meet in the markets which were exclusively ours the manufactures of Germany, Belgium, France, the United States and Japan, all important factors to be reckoned with; but with regard to China in our unique position, with its front door held by our Imperial Colony, we need fear no foreign rivalry if only we realise that the present situation requires more energy, more real effort than we have up to now given to it. Putting on one side the debatable Free Trade or Protection question, one great reason for our lack of progress certainly is the want of business capacity, the carelessness and the conceit of some of our firms.

"If only England knew" used to ring in my mind when China, having asked for cups without handles, or yellow and purple cotton goods, we refused to supply her demand, as cups with handles and pink and blue prints, we tried to convince her, were the proper thing.

China naturally turned elsewhere, and the German, the American, and the Japanese seized his opportunity, being, unlike us, quite ready to study the needs and the likes and dislikes of those with whom he wished to trade, and not so pig-headed as to think that what suited his own country was necessarily best for all others.

There isn't time to go fully into this, but I hope our manufacturers are beginning to realise the vital importance of their choice of men to represent them in the Colonies. There is perhaps no school in which there is more to learn, particularly in our Imperial trading centres, provided you come with an open mind and a knowledge of foreign languages, without which no one ought to travel, as that alone makes friendship and mutual understanding with other nations possible, and enables us to look at all that affects our Empire from a much broader basis than we otherwise could.

I am grateful for every language in which I can make myself understood, not only from an Imperial standpoint but from that of ordinary everyday life experience; it is obvious that they add



enormously to our use in the world, and I am thankful by this means to be able to get into close touch with friends of various nationalities, many of them very queer, but I have learnt invaluable lessons from them all; and in spite of the fact that my vocabulary in each language is very limited, I have often been able to help when no other help was available—twice in Borneo in cases of vital importance, one with Germans, the other with Italians, and another time I was anyway able to save great inconvenience by interpreting Malay for a pleader in the native courts.

England is now paying much more attention to this question; but until our whole system of teaching foreign languages is altered we shall be handicapped both commercially and politically, and go on feeling as intensely foolish and ignorant as we look when, whether on boundary commissions in the Colonies, or on fairly frequent other occasions, we have to entertain foreigners or to meet them on equal terms.

This Paper perhaps seems to dwell too much on our shortcomings; but surely it is better for those who love our Empire to face its failings rather than to gloss them over, and so to play into the hands of our enemies.

The more I see of the Colonies, the more I see of the world, the prouder I am of being an Englishwoman. Our national characteristics of justice and honour and pluck and our sense of fair play have given us a power of colonisation, a success where others fail, and a position in every quarter of the globe which no other nation can touch. Nothing perhaps is more touching in our tropical Colonies than the way the natives trust in us and in our judgment. We are the only pukka white nation to the Malay, and nothing to their minds is beyond our power, from protecting them single-handed against their enemies to healing them of every disease, including paralysis.

One year, when we were up in the interior of Borneo, we found the river tribes very nervous after two cowardly murders, one of the murderers being still at large. A whole settlement moved down to where we were, so as to be under the magic shadow of our wing—two unarmed people, one of them only a woman; but we were English, and that, in their minds, was everything. You meet exactly the same spirit among the African tribes. They are all just like children in their absolute confidence in us, and great is our responsibility when we abuse their faith, which is just what, unfortunately, we do at times in three ways. First, when we lower their high standards, their natural love of morality, which is

one of the most striking, most beautiful characteristics of some of our savage tribes.

For instance, among the head-hunting Maruts, with whom we lived for a time, in the interior of Borneo, the breaking of the Seventh Commandment was an almost unknown crime, punished by death. Civilisation apart from religion (with its extraordinary self-made code of morals, in which the Sixth is the only Commandment to be kept, while the others are entirely ignored), had not penetrated so far, and I hope still hasn't. To judge people by *your* code, and to put them to death (I have known two cases of it) for acting up to *theirs*, while you are violating all they hold most sacred, is a gross abuse of power.

Then, second, the liquor traffic in our West African Colonies is without doubt the most awful abuse of our responsibility, and that we should be making revenue out of the physical and moral degradation of those whom we are bound to protect, of those for whose good we are nominally on the coast, is an ugly fact and a very dark blot on our nation. Not only do we encourage our natives to drink, but we allow them to be supplied with the vilest filth in the shape of alcohol, and the more licences taken out all over the Protectorate the better we are pleased. Right up in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone, days away from any railway or base, we have found gin being hawked at 4*d.* a bottle—gin which had come from Europe, paid duty on entrance, and been carried for some days after that; so its quality can be imagined. Just rank poison! We might as justifiably press prussic acid on our native chiefs; it would kill them a little quicker, but no more surely.

In all my wanderings among coloured races the only discourtesy I have ever experienced is from those who were kindly helping to swell our revenue by drink. A paramount chief we knew, belonging to the Timani tribe, at one time an excellent native ruler, had, when we last saw him, sunk to a state when he was absolutely incapable of looking after anything, and only happy when semi-drunk. He is only one example among many, and this state of things is getting worse every day, and will go on doing so until the richest country in the world cares more for the many thousands of human beings for whom, black though they are, she is responsible, and less for the few thousand pounds that forbidding the entry of trade rum and gin into the Colony would mean to the total Customs revenue.

We are enormously concerned about the Chinese smoking opium, and certainly, when they carry it to excess, the effects are quite as

bad as excessive cigarette-smoking among our own men and boys; but we employed Chinese labour almost exclusively in Borneo, and we found there that opium-smokers were among the most peaceable, law-abiding, and industrious members of the whole community. The effect of opium on the Chinese is, anyway, a moot point, while the effect of drink on the natives of our tropical Colonies is not; yet we have Commissions to look into the possible opium evil, which was not caused by us, whilst we encourage and then hush up a much greater evil, for which we, and we alone, are entirely responsible.

Thirdly, our young officials often come out full of the latest and best plans, of all they are going to do, and never for a moment doubting their fitness to teach and control savages. Therein lies their weakness; for, until they realise that they have infinitely more to learn than to teach, and that the secret of a good teacher is, first and foremost, to understand his pupils, so long will they make most regrettable mistakes and do untold mischief by riding roughshod over the most sacred feelings and prejudices of the tribes over which they have been set. It is not intentional, only from ignorance, but culpable ignorance, if not on their part, on the part of those who placed them in positions of authority for which, from lack of experience, they were not fitted. No one would entrust a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle to a man till he had first learnt how to take care of them; and surely human beings are worth more than cattle.

But, in spite of all our faults, the natives trust us, and they know that in our Colonies they need never fear the brutal treatment they are accustomed to from each other and from other European nations.

We were once on a lovely uninhabited island, a few hours from Borneo, when the tiniest little cockleshell of a boat arrived with a sarong for its only sail, a little dug-out boat that you wouldn't trust yourself in on a pond, with three starving Sulus in it, a woman and two boys running away from their brute of a native chief. When they could stand his cruelty no longer they had simply put out to sea, and they had been forty-eight hours or more without food or clothing. Their joy on seeing us was intense.

Poor things! they need our protection not only from each other, but, judging from the cases of unheard-of barbarity we have from time to time come across, from the Dutch, from the Spaniards, and from the Belgians. *They* believe in force and terrorism, *we* in kindness; *they* in keeping down, *we* in helping up. Weakness



appeals to *their* ridicule, to *our* chivalry. *They* are not fitted for colonisers—*we* are—and may our Empire ever press forward, vindicating its right to be leader in the van of progress, by bravely purging itself from all that tarnishes its greatness, until the justice, peace, and prosperity it has given to so many of its Colonies is shared by the whole world.

#### DISCUSSION.

MISS DE THIERRY expressed cordial appreciation of the spirit of love and loyalty for the Empire which pervaded Mrs. Cator's Paper. As a Colonist herself she was rather tired of hearing that the English people were not what they were. It was not a good thing, she admitted, to send out remittance-men and that type of person, who made very poor settlers; but on the other hand we did send out a very large number of very fine settlers. It was true that England had got into a sort of set way, but this was because of a system. The system which we call Free Trade was paralysing the intellect of our people. All they had to do was simply to alter the system, and a whole flood of new ideas would come in and the English people would be what they were. She was much interested in speaking with a New Zealand engineer, who had built railways in various parts of the world, and who had told her that he would rather have English workmen than any other; while in the United States she was told also that the managers of most of the great factories and industrial concerns were Englishmen, by which she meant Britons. She was not asserting that there was not a tendency to ship off ne'er-do-weels and the like to the Colonies, but that there was any general deterioration of the English emigrant she did not believe.

MR. T. J. ALLDRIDGE, I.S.O. : It is so seldom that we have the pleasure of hearing a lady relate her personal experiences in any of our Colonies that we ought to doubly welcome the interesting and instructive Paper that we have heard from Mrs. Cator this afternoon. Mrs. Cator has had a varied acquaintance with our Colonies; he was afraid that he must only refer, and that very briefly, to her remarks concerning West Africa, upon a subject that is causing a good deal of attention and anxiety; he alluded to the liquor traffic in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone coming within the influence of the railway. When, as travelling Commissioner, he entered into treaty on behalf of the Government with the paramount chiefs in the remoter parts of the Mendi

country some eighteen years ago, the liquor traffic was unknown to the aborigines, the only drink they had being their own palm wine, and that they only consumed in very moderate quantities. It was, however, considered necessary for commercial and other purposes to bring these distant parts of the Protectorate, rich in their indigenous productions, into contact with the coast by means of a railway which the Government, at an enormous outlay, has constructed from Freetown to Baiima, a distance of 220 miles. What do we now see as the result of this great and costly Government work? The people are being swamped with trade spirits. We have it upon the best authority that the Customs revenue at Sierra Leone is now nearly half made up from the duties received on spirits; it seemed to him incomprehensible how our merchants could be so shortsighted as to flood the country with this wretched decoction, the consumption of which not only degraded the natives, but prevented them from properly working the oil palms from which the Protectorate derives its great wealth and the merchants their trade. Past experience had shown that a small duty on spirits did not decrease the consumption. He did not know why a considerable duty should not be put upon liquor. If the duty were double what it now is and only half the quantity of spirits were consumed in consequence, the revenue would not be the loser. At any rate, he hoped the modification of the traffic would be seriously taken in hand, as, to his mind, the subject was of paramount importance in the well-being of the aborigines, the increase of raw material, and the general development of the Sierra Leone hinterland.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., said that a few interesting and able Papers had occasionally been read before the Institute by ladies, and that for his own part he wished they could have more of them. It was a great delight to him to hear the sentiments contained in Mrs. Cator's Paper. It was true that she had directed attention to some of the shortcomings of our nation as Colonists; at the same time, one was glad to think that throughout the world the feeling towards us was so favourable. A subject referred to in the Paper was one in which he claimed to have a special personal interest, because of his active association, some sixty or seventy years ago, with the late Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the founder of New Zealand, in sending out the first Colonists to the Dominion. It was entirely a system of carefully selected emigration, and no one was sent out whose credentials did not give assurance that they were the right sort of people. He challenged anyone to say

that New Zealand was not as a result colonised by the best class of people, whose descendants had in every way followed the footsteps of their fathers. If there had been any failure in Canada or elsewhere, the reason, he thought, was that the same kind of strict standard of investigation was not observed as in the case of New Zealand. So long as he lived he should maintain that that was the only right plan to be followed in our schemes of emigration, which, in his opinion, ought to be conducted on a broad and comprehensive system of national State colonisation.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G.), in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Cator, said he was glad to see so many ladies present. It would not be very long, he thought, before they were clamouring at the door for admission as Fellows of the Institute, and he for one would be only too glad to welcome them. It struck him, when Mrs. Cator spoke of the shortcomings of some of our firms in their dealings with China, that there was an explanation that did not appear to have occurred to her. Those who knew anything about industrial matters were aware that if you made goods on a very large scale you could make a small additional quantity at a very small cost. But if you had to alter the whole system of manufacture in order to turn out a small quantity of special goods the cost would be high. It was probable that Germany, the United States and Belgium, with their system of cartels, could make qualities of goods required in the different parts of the world, for even if they made them at a loss it did not matter. They had a large market at home, confined to their own goods, out of which they could always make a handsome profit. But in doing so they naturally made some surplus which they must export at any price. The condition of the English manufacturer was entirely different. He had not got any home market confined to his own product, but had to compete with the rest of the world, and that, very often, not on equal terms, because the rest of the world dumped down its surplus product on the English manufacturer. He thought, himself, that that had a good deal to do with the fact that the English manufacturer did not pay so much attention to the special wants of the smaller markets as the foreign countries did. In regard to the liquor traffic, he asked whether, in the event of importation being prohibited altogether, it would not be perfectly possible for the native to get the liquor through the French Colonies, because if the closing of our ports merely meant the enlarging of the French ports, we should be losing so much revenue and the natives would be no better off.

Mr. ALLDRIDGE explained that this liquor had to be taken into



the hinterland by means of the railway. The French could not possibly send the liquor through.

The CHAIRMAN said in that case he could not conceive that there ought to be any hesitation in at once putting an end to the traffic. The amount the Colonial Government obtained in revenue would be as nothing compared to the destruction of the health of the people, while the productive capacity of the Colony must be seriously impaired.

Mrs. CATOR replied, and a vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman for presiding.

### SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Fellows was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Monday, March 22, 1909.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., presided.

Amongst those present were the following:—

MESSRS. GEORGE ADAMS, E. T. AGIUS, J. F. ALDENHOVEN, REV. W. OSBORN B. ALLEN, MESSRS. ROBERT ALLEN, W. HERBERT ANDERSON, R. S. ASHTON, A. BAY, ROBERT BEWLEY, SIR ARTHUR N. BIRCH, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. C. A. BIRTWISTLE, JOHN BOLTON, RALPH S. BOND, C. E. BRIGHT, C.M.G., W. CARNEGIE BROWN, M.D., COLONEL R. A. BROWNE, MESSRS. JAMES BUCKLAND, W. A. BULLEN, SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G., MESSRS. A. R. BUTTERWORTH, D. C. CAMERON, M. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, H. CHAPLIN, G. O. M. CHEKE, N. L. COHEN, REV. H. R. COLLUM, MESSRS. A. R. COLQUHOUN, IAN D. COLVIN, B. F. CONIGRAVE, R. ELLIOTT COOPER, SYDNEY COWPER, C.M.G., C. V. CREAGH, C.M.G., W. S. CUFF, F. H. DANGAR, H. D'EGVILLE, I. HORAK DE VILLIERS, SIR ARTHUR DOUGLAS, BART., MESSRS. W. DYMCK, HENRY EARNSHAW, H. F. EATON, J. C. ECKERSLEY, H. W. EDWARDS, S. EDWARDS, F. ELDER, W. B. FELTON, JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G., D. F. FOSTER, G. M. FOWLER, C.M.G., W. J. GARNETT, GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., MESSRS. N. A. GAVIN, S. CARTER GILMOUR, G. R. GODSON, C. S. GOLDMANN, S. GOLDREICH, HENRY GRANT, W. LAWSON GRANT, WILLIAM T. GRANT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., MESSRS. R. COTTE GREEN, T. DUNCAN GREENLEES, M.D., N. W. GRIEVE, W. L. GRIFFITH, E. HAGGARD, H. DE COURCY HAMILTON, T. J. HANLEY, P. J. HANNON, R. TRISTRAM HARPER, L. F. HARROLD, A. P. HILLIER, M.D., RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT H. HIME, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. H. TYLSTON HODGSON, F. HOGARTH, J. F. HOGAN, HON. J. G. JENKINS, MR. W. W. JENKINSON, SIR HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. W. KENNY, M.D., R. J. KENT, W. KESWICK, M.P., S. S. KEYSER, JOHN KITCHING, SIR GODFREY LAGDEN, K.C.M.G., LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. LAMPREY, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RONALD B. LANE, K.C.V.O., C.B., MESSRS. G. B. LEECHMAN, W. LEFEVRE, R. LITTLEJOHN, A. E. LORAM, H. H. LAWRIE, A. M. MACKAY, F. A. MCKENZIE, T. M. MAGUIRE, LL.D., T. F. MARSHALL, A. P. MATHESON, F. MEESON, W. R. MEWBURN, CAPTAIN R. H. CROFT MONTAGUE, MESSRS. A. MOOR-RADFORD, BEN. H. MORGAN, JAMES MUNRO, L. J. MUSS, HAROLD NELSON, F. J. NEWNHAM, A. M. NICHOLLS, HORACE W. NICHOLLS, H. M. M. NISBETT, R. D. NOBLE, C. H. OMMANNEY, C.M.G., A. S. OTTERSON, H. OXLEY, A. L. PALIOLOGUS, DR. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G., REV. E. G. C. PARR, SIR WALTER PEACE, K.C.M.G., SIR WESTRY B.

PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. R. W. PICKWOOD, J. G. POOLE, N. DANVERS-POWER, H. LEONARD PUCKLE, I. RAPAPORT, H. A. RIDSDALE, LLEWELLYN W. ROBERTS, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B., CAPTAIN W. P. ROCHE, MESSRS. F. W. ROLT, T. L. ROSE, CAPTAIN R. L. ROUTH, MESSRS. H. V. ROWE, HENRY SAMUEL, E. B. SARGANT, E. T. SCAMMELL, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN SCONCE, MESSRS. H. H. SHARE, R.N., W. G. SHARP, F. SHELFORD, H. F. SHIPSTER, W. BANKS SKINNER, J. D. SMALL, J. OBED SMITH, EDWARD STANFORD, C. W. A. STEWART, THE HON. J. R. N. STOPFORD, MESSRS. F. P. T. STRUBEN, F. W. TAYLOR, R. H. TAYLOR, D. THEOPHILUS GILBERT, F. TRAILL, JAMES TROUP, SIR LEWIS TUPPER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., MESSRS. E. H. TURNBULL, R. J. TURNER, W. B. VALLANCEY, P. L. WATERHOUSE, COLONEL SIR CHARLES M. WATSON, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., MESSRS. W. COLLING WATSON, W. S. WETHERELL, H. A. WICKHAM, J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, PETER F. WOOD, A. M. WORKMAN, SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN, C.M.G. (Secretary).

The following notice convening the meeting was read:—

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

Northumberland Avenue, London :

*March 12, 1909.*

Notice is hereby given that (in compliance with a Requisition duly signed by at least 25 Fellows of the Institute) a Special General Meeting of the Institute will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Monday, the 22nd day of March, 1909, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following object:—

“To consider the revision of the constitution of the Institute with special reference to making the Council more representative.”

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN, *Secretary.*

The following letter of requisition was also read:—

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

Northumberland Avenue, London :

*February 23, 1909.*

We, the undersigned members of the Royal Colonial Institute, request the Council to call a General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute within one calendar month to consider the revision of the constitution of the Institute, with special reference to making the Council more representative.

Archibald R. Colquhoun, W. L. Grant, L. H. Webber, Holroyd Chaplain, E. H. Turnbull, G. Colquhoun Sconce, Ian D. Colvin, S. Edwards, E. H. Banks, W. Raffles Flint, W. P. Roche, Ralph S. Bond, W. B. Vallancey, Frank H. Fletcher, H. A. Wickham, R. Tweed Baird, E. B. Osborn, John P. G. Williamson, F. W. Stone, S. A. Bartlett, A. L. Paliologus, J. Ferguson, T. D. Merton, E. E. F. K. Tarté, James Peiris, A. M. Workman, H. N. Collier, T. B. Varty, C. S. Goldmann, Byron Brennan, Edward Salmon.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to state, first of all, that the Secretary has received about 25 letters from members of the Council and from Fellows who were unable to attend. Some of the latter ask that their letters should be read, but of course we can't read one without reading all. I may say, with regard to the letters from the Fellows, that the majority are in favour of some change in the election of the Council as set forth by Mr. Colquhoun and others in their requisition. You have heard the terms of the requisition, and I will read the rule bearing on the subject (No. 55): "A week's notice at least of the time when, and the object for which, every Special Meeting is to be holden, shall be sent to every Resident Fellow; and no other business than that of which notice has been thus given shall be entered upon or discussed at such Meeting." I may say that as this is a very important epoch in our history, I do not intend to interpret the rule too strictly, because in stating their case I have no doubt the mover and seconder of the motion would wish to enter into various matters connected with the Institute; but I will ask them to do so as shortly as possible, and I cannot allow any other matters to be discussed than the one we are considering. At the same time, if there is time after the discussion is over, and with the approval of the meeting, I shall take the opportunity of asking for any suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the Colonial Institute or adding to its popularity.

Mr. A. R. COLQUHOUN: This meeting is called to consider the revision of the Council, with a view to making it more representative. At the conclusion of my opening statement a resolution will be presented to you which will give you the opportunity of expressing your opinion as to the desirability of this change. It is first necessary, however, to make it clear that no one connected with the calling of this meeting has the slightest desire to attack, or reflect on, either the Council as a body or the individuals of whom it is composed. Nor is it suggested that the Council is not already, in a sense, representative, since its members have one and all some connection either with Colonial interests or with one or other of our over-seas dominions. It is not in our opinion the fault of the Council as a body or as individuals that they are not, however, representative in the more popular interpretation of that term. The constitution of our Society, and particularly the rules regarding the retirement and re-election of the Council and the appointment of Vice-Presidents, are in our opinion answerable for the condition of affairs which at present exists—namely, that the Council has



become a self-perpetuating body, and that the Fellows have practically no share in electing its members. The result is that this Society, which, in view of the strong feeling in favour of self-government which characterises all the organisations of our overseas kindred, ought certainly to be as democratic as possible, is nothing of the sort, and, in consequence, is losing touch with Colonial life and feeling. It must be recollected that over two-thirds of our members have their homes over-seas, and yet not one of them can be distinguished, under our present rules, by becoming one of the governing body of this so-called Colonial Institute. It is, I believe, a widespread feeling among the Fellows of this Institute that we are not sufficiently alive. I had formed this opinion myself some time ago, but it has, I may say, been considerably strengthened by a large number of extremely interesting letters which have reached me in the last few days. I wish time permitted me to read some of these aloud, but I cannot refrain from reading one, which may be taken as a fair sample:—

Inglewood, Boscombe : *March 18, 1909.*

DEAR SIR,—I may say that, although I may not be able to attend the Special General Meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Monday next, I am in sympathy with your desire to infuse a little more life and enterprise into the Institute, which for some time has been living on its reputation, with a tendency to get out of touch with the true interests of the Colonies.

I have been a Non-Resident Life Member since 1882, and have read several Papers before the Institute. Now I have come home for good, I have been impressed with the fact that the Institute is not the same centre of Colonial interest as it used to be. I fully agree that it requires to be made more popular, to have its scope widened, and to be made generally more efficient.

I wish you every success in your efforts to secure this, and I do so because I have a strong faith in the possibilities of the Institute, and I should like to see it fulfil its destiny. This can only be accomplished by securing the active support of its existing Fellows and attracting the live men who are the leaders in Colonial matters of to-day.

I have no wish to appear as taking an unfriendly part against the members of the Council, but I am of opinion that a review of the present position cannot but be for the ultimate good of the Institute.

Very sincerely yours,

D. MORRIS.

This expression of opinion on general grounds is more than supported, I regret to say, by our membership and income. The former has been stationary for ten years, and the income of last year showed an actual decrease. I am told that we have to compete nowadays with other organisations; but, if that is the case, there is the more need that we should bestir ourselves and set our house in order. Various suggestions will be made to-day, I hope, as to how the popularisation of the Institute could be effected. These suggestions have been worked out with considerable care and thought by certain of the Fellows present, and they represent what the signatories to the requisition believe to be an irreducible minimum in the way of reform if we are to give the Institute the new start we think it needs. At the same time, we felt that the first thing to do in our reform programme was to ensure that as large a number of Fellows as possible should know what we propose, and should have the opportunity of expressing their opinion on every point raised. We are prepared to abandon any one of our proposals if it does not meet with the approval of the majority of the Fellows, because, in our opinion, the most important reform of all should be that the policy of the Institute should be the policy of the Fellows, and that they should feel themselves responsible for and in sympathy with it. Such an opportunity as this is invaluable to Council and Fellows alike, since it gives both an opportunity for getting into touch with each other. It is possibly not within the rules that each suggestion brought forward can be embodied in a resolution which would be binding on the Council, but I take it that the general resolution, if supported by two-thirds of those present, will represent something more than a pious aspiration. Beyond this we are anxious to ascertain if the specific proposals which will be made meet the views of a large number of Fellows, and a Special Meeting like the present one is the only method by which the opinion of the Fellows can be tested. You have all been informed not only of the object of this Special Meeting, but of the character of the proposals, which were raised at the Annual Meeting, and therefore I think we are not acting precipitately in this matter. To turn to specific proposals. The most important, in my opinion, is that which suggests an alteration in the terms upon which the members of Council hold office. As regards the retirement and re-election to Council, the rule at present is: "A portion of the Council shall retire periodically *but be eligible for re-election, viz.,*

the President every second year, and one-fourth of the Vice-Presidents and one-fourth of the Councillors every year in rotation; the names of those so retiring to be previously announced by the Council, as hereinafter provided." A list is prepared by the Council, balloting-papers are sent out to all Resident Fellows, and the Council is elected at the Annual Meeting. Now, this system throws upon the Fellows present—sometimes not more than thirty—the invidious duty of rejecting, at the last second, one or more of the names proposed, if they wish to see new men on the Council. However efficient and zealous the re-elected men may be individually, the invigorating influence which would result from a constant infusion of fresh—and when possible young—blood is lost. I therefore propose that the retiring Vice-Presidents and Councillors shall *not be eligible for re-election until at least one year has expired*; provided always that the Council shall be allowed, on showing special reason, to recommend one Vice-President and one Councillor for continuance of office. This provision seems necessary in order to avoid the loss of specially good men, who may be wanted for some particular piece of work. As it seemed to me that the necessity for providing for the automatic retirement of the Council might not be at once obvious to all, I have prepared some figures with regard to the length of service of our present Council and our Vice-Presidents (who, of course, are part of the Council). Leaving out Royalties, we find that of the Vice-Presidents two have served thirty years, three for twenty years and over, one for seventeen years, seven for ten years and over, while since 1900 only five have been elected, and in the last five years only two. On the Council, one gentleman has thirty years' service, three have over twenty years', seven over ten years', seven over five, and six have been elected in the last five years. The rule as to Vice-Presidents displays a lack of elasticity, for they must be chosen from "Residents." As vacancies occur they should (up to one-third of the total, I suggest) be assigned to prominent Colonials, if non-resident, who during their visits to London can preside at our meetings, sit on our Council, and, returning to their own countries, will form a live link between ourselves and the active life of those over-seas communities. Then I come to certain proposals connected with the practical working of the Institute, the most important of which is the election by the Council, from among their number, of a Chairman of Council, who for his year of office will be something more than a figurehead. To



obtain this the following alterations in the Rules would be required :

*Rule 39.* As the President cannot " preside at all meetings of the Council and of the Fellows " (as he does in the case of the Royal Geographical Society, for instance) there should obviously be a Chairman of Council—a Vice-President or Councillor—chosen by Council, to be elected annually.

*Rule 40.* It should be the duty of the Chairman of Council to carry out the Rules and perform the duties now assigned to the President. He should be a man who is prepared to devote time and energy to his duties. This method of procedure is adopted with great success by sister societies.

*Rules 33-38.* The Rules regarding the permanent working Committees of Council should be altered so as to place responsibility in the hands of the Chairman of Council, who should be empowered to appoint Committees. The present system is one which leads to the evasion of responsibility—everybody's business is no one's business—instead of centring the power and responsibility in one man's hands.

*Rule 41.* A fourth proposal deals with the method of voting for the election of Council. The list nominated by the Council to fill vacant offices should be presented at an Ordinary Meeting at least four months before the Annual General Meeting and form the balloting list for the Annual Election.

At present it is the President's duty, conjointly with the Council, to consider and resolve on the names of Fellows to be recommended at the Annual Meeting. This, of course, is impracticable and must be altered to read " It is the duty of the Chairman of Council . . ." In order to make the election more real the opportunity should, I think, be given to the Fellows to propose names to be included in the balloting list. Balloting-papers should be sent to every Fellow whose address is known, who should have the right to vote, by returning by post the balloting-paper (signed by the Fellow) to the Secretary in sealed cover not later than one clear day before the General Meeting. Finally, as a small but I believe a useful point, the Rule 60, which lays down that the business of the Annual Meeting is " to receive " the Annual Report, &c., should be amended to read " to receive and deliberate upon," &c. It is not clear under the present Rules that such a debate as we had at the last Annual Meeting could not be pronounced out of order, and the meeting has become a matter of routine in which

few Fellows take any interest. As it is the only opportunity afforded in the whole year for a discussion of the policy and working of the Institute, it is of vital importance that Fellows should not merely be allowed but be encouraged by the Council to ventilate their views on this annual occasion. I do not propose to add anything to what I said at the Annual Meeting as to our financial position. In my opinion there is only one way in which to increase our revenue, viz., to make our government more representative and thereby to attract a much wider range of Fellows. There is one minor point to which I should like to refer, however, and that is the custom of posting up the names of Fellows in arrear in a prominent place. This is in accordance with Rule 23, which says the name must be posted "in the rooms," and this might just as well be interpreted to mean the office, where it would not catch the eye of visitors or prospective members, many of whom have been affronted by such notices. Finally, I should like to point out that we have gone away from our original ideals in having no museum, in undertaking no scientific or statistical studies, and in making no attempts at educative work, which could well be carried out through provincial lectures, conferences, and in many other ways to which attention will be drawn by other speakers. We have no medals, no grants to universities, no travelling scholarships—nothing, in fact, to show that we are justifying our existence except a magnificent library, of which we are justly proud, which is far too little used. Having briefly sketched the main suggestions for reform which will be brought before you to-day, I should like to summarise the points which I have raised. They are:—

- (1) Change as regards election of Council.
- (2) Infusion of Non-Resident Fellows as Vice-Presidents.
- (3) A Chairman of Council to be elected annually.
- (4) Alteration in the method of balloting.

These are the specific changes which I, and those acting with me, consider as an irreducible minimum of reform, though we are prepared, as I have said, to yield to the judgment of the Fellows present. I hope that all these points will be fully discussed, and possibly amendments may be suggested, but it is on these lines that we hope our resolution will be accepted. Finally, may I quote a passage, written by myself a couple of years ago, from a sketch of this Institute—called "A Link of Empire"—reproduced later

in our JOURNAL? " There is a general feeling among all thoughtful men that this is a most critical period in our Imperial development, and a tendency is noticeable, especially among some of our younger men who do not remember an earlier and darker period, to take a somewhat pessimistic view of the future. The great ideal of Imperial unity seems to be regarded as Utopian and impossible, and yet it is surely more nearly in sight now than in the years which saw the birth of the Royal Colonial Institute (forty years ago). Lord Milner, in his splendid confessions of faith, has given us the definition of a sane and thoughtful Imperialism, and, moreover, has shown us that all who profess to hold the creed should not be content with a *laissez-faire* attitude, but should look round for opportunities of forging new links and strengthening old ones to bind the scattered States of the Empire together. This is the spirit which animated the little band whose first meeting has been described, and in the far from ostentatious building in Northumberland Avenue, which is now the visible embodiment of their dream, we find a genuine step in the right direction—a piece of constructive statesmanship, a solid brick in the fabric of Empire. The possibilities of the Royal Colonial Institute are by no means realised, nor has it nearly reached the limits of its usefulness." Like Sir Daniel Morris, I have " a strong faith in the possibilities of the Institute," and I " should like to see it fulfil its destiny." I now move " that the constitution of the Royal Colonial Institute be revised, with special reference to making the Council more representative."

Mr. W. L. GRANT, M.A. : In rising to second this resolution I would say that perhaps the most curious thing about the situation is the contrast between the stagnation of the Institute and the great personal eminence of its Council. If we had a Council of non-entities the reason for our stagnation would be obvious. But, far from that, there is not a single Colony, great or small ; there is not a single Imperial problem, naval, military, social, economic, religious, on which we could not get a first-rate expert opinion from one member of the Council or another. Surely with a body like that the Institute must be going ahead by leaps and bounds. But it is not so. It is comparatively little known in London, and not at all in the provinces. There is the paradox. In the last ten years our membership has been stationary. Think what has been done Imperially in that time. In Canada twenty years ago Imperialism was a fad—looked on as the dream of a few kindly but



impracticable enthusiasts—but a certain number of men, of whom Dr. Parkin was one and the late Mr. Arnold Forster another, have shifted the whole political thought of the Empire, and even its enemies would admit that to-day Imperialism is a real and vital political issue. We are all Imperialists in Canada now. The same is true of the other Colonies. Why is it that with all this change and with men of such personal eminence on our Council we have not gone ahead? I make bold to say that it is in great part owing to the vicious system by which the Council is elected. At present five Vice-Presidents and six Councillors retire annually, but are eligible for re-election. Nomination is in the hands of their fellow Councillors. It does not need much knowledge of human nature to see what happens. One comes to the Annual Meeting and is given a ballot-paper. One finds eleven gentlemen nominated to fill their own places, and even if one bold rebel were hardy enough to strike out a name and substitute another his one vote would simply be swamped. So far as I know there is not a single case since the opening of this Institute when the nominations of the Council have not been confirmed. What are the characteristics of such a body? You can read them in the characteristics of any self-perpetuating oligarchy in history. It will have its good points and its bad points. It will carefully administer what we have and be a good steward of the goods we possess. But it will be cautious even to timidity; it will tend to be unprogressive; and it will get more and more out of touch with its constituency. Thus the present Council gives adequate support to the Library, keeps up a system of excellent papers on Imperial subjects, and has been a good and thrifty steward of our finances. But it does none of the thousand and one other things it should do, and so long as it is elected in the present way, so long as we have the present system, it never will. First of all we should have a rule that a certain number of those who retire should not be eligible for re-election till a certain time has elapsed, with a proviso safeguarding the interests of any member of the Council who may at the moment be carrying on important work for the Institute, and another safeguarding the case of Royalty. We should also have a rule by which the nomination should not be wholly in the hands of the Council. It won't do to allow every Fellow who chooses to suggest names, but a certain number—ten, twenty, or twenty-five—should be allowed, on sending in any name in writing, to have that name put on the list of nominations. This does not mean that we would have two classes of nominations—a

certain number by the Council and a certain number by the Fellows. It should be said, "Such and such gentlemen retire; for their places the following are nominated," making it impossible to tell whether they were nominated by the Council or by the Fellows. There ought also to be voting by mail. At present you send out the ballot-papers by mail. Why cannot you have them back in the same way? The only way to vote at present is to attend the Annual Meeting. It would give the Council far more confidence if they felt they represented not forty but 4000 members of the Institute, not a chance handful gathered in a meeting but the very pick of the Empire. Even so it might be that a man in the heart of Australia or in West Africa would not be able to exercise a vote; but whereas at present you have one who can vote and ninety-nine who cannot, the position would be reversed. Lastly, I feel strongly that there ought to be Colonial Vice-Presidents. It will be objected that our Vice-Presidents must attend the Council and aid in the administration of the Institute and in the shaping of its policy. I answer that they might well be separated into two classes—(1) the home Vice-Presidents and Councillors, who would carry on the ordinary administration, and (2) a body who would represent the Institute in the Colonies, thus forming a link of Empire in a much more potent sense than any we have at present. When they came home they would preside at the meetings of the Institute, and when they returned they would be the very best means of bringing in additional members. It will be said, What does the Institute leave undone at present? A great many things. For example, there is a whole jungle of tropical problems awaiting solution. Our whole system of tropical administration is most imperfect. Give us a rejuvenated Council, and I will tell them some things they could do in this direction. Half of the present small Leagues which are looking after things Imperial could with great advantage be consolidated. There are quite a lot of these one-horse, single-barrelled, dot-and-carry-one Leagues, which would do their work better if they were federalised with this Institute. In the forty years this Institute has been in existence we have not founded a single sister society, whereas we ought to have covered the country with branches. I would remind you what happened when Lord Milner was in Canada. Most of his speeches there were made at luncheon, because there is a network of luncheon clubs all through Canada which from time to time are addressed by eminent men on topics of Imperial interest. We ought to start some such Institutions first in London, then all over Great

Britain. Of course, we have our evening meetings, but at a luncheon you can talk to people with more freedom than at a stiff evening meeting, where you are separated from your fellow-members by the impassable barrier of a dress shirt. How are we to get the money? I can tell you how Dr. Parkin got the money when he was Principal of Upper Canada College. He made that College the best in the country, and the new boys and the new money came in. In the same way make this Institute a real live thing, and the men and the money will come in. It is the best in the country already, but it can be made very much better. It will not do for the Council simply to say, "Yes, we sympathise with a great many of your ideas, and we will take them into serious consideration." That sort of sympathy is a bottomless pit into which a great many things are dropped. We must inaugurate a new system by which new men, new blood, new ideas will come in automatically. With a Council reformed along the lines which I have stated the improvements which I have outlined and many others will be added unto us.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: I am sorry that in consequence of illness I was unable to be present at the Annual Meeting—the first, I believe, since the Institute was established that I have been unable to attend. I have listened with much attention to the speeches of the mover and seconder of the motion, and I so cordially endorse the general principle they have advocated that I feel myself, as the oldest member of the Council, in a somewhat embarrassing position. The fact is, "much has been done, but more remains to be done." As you all know, I am an original member of this Institute, and without speaking egotistically I think I may say that I have concerned myself actively in its operations ever since. Indeed, I have taken a great deal of responsibility and work upon my shoulders, feeling that the Institute is an instrument calculated to do great national service. I know exactly how the foundation of the Institute took place and how the rules were adopted, such as they were. I have always been most anxious that a forward policy should be inaugurated, and that the Council itself should be made as representative as possible. The Council, in fact, ought to be a body representative of the Institute at large. Now I may tell you that whenever a vacancy has occurred two or three names have always been selected. One of the original ideas was that we should endeavour to select men on the Council who represented, fairly, the several Colonies. They were the names that occurred to those present as being as far as possible repre-



sentative of the various Colonies and of Colonial interests. Still, I quite agree that was not quite as much as we should like to have seen done. But do make some allowance for us if we have not already accomplished all that has been desired and suggested. In the last nine years we have had no fewer than thirty-two vacancies on the Council by death and resignation—that is to say, we have chosen nearly four new members every year. They were not chosen, of course, by any popular system excepting in so far as the Council themselves may be said to be an emanation of the Fellows at large. I quite agree that a better system might be adopted, and that is why I cordially agree with the proposal Mr. Colquhoun has brought forward. At the same time I think we ought to recognise that the Council is not altogether destitute of some progressive tendencies. We have been doing a good deal, and it was impossible we could do everything. It is certain the Institute would never have been in its present position if there had not been a certain popular and progressive tendency about it. With regard to other societies, I agree with much Mr. Grant has said, but, in spite of all you may do, somehow or other there will be other societies; and our very success has induced others to copy our example. We cannot altogether prevent them. While I say I am personally in favour generally of the proposition before us, I do not answer for the rest of the Council. May I add, I do think we ought to have some credit for the work we have done? One of the letters from Fellows unable to attend this meeting speaks of this Institute as “moribund.” I do protest against that. I myself am as active now as ever I have been. The Institute, I say, is full of life, and we mean to push on as vigorously as possible in future.

Dr. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G. : The other day in the Council I was bringing forward a somewhat revolutionary matter, and I said I was determined to get some young blood on the Committee that was going to manage it. I therefore proposed to nominate the man whom I called the youngest of us all—Sir Frederick Young. The speech to which you have just listened will explain to you what I meant. At the time of the last Annual Meeting I happened to be in Scotland. It is therefore exceedingly difficult for me to understand precisely the electric atmosphere which we find about this discussion, because I do not think there is any special reason for it. Indeed, as far as I can judge from watching the operation of the minds of members of the Council, it has never occurred to

any of them to oppose an idea like that before us. There has not been amongst them the slightest sense of what is called a self-perpetuating oligarchy. It is rather a question of deep anxiety to them as to how they can get members of the Council who will do the required service. The difficulty is in finding the men. It is some five or six years since I was elected a member of the Council with, I think, rather forward and progressive ideas, because I have always been upon the line of propaganda work in Colonial and Imperial questions, and felt that the Institute furnished an immense opportunity for it. I was full of suggestions. What were the facts I was met with? I do not suppose a bolder lot of men ever existed than those who started the Institute; or than those who assumed the immense responsibility of the erection of the Institute building as well as a debt of over £30,000 for the purchase of the freehold, in absolute confidence—or, at any rate, in full faith—that they could work that debt off. I found that after more than thirty years of resolute work that great burden of debt had been lifted, and we were just approaching a time when we could throw off the debt and feel ourselves free agents. “Just wait until we get clear of debt.” That was, in fact, the one answer to any proposal in the nature of a forward movement. It was only the year before last that we paid off the last instalment of debt and began to accumulate a little sum. Now we are face to face with this state of affairs. We have a large building in which we can enlarge the capacity of the Institute very much; we now have about £5000 in hand to meet new requirements. As far as I have observed, the Council were always prepared to consider any striking movement of a forward kind, and were ready to do it as far as the financial way was open to them. I felt myself we had a great and powerful instrument, and that important use might be made of it. In the last three months, for instance, I have proposed that we should every year go to one of the large provincial towns and hold one of our Sessions there with meetings over the whole of one or perhaps two days; that we should get the ablest men in connection with the Institute to go down and capture that town for the day. The Committee was actually at work promoting the arrangement, and instructed me to make inquiries at Edinburgh, Oxford, Manchester, and other places with regard to the possibilities of it. That was a strong and decided movement forward, which the Council were quite pre-

pared to carry out. Again, I had been pressing for a long time that our magnificent Library should be made available to a larger degree, and for that object we should, for instance, put up a number of cubicles, so that any writer for the Press or person interested in Colonial subjects might with greater freedom make use of the Library for prosecuting his work. The same with regard to business men's luncheons, an idea which has not been overlooked. But the impression I want to convey is, speaking as one of the younger members, that I have found the Council quite prepared to deal with any kind of forward movement, and when these proposals were brought forward everybody in the Council seemed to think them the most natural and reasonable in the world, although perhaps there was a feeling that if it was intended to hit some of the old veterans who have stood by us for thirty or forty years, it was not a right thing to do. (General cries of "No.") For myself, I glory in the fact that we have men in the Institute who have stuck to it so long and through good and evil report.

Mr. COLQUHOUN: Why change it?

Dr. PARKIN: I think that for any single year Sir Frederick Young had been out of the Council the Institute would have suffered a distinct loss. The same may be said of some other members. I know, on the other hand, that there is a general feeling that there are occasionally members of the Council who do not take the trouble to attend and to interest themselves in its affairs. That is why we all welcome the proposal which has been brought forward by Mr. Colquhoun. Now let us look at the difficulties. It is quite a new idea to me that we should elect men in the Colonies. A man cannot be an effective member of the Council unless he is here once a month or fortnight, or, may be, once a week. It would be a very excellent thing to have Mr. Deakin or Sir Joseph Ward or Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Vice-President of the Institute, so that they can preside at our meetings when in England; but to have one or other of them on the Council permanently is a very different thing. What I have observed on the Council is that whenever there is a vacancy the matter requires and is given the most anxious consideration, with the object of finding some person who would worthily represent one or other of the Colonies or who was otherwise interested in Colonial affairs, and can also attend regularly; and in that respect I don't think any popular body could do more. I think the



Council ought to become constituted with a fair representation from each of the Colonies, but that is a very difficult matter to arrange without disturbing the balance. If you had a general popular election, and had to elect, say, four members of the Council, it might happen that the whole four would belong to only one Colony. I think, therefore, that in any new system you ought to arrange that when there are, say, four vacancies, they should be filled one from each of the four great Colonies; and to that I think there is nobody who will object, either inside or outside the Council. The only thing that has touched anybody's feelings was that there was just a little lack of recognition of the long burden borne by old veterans of the Institute and the great responsibilities they undertook, and there was a little feeling that after all we might have had a year or two free from debt before we began to set our house in order along these new progressive lines. I would suggest, therefore, that you should appoint a Committee of three Fellows from this assembly to consult with three members of the Council familiar with the working of the Institute and with the conditions under which the Council has been framed hitherto, and the different things which have to be kept in view in establishing that Council. We are all working for the common good. If the Institute had only the means at its disposal and the men who would give their time and thought, I think this Institute ought to be able to take the lead of the whole of the other Institutions of a similar character. But anybody who attempts that has got to put his back into the business, and men who are selected under this new plan must remember this. If you can furnish the men who will give the time and the thought and the energy necessary for organising and carrying out a large scheme of work, there will be no men who will be so welcome on the Council. I move "the appointment of a Committee of Six."

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, C.M.G. : As one who signed the requisition for this meeting, I am sure I am only voicing the opinions of Mr. Colquhoun and all the other Fellows in this room—and, indeed, of the whole Institute—when I say the idea never entered their minds that any change in the Council should mean the severance from the Council of the grand old man of the Institute—Sir Frederick Young. Whatever change takes place, his name must remain on the Council as a permanency, next to that of Royalty. Indeed, I may go further; I think any of the old

working members of the Council who passed through those dark days in the history of the Institute ought to be elected honorary permanent members of the Council. For my own part I see no difficulty at all in the Council having a long series of Vice-Presidents (Honorary Vice-Presidents you might call them) representing and residing in the different Colonies, who might be associated with the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries and with small Committees, who would do the work not only of getting additional members, but of maintaining and promoting the work of the Institute generally, and sending valuable suggestions to the home Council.

Dr. A. P. HILLIER: As a comparatively new member of the Council, and as one who has lived at least half his active life in the Colonies, I have much pleasure in saying that, as an individual, I am in sympathy with the motion, as indeed are, I believe, the majority of the Council. The resolution is couched in general terms, but Mr. Colquhoun went on to make certain proposals. With regard to some of them I am in accord, but there are others which will require careful and deliberate consideration. With regard to some of the Council retiring and not being eligible for a period for re-election, I think something approaching that recommendation might wisely be adopted. As to the Vice-Presidents including distinguished Colonials, I think that also is an excellent proposal. I agree that we need not tie ourselves too narrowly as to the number of Vice-Presidents. There are some influential institutes with almost as many vice-presidents as members.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG: By the Rules we are limited to twenty.

Dr. HILLIER: It might be considered whether that arrangement might not be modified.

Mr. FERGUSON: We could call them Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Dr. HILLIER: Having said so much, I cannot help expressing a little regret that both the mover and the seconder of the resolution spoke of the condition of the Institute as being one of stagnation. I think that is over-stating the case entirely. Although I admit there may be directions in which we could do fresh and useful work, yet I maintain that the Institute has had a great, and even a phenomenal, success if you take its forty years' history. It has done extremely useful work, and there is no institute in London to-day which, take it all round, is more popular than is the Colonial Institute. Throughout the winter

months we succeed in attracting to our platform some of the most distinguished British Pro-Consuls and others to address us in connection with Colonial affairs. We invariably have interesting Papers and discussions, and succeed in drawing large and appreciative audiences. Therefore, in educational work this Institute has done and is doing excellently. This is recognised by foreign as well as by English opinion, for I was reading the other day an extremely able book by a German, who remarked that some of the most important work in educating the people in connection with the Colonies and in creating a Federal sentiment is done by this Institute. It is all very well to say there are similar institutions. The very fact of these rival institutions cropping up is due to the fact that we have had such considerable success. It is true that in 1905 the membership was larger than now. If you ask me why the numbers have fallen off in the last three years, I would rather not say; but I do not think the fault lies with this Institute. It is, I think, to something else, in the relation between this country and the Colonies, to which we should have to look for an explanation. Therefore, there is no evidence to show that the Institute is in a state of stagnation. With regard to the infusion of new blood, I hope we may get it, and with some new ideas which may be useful; but do not let us overlook the fact that length of service ought certainly to be no disqualification for office. There is certainly no one who has done so much for the Institute as our friend Sir Frederick Young, and I venture to say that if we had not had his strong enthusiastic personality dominating, if you like, the policy of this Institute from the start, we should not have had the great success we have achieved. As I have said, I am in accord with some of the suggestions which have been made, but I regret that it has been thought necessary to make any attack on the Institute itself.

Mr. C. SYDNEY GOLDMANN: In ranging myself on the side of those who are in favour of moderate constitutional reform for the purpose of attaining greater strength, influence and cohesion, I hope it will be understood that the last thing in our minds is to cast any reflection upon or to imply any want of appreciation of the eminent services of the Council, past and present, which they have rendered to this Institute from patriotic impulse and public duty. The fact remains that we have not advanced in the last ten years. We have been told that the revenue and member-



ship have remained stationary, and by comparison with the previous year have actually receded, and that we are—so it is said—suffering from atrophy and inertia. That gives matter for thought. We cannot stand still, and, to use a dictum of Mr. Chamberlain, we must either progress or inevitably roll back. We cannot close our minds to the fact that during the last ten years a larger number of associations, institutes, and clubs, with aims similar to ours, have come into existence. All this means a great aggregation of membership, a considerable overlapping and duplication of subscribers. Presently members will begin to scrutinise these ever-recurring and increasing demands, and it is at this point—and this is the point I really wish to make—that we must be sufficiently alert and useful to induce members to see the advantage of retaining their connection with this Institute. I believe the area of usefulness of our Institute could be extended and be the means of increasing our membership, and which, we are told, is becoming such a necessity. Is it not a fact that the majority of our members are non-resident? What do we offer them in return for their annual subscriptions? A JOURNAL merely containing a record of our meetings and a few reviews of a number of books which our Library receives. That, I maintain, is not enough. The JOURNAL should widen its scope, and be more in immediate practical touch with the great and practical movements of the day and with Imperial life and trade. We are particularly equipped for producing a journal of cyclopædic Imperial information, in intimate touch with that wide field of Colonial activities and Colonial life and with all those interesting details affecting our community of interests. The JOURNAL, I say, should give an epitome, statistical and otherwise, of the progress and development of the Imperial States. I have maintained it could be made a journal that should be indispensable to every home and office, and, apart from its value as an advertising medium, should induce a great extension of membership. My wider suggestion is the constitution of a bureau of inquiry and information for the collation and distribution of Imperial matter, acting under the control of an Advisory Committee, for the purpose, among others, of distributing leaflets on all current Imperial affairs, an office that would organise a proper system of meetings in towns and villages aided by slides and, wherever possible, that invaluable Imperial educating medium, the biograph, with its moving landscapes and animated scenes of

Colonial life. By letting the people in this country feel the health-giving, stimulating climate of our Colonial Empire; letting them realise the life of freedom under free institutions, we should be able to inspire their interest in the great Colonial problems. So far we have mainly appealed to the Colonies for membership, but if we mean anything in the conception of an Imperial connection and Imperial union, we should make it manifest to the people in this country as well that we need their co-operation. We should have as complete a list as possible of all persons interested in Imperial trade and commerce. There are the ship-builders, the shippers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the traders, the carriers. We should make an appeal to them to co-operate with us by becoming members, and help us in our aims. I would even personally be in favour of creating associates who, for a smaller subscription, would be enabled to get the literature and other information without necessarily enjoying some of the other privileges of membership. The more associates, the quicker we should grow, and the greater the diffusion of the Imperial spirit which we wish to arouse in this country. I have a last suggestion to make and I have done. You all know the Colonial Conference meets every four years. I think useful work might be done by preparing public opinion for the great deliberations of this Conference, and I should like to see the Colonial Institute taking the lead in this matter. I should like to see this Institute invite all the associations, leagues, and clubs to co-operate in establishing an Annual Congress with delegates from across the seas representing commercial, mining, and other institutions—a Congress following the lines of the British Association, divided into sections, at which Papers would be read and discussed on such subjects as State and Constitution, Defence, Church, Education, Trade and Commerce, Communications, Sport, and other communities of interest. Time is too limited to enter into other subjects—as, for instance, the question of Exhibitions, in which, I think, the Colonial Institute ought in the past to have taken, and should in the future take, a more practical interest. Then there is also the connection with the Imperial Institute. I understand there is a vacancy on that Committee, and I think it would be a graceful act on the part of the Colonial Office or the Board of Trade to place this seat at the disposal of a representative of the Colonial Institute. I make these few suggestions merely to show that, in my opinion, there is scope for useful

activity, and it is for that reason I have much pleasure in supporting the recommendations that are now before you.

Mr. F. A. MCKENZIE: I think there is a general feeling that the Institute ought to retain the services of veterans who still attend its meetings and continue to work for its interest, but I would point out that there are a certain number who seem to lose interest in its work; and I would suggest that those who have not attended a certain proportion of the meetings each year should be ruled off the Council and give place to others.

Mr. ALFRED MOOR-RADFORD: As far as my recollection goes, when this proposal came before the Annual Meeting there was not the slightest animus exhibited towards the Council. I have been delighted to hear to-day the remarks made by Dr. Parkin, Dr. Hillier, and Sir Frederick Young, and that they have every desire to give effect to anything which is practicable in the way of reform. It must occur to any impartial man that there is not very much the matter with the Institute. We have a tried body of men on the Council, men of the greatest experience, who have faced the fire ever since its foundation, and who besides are mostly known for their ability in every part of the British Empire. I do not think there is any man in this room who has an open mind who can have anything but deep gratitude to the eminent men on our Council for the services they have rendered to our Institute.

The Hon. J. G. JENKINS: While we shall all endorse heartily many of the proposals that have been made, we must recognise the important fact that it will require an immense amount of money to carry some of them through. The publishing of a newspaper is a luxury for the rich or an experiment for rapid yellow journalists who can make cash out of their productions, and while I am only too anxious to further the distribution of literature, we must be very careful indeed that we do not land ourselves in a worse position than we are in to-day. In regard to finance, I would point out that one reason why there is a falling-off in the subscriptions is that many of the Fellows have become life members and so have ceased to contribute. In conjunction with Dr. Parkin I have had something to do with other institutions of a somewhat kindred nature. It is suggested that they should be amalgamated with this. Just try it. I acted on a committee which tried to amalgamate two institutions, and I can say that there is only one system of amalgamation, and that



is by pensioning the secretaries or committees of these other institutions. I should suggest a Committee should be appointed to carry out the resolution, with which I agree; but it would then become necessary, I think, for the Council or Fellows to appoint another Committee to consider other suggestions which have been made for extending our operations—suggestions as far as lectures, the distribution of literature, and the like are concerned. There should be a special lecturing or recruiting Committee devoted to that single purpose. I think we all agree that these things will have to be done carefully by a Committee selected to consider the matter in its financial and general aspects.

MR. A. R. BUTTERWORTH: We are all agreed as to the great debt we owe to the present members of the Council, but if this Institute is to be extended in the way in which I believe it can and ought to be extended, no Council could possibly cope with the amount of work which would be entailed; and I would suggest the advisability of forming a number of Committees, all the members of which would not necessarily be on the Council, to undertake special branches of work. What we want is an extension of our work and membership. I do not agree with a previous speaker that the excellent JOURNAL of the Institute should be converted into a sort of "Encyclopædia Britannica." I do not think that would add to our funds, or be likely to attract new members. Much might be done, perhaps, by lecturing in the country and letting it be known what our work is. Unfortunately much of the funds which ought really to have come into our coffers has been diverted elsewhere. Whether it is possible to raise the funds we want I do not know. I am not at all sure whether, considering the advantages offered by the present Institute, we do not get too much for our money, and whether it might not be a wise thing to extend the social club side of the Institute, even if it became necessary to raise the subscription.

MR. A. P. MATHESON: I have no scheme of reform to suggest, because I think such a scheme can best be formulated by a Committee, as Dr. Parkin has suggested; but I would point out that upon a Committee of three, appointed from the body of the meeting, you would only get probably a representation of the extremists, for naturally they would be taken from the gentlemen who have moved in this matter. If you had a Committee, say, of five to represent the Fellows, you would probably get a proportion of moderates who certainly ought to be represented, because, while

many of us think there should be a certain amount of reform, we may not be prepared to go so far as Mr. Colquhoun and his friends have suggested. As a democrat and a reformer myself, I wish to say that I think the Council have done wonders considering the difficulties they have had to face, and they deserve every possible mead of praise we can bestow upon them. I am not sure that many of them may not have desired to move in the very direction of which most of us would approve, but at the same time we must remember that we have probably no conception of the immense difficulties they have had to face.

Mr. COLQUHOUN: I wish to offer a small personal explanation with regard to what fell from Dr. Parkin and afterwards from Dr. Hillier and others. I think those who have heard what I said to-day and those who happen to know me personally will understand that absolutely no personal question has actuated me in this matter, and I believe the same may be said of those who have acted with me. It is simply a sense of duty, which I hope has always animated my public career, which has made me seize the opportunity for bringing forward this question. Dr. Parkin was away at the time. It arose in this way. At the Annual Meeting we had a report handed to us from which we first learnt that there was this stagnation. In that same report, without any discussion of the question, we find an appeal to the Fellows to increase the membership and thus increase the income. From what I knew of the feeling of the Fellows, I felt that such an appeal would be an absolute failure unless changes were brought about. It was that which made us move. It never entered our heads that the members of the Council had not done a great work, and I yield to no one in admiration for the work which Sir Frederick Young in particular has done. It was, we felt, first of all necessary to have a full and free discussion, because such an opportunity ordinarily never occurs, as a result of which there is a most unfortunate gulf between the Council on the one hand and the Fellows on the other. It must be of the greatest service to the Council to know what is in the minds of the Fellows—their aims, their aspirations, their grievances—just as it is of the first importance for the Fellows to know what is in the minds of the Council.

The CHAIRMAN: Before putting the resolution I would like to say a few words. I happen to have served on the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and also on the United Service

Institution. They are very similar institutions, and I have no hesitation in saying, without any disparagement of the other two, that I think this Institute is as well conducted or better than they are. It is a curious fact that the United Service Institution Rules for the election of the Council are the same as ours. It is not so with the Royal Geographical Society. There the Council have to retire, and are not eligible for re-election as members of the Council; but the Vice-Presidents also have to retire, and are not eligible for re-election, so that when they want to re-elect a man they simply change him from one post to the other. I am not at all antagonistic to the proposals before us. I take exception, however, to one or two things said with regard to the administration of this Institute. I consider we have not been remiss. Reference has been made to the founding of a museum, as mentioned in the Charter. That is utterly impossible under present conditions. It might have been possible in former days, but with all the museums that now exist in London we could not do it successfully if we tried. Comparisons have been made with the Royal Geographical Society. That Society is the only society of its kind, whereas we have competitors. Reference has been made to the fact that there are Geographical Societies in other towns, and we are asked why we have not established other similar societies in connection with this Institute. I may tell you that the Geographical Society stands alone, and that the kindred societies in Edinburgh, Manchester, and other places have no connection whatever with it, although they do exchange civilities and courtesies from time to time. The Geographical Society also admits foreigners as members, but they have only ninety-six more members than we have at the present moment. I do not think sufficient attention has been paid to the strong financial position we occupy at this moment. We have a freehold building worth about £60,000, and in the summer of 1910 we shall have something like £6000 in hand to spend in alterations. With regard to more Colonials sharing in the administration of the Institute, it has always been our aim to obtain their services, but I do not see how, as non-residents, they can be very useful. I should be very glad to see the High Commissioners and the Agents-General of our over-sea dominions occupying the office of Vice-Presidents *ex officio*.

Sir Frederick YOUNG: One word with regard to the museum. It is one of the things we wanted from the first, but we had not the money.



The following resolution was then carried unanimously:—

“That the constitution of the Royal Colonial Institute be revised, with special reference to making the Council more representative.”

Dr. PARKIN: I move that a Committee be appointed, partly from the Council and partly from the signatories to the requisition, to consider what changes of the Rules are practicable, and report to another General Meeting of the Society. It might be wiser, perhaps, to report to the Council.

Mr. Ralph S. BOND: I think the Committee ought to have full power to consider and thoroughly thrash out all the proposals made in the course of the debate and any other proposals for popularising the Institute. Therefore, I don't think the terms of the resolution are quite wide enough.

Dr. PARKIN: I had no idea whatever of putting any restriction on the Committee. We want to put the thought of the meeting into the best practicable form before the Council.

Dr. HILLIER: Any such changes as are suggested will eventually have to come before a General Meeting. I would suggest the Committee should report to the Council, and the Council should frame Rules and report to a General Meeting.

Dr. PARKIN: I propose that three Fellows from the general body of Fellows and three from the Council be invited to consider the present rule relating to the election of the Council.

Mr. GRANT: That confines us rather strictly to the Rules for the election of Council, and might exclude other matters.

Mr. N. L. COHEN suggested that the Committee be directed to inquire into the Rules and working of the Institute. The terms of the resolution did not quite cover all the ground it might be advantageous to review.

Eventually, on the motion of Dr. PARKIN, seconded by Dr. HILLIER, the resolution was adopted in the following terms:—

“That three members from the general body of Fellows be invited to meet three of the Council to consider the present Rules and working of the Institute and report to the Council.”

It was resolved that the following form the Joint Committee: Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, Sir Nevile Lubbock, and Dr. Parkin on behalf of the Council, and Messrs. A. R. Colquhoun, W. L. Grant, and Ralph S. Bond on behalf of the Fellows.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for presiding.

## SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, April 6, 1909, when a Paper on "Greater South Africa" was read by the Hon. Sir Lewis Michell. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 36 Fellows had been elected, viz. 8 Resident and 28 Non-Resident.

## Resident Fellows :—

*Major Martin Archer-Shee, D.S.O., Archibald L. Bryden, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, F. H. Dunn, Henry V. F. Jones, Guy H. Scholefield, Charles J. Symonds, M.S., F.R.C.S., Arnold Muir Wilson.*

## Non-Resident Fellows :

*Robert Adamson, M.I.M.E. (Rhodesia), George Bulkeley (British East Africa), Charles E. Conran, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (India), Joseph P. Ellis (North-Western Rhodesia), Thomas Fairbairn (British Guiana), Alex Fairlie (Ceylon), David Fell, M.L.A. (New South Wales), Arthur D. Ferguson (British Guiana), Arthur Fowler-Newsam (Seychelles), Herbert Greener (Transvaal), George Harker, D.Sc. (New South Wales), A. Hayden (Gold Coast Colony), Edmund Horswell (Burma), Richard R. Jebb (Sierra Leone), Frank McGregor (Transvaal), A. J. Maclean (British East Africa), F. Peake Mailland, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Rhodesia), John J. I. Middleton (Transvaal), Arthur L. R. Morkel (Rhodesia), William H. W. Murphy (Bechuanaland), Venour V. Nathan (New South Wales), Owen W. Owen (Transvaal), Frederick W. A. Pett (Ceylon), John Phillips (United States), William A. Rothwell (Gold Coast Colony), Robert P. Stewart (British Guiana), Alfred W. Swain (British Guiana), Rupert Welply, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. (Southern Nigeria).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others. A valuable donation of works dealing with the early history of various British Colonies had also been received from the Trustees of the British Museum.

THE CHAIRMAN : I need hardly say that every point of view connected with the development or the future administrative development of South Africa must be a matter of interest and concern to

all of us. Sir Lewis Michell has had a long and distinguished career in that country. He was well known in the Cape Colony in the old days and recently at the great Convention he among others had the honour of representing Rhodesia. I feel sure we shall all listen with profound interest to his views in regard to the future of one of the most important and, as we hope, one of the most prosperous possessions of the British Crown.

The Hon. Sir LEWIS MICHELL then read his Paper on

### GREATER SOUTH AFRICA.

There is excellent authority for stating that if a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand, and the precept is admirably applicable to the South Africa of the last few generations. It has not been at unity with itself, and peace therefore has not reigned within its borders. The reason is not far to seek. The country was inhabited by twin races of almost equal strength, but with far different ideals and aims. Ancestrally from the same stock, they had developed on diverging lines, and seemed as unable to coalesce as oil is unable, without a common solvent, to mix with water.

It may be convenient at the outset to endeavour to ascertain the principal root causes of these divergencies, and I submit to you that it can be done in a spirit at once historical and philosophical, without conscious bias on one side or the other. This is neither the time nor the place to deal with the subject controversially.

What, then, were the legal and moral claims of Great Britain to the overlordship of South Africa? and what reasonable *locus standi* had she in the supreme control of its affairs?

As you are aware, France in 1793 declared war not only against Great Britain but against Holland; France was the common enemy. Two years later the Prince of Orange was a fugitive in England, and at his request we sent for the first time the armed forces of the Crown to the Cape of Good Hope, occupied Cape Town and administered the government of the settlement.

Early in 1803, under the provisions of the peace of Amiens, we relinquished the trust and restored the Colony to the Dutch. But French aggression drove us to again resume our control. On January 10, 1806, Cape Town was once more occupied by our forces, and when for a brief space there was a lull in the great European contest, that is in August 1814, Great Britain purchased from the Dutch the Cape and other Colonies which the latter were not strong enough to hold. The sum paid was six millions sterling



and the Colony became ours by the twofold methods—conquest and purchase. I cannot, within the limits at my disposal, discuss the ethics of either course, but our action was quite in accordance with the practice of the day, when European populations were frequently handed over from one State to another by a stroke of the pen.

Subsequent to the acquisition of the territory, we governed it not always wisely or well, but with excellent intentions, at great expense, and with scrupulous good faith. Judged by quite modern standards our rule would be deemed autocratic; judged by those of that age it was an honest, clean and liberal administration. Few other nations of the day would have done the work as well.

The country was far from being self-supporting. That weary Titan, the British taxpayer, had to put his hand in his pocket, a characteristic attitude he has maintained ever since, both at home and abroad. Impoverished by the long Napoleonic wars and hardly knowing where to turn for bread for his family, he yet had to find the money to protect the coasts and interior of South Africa against foreign foes, because the Cape was the halfway house to India.

Again and again, too, he was drafted off 6,000 miles to protect the settlers, both Dutch and English, against the attacks of native tribes. Many a Kafir assegai found its mark in that thin red line, and there are few kloofs and passes on our eastern frontier which are not the last sad and, I fear I must add, neglected resting-places of those astonishing private soldiers of ours who have fought and bled and died all round the world in defence of an Empire greater than the Roman legions ever knew. Ay, many a British home was rendered desolate in order that Dutch colonists should live secure and enjoy the fruits of their labours. It is small wonder if the inhabitants of these Isles felt aggrieved that, rule as they would, fight as they would and spend as they would, they failed to win the support and affection of distant settlers, or to obtain from them anything beyond that poor tribute of passive loyalty given grudgingly and of necessity.

The intentions of the governing race were admittedly just, its methods of administration were as good as, nay, generally better than, those prevailing elsewhere. But frank allegiance there was none, and the smouldering fire of discontent repeatedly burst into flame. The strenuous efforts of the paramount Power to govern on what were then considered liberal lines met with no recognition and no gratitude, and the British in the country continued to be regarded as an alien and Uitlander element down to our own days. That, in a few words, is the British case. But a shield has two

sides. Let me, with equal brevity, state the point of view held by the Dutch. They were the first settlers. They had been in possession since 1657. For over 150 years they had made the country their home. They loved it with a passionate devotion as they love it still. They believed they could hold it and develop it by themselves. Their distaste was not for our Government alone, but for any Government. It was, they thought, their mission, their divinely appointed task, to replenish the earth and subdue it. Leaving behind them those comparative comforts and that civilisation for which they cared nothing, they plunged deeper and deeper into the fastnesses of the sub-continent, and further and further across the untrodden wildernesses with their faces ever to the unknown North. With their weapons in their hands and the Old Testament in their wagon, they and their wives and children literally fought their way inland, making homes for themselves far, as they fondly hoped, from the contact and control of any European ruler.

In every pleasant valley, and near every spring of water, they settled down, increased and multiplied. They fought with wild beasts and with savages wilder than any beast. Gradually, roughened by lack of education and by the habits of nomadic life, they became Bedouins of the desert, impatient of control. All they asked was to be left alone to fulfil their destiny in their own fashion. They became deeply attached to the soil they had conquered. They knew nothing of the theory that to be once a British subject was to be always a British subject. They had imbibed the revolutionary theories of their day. At heart they were republicans, and if their unrestrained liberty tended to degenerate into licence, they preferred it to that control which they deemed incompatible with liberty in any shape or form. They did not recognise the doctrine of the day that populations could be transferred by purchase. The Coast Government was nothing to them. Taxation was tyranny. Again and again they were relentlessly followed up and overtaken by the long arm of British law.

Again and again they shifted their quarters and *trekked* further towards the vast interior. The interference of civilised authority was repugnant to their instincts. They refused to be in bondage to the Amalekites. They desired only the most casual intercourse with the settlements they had left behind them. Gradually they formed communities and settlements of their own, and these communities developed into small patriarchal states of republican type. There they aspired to lead their lives in their own way,

in isolation, it is true, but in isolation conferring a certain feeling of real freedom which they loved, and for which they were prepared to lay down their lives. The very virtues of British rule were abhorrent to them. Its officials and tax-gatherers, its magistrates, its aristocratic governors, its meddlesome intervention in their domestic affairs, were an abomination to them. We were for ever on their heels, questioning their actions and disputing their boundaries. We acquired the odious habit of annexing their territory, restoring it, and annexing it again. Every ministry in power seemed to them to pursue a different policy. The mutability of our party system perplexed them. They had not that deep reverence for parliamentary Government which, I venture to assume, is held by all my hearers to-night. They knew their own minds, but found that they never knew ours. The Zand River Convention of 1852, the Clerk Convention of 1854, the Convention of Aliwal North of 1869, the Basutoland Annexation Act of 1871, the Pretoria Convention of 1881, the Keate Award, the Warren Expedition, the London Convention—these are but a few illustrations of the agreements, arrangements and treaties forced upon them against their will. I do not condemn our policy. The irresistible march of empire seems to be beyond human control. I am stating the Boer case from their own point of view in order to show that our action, however reasonable and automatic, led to friction and alienation. Neither side gave the other credit for good faith, and as time went on and the pastoral republics grew in population and material strength, it came to be a fixed point in their policy, not often openly expressed, but always deeply seated, to make no more concessions, sign no more treaties, and admit no further intervention in what they considered their domestic affairs.

The discovery of payable gold in the Transvaal and the death of that great moderating force, President Brand, of the Orange Free State, accelerated the inevitable appeal to arms. The very benefits we conferred upon the Transvaal were against us, for our destruction of the Zulu menace on one of their borders, and of the Matabele stormcloud on another, enabled them to consolidate their power and confront us with greater confidence. How long under ordinary circumstances this clash of interests and conflict of ideals would have lasted without open strife cannot be conjectured. But two leading spirits arose to bring the long quarrel to a head. To both parties came the hour and the man. President Kruger, the very embodiment of the Dutch colonial exclusiveness and dislike to be



'hustled,' stood forth on the one side, and an incarnate Englishman in the person of Cecil Rhodes appeared on the other. After an exchange of innumerable official despatches and abortive negotiations, the two nationalities flew to arms, and to bring the contest to a close, Great Britain had to make sacrifices in blood and treasure such as had not been required of her since those dark days in which, almost singlehanded, she strove with the greatest commander of modern times.

The war, with its many moving incidents, passed, and its two protagonists went to their graves. In Cape Town memorial funeral services were held over both, and an equal tribute of respect was paid to the memory of two remarkable men. The body of one was transported to Pretoria, the other made a far longer journey till it rested in the distant recesses of the Matopo Hills.

Even the peace of Vereeniging might have proved but a truce had it not been for that signal act of policy whereby the victors sought to acquire, in that supreme moment, the confidence and esteem of the vanquished. It was a daring experiment only possible to a truly Imperial people.

In spite of our terrible losses and the resentment they naturally aroused, the British Parliament, backed by the British people, acting with a touch of genius and with a sure and swift decision not often met with in the rough annals of our island story, restored to the Dutch, but within the Empire, the entire measure of self-government they had struggled for outside our rule. We imposed no galling conditions, made no timid reservations. Only the silken tie of the Crown remained. Europe stood amazed. In South Africa there was a pause, a momentary silence, a solemn hush, a communing, as it were, with the buried dead. And then, faint at first, but gradually growing in force, there came alike from Dutch and English, a cry for closer union.

Out of this extraordinary demonstration is, I venture to say, about to arise that Greater South Africa which I have given as the title of this paper.

I am well aware of the inadequacy of my historical retrospect, but in the bare outline of the occurrences of a century, which is all I can hope to present to the Institute within the limited time at my disposal, I have endeavoured to set before you the determining causes of our long and deplorable misunderstandings with a kindred race, and, without attributing blame to either, to show, in a spirit of sympathy, how deep were the roots of mutual distrust and what an heroic remedy was necessary to heal the wounds of the body politic.

To-day, gentlemen, we stand on the threshold of an open door. South Africa, after a long period of bickering culminating in bloodshed, has found its salvation under the folds of our old flag. "From Table Bay to Line," as Kipling puts it, a new dominion is in course of formation. We are watching the birth of a nation which, I believe, will add strength and lustre to those vast possessions beyond the seas which form part of the style and title of His Gracious Majesty the King, his heirs and successors.

What says the preamble to our Draft Constitution Act? I will give you its exact wording:—

"Whereas it is desirable for the welfare and future progress of South Africa that the several British Colonies therein should be united under one Government in a legislative union under the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland."

Well, gentlemen, that, I think, is a sound patriotic sentiment, but I will tell you a secret. It was drafted and moved by a Dutch member of the Convention.

From October 12, 1908, to February 3, 1909, the leading men of both races met in council to "take occasion by the hand" to eliminate causes of past disputes, to discover points of agreement rather than of difference, to harmonise the essential interests of the various States, and to beat down those intercolonial barriers which had so long separated us from one another. Men who a few years ago were chasing or being chased across the veldt now renewed ancient friendships and worked together for the common good. Old feuds were discussed at friendly gatherings, interrupted acquaintanceships were restored, traditional animosities were renounced, and one of the most popular members of the Assembly was the author of the Jameson raid.

General De Wet, on whose elusive heels so many of our best officers once followed in vain, put the situation in a nutshell. For years, he said, South Africa had been like a man trying to walk on one leg while he possessed two. It is an apt simile. With a Dutch leg pulling one way and an English leg the other way, no progress has been possible. Now our two legs, animated by a common purpose and both planted firmly on the ground, are marching together with a good prospect of reaching their destination.

The work of the Convention, gentlemen, is before you. Our Draft Constitution Act has been published and submitted to the criticism of friends and foes. At public meetings in South Africa, and in the Colonial press, it has had to run the gauntlet of praise and blame. Vested interests have assailed it, parochial jealousies

have condemned it. But what says a distant sagacious and impartial critic?

That veteran Prime Minister of the great Canadian Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, says of it: "I look upon it as a wise and statesmanlike attempt to reconcile a very complicated situation, and no greater tribute could be paid to the breadth of British institutions than that, in less than ten years after the war, the former foes should be united in framing a Constitution at once so liberal and so strong."

Of course I do not claim infallibility for our conclusions, though many of them cavilled at are capable of satisfactory explanation. Our preference for unification over federation has, for instance, been questioned and condemned. I believe we were right and that our critics are wrong.

Federation has been a hardy annual for many years, though, like the aloe, it took a long time to bloom.

Lord Carnarvon was an early advocate of federation, so was Sir George Grey, so was Cecil Rhodes, as the most that could be hoped for. Mr. Hofmeyr was, and is, for a loose Federation. Dr. Jameson came to the Convention with an open mind. Mr. Schreiner, though no longer a force in politics, was, at all events until recently, against a closer tie.

Natal, to a large extent, is opposed to unification from a fear of losing its individuality and prestige. Its press regarded Unificationists as unorthodox visionaries, just as old-fashioned Free Traders, reared in the strictest tenets of their sect, regard those revolutionary schismatics calling themselves Tariff Reformers.

But the members of the Convention, thinking for themselves and after studying the Constitutions of all known federations, arrived by an overwhelming majority at the conclusion that they possessed serious defects.

The definition and distribution of federal as against state powers appeared to us to be a blot on the Canadian and still more on the Australian Constitutions. The overlapping of authority was conspicuous, resulting in the unedifying spectacle of the courts of law having frequently to decide whether the Acts even of the Central Legislature were *ultra* or *intra vires*. We held that no Parliament could be in any sense the true exponent of the national will were its enactments liable to be set aside by the lawyers. We disliked the dispensing power, its enormous expense, and the friction it engendered. We agreed with the practice of Great Britain where the



courts do not say whether laws are good or bad, but are content to interpret their meaning.

There may, of course, have been excellent reasons why the statesmen of Canada and Australia did not see their way to a more intimate union. Any agreement may have been deemed better than none. But we were under no such restraint. We saw nothing in the *genus loci* of South Africa to prevent our going one step further and thus creating a true legislative union under one sovereign parliament, with one executive Government responsible to one Governor-General as representing the King.

But we devolved on provincial councils extensive delegated powers and functions which, as time passes, are more likely to be increased than curtailed.

Since the Convention broke up there has been abundant evidence that our decision was substantially in harmony with the bulk of South African opinion. In the Cape Colony both the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, as well as other prominent delegates, have addressed public meetings on the point and received enthusiastic support. The "Afrikaner Bond," a racial organisation which must disappear now that political parties are recast, failed on this occasion to respond to the crack of Mr. Hofmeyr's whip, but at Dordrecht, Burghersdorp, Stellenbosch, and elsewhere manifested an independence of judgment rare in their history.

In the Orange River Colony the Premier and General Hertzog have obtained the obvious approval of the electorate. In the Transvaal, at several centres, the Premier and General Smuts have addressed crowded gatherings with marked acceptance. Sir George Farrar at Boksburg and Sir Percy Fitzpatrick at Pretoria have experienced the same welcome. Only Natal remains. It is there, and there only, that dissent is at all formidable. The Premier could not carry his capital, Maritzburg, with him, but at the busy and progressive port of Durban he met with more success. Another delegate, Mr. Watt, possibly because he was more whole-hearted in his advocacy, secured a veritable triumph at Newcastle, where the Draft Act was approved by a large majority, although the local press had ventured to forecast a contrary conclusion. The *Natal Mercury*, the ablest exponent of a loose federation, has since admitted that the northern districts of the Colony are virtually solid for complete union, and for accepting the Draft Act as it stands. The process of conversion has been rapid throughout the whole country. Federation, a dream of years, held the field. It was the accepted creed, and creeds are not lightly changed. At

first a closer tie seemed too much to hope for. Now it is accepted as a normal and practicable policy. The other provisions of the Constitution round which controversy rages are the native vote, the under-representation of the Cape Colony, and the question of the seat of Government. I will only say here that the claims of the natives are better safeguarded than under the old Cape Constitution. At present their privileges can be withdrawn by a bare majority. In the Union Parliament their hard-won position is entrenched, and cannot be altered except by a two-thirds majority of both Houses sitting together.

With regard to the under-representation of the Cape, it is of a purely temporary character, and ere long, under the automatic provisions of the Constitution, one vote will possess one value throughout the Union. This Paper does not profess, however, to offer you a close analysis of the various clauses of the Act. It must suffice to say, generally, that we sought to solve, permanently where possible, but if not, then temporarily, the many problems which have hitherto kept us apart, and we sought to solve them on broad lines of give and take. Our decisions were seldom arrived at by force of numbers. Save at the outset, and at the close of the National Convention, set speeches were avoided. It was a business gathering, and as reporters were not present there were few temptations to indulge in flights of oratory. There was no gallery to appeal to. We sat, as in committee, thoroughly discussing every point as it arose until practical unanimity was reached. Divisions on crucial points were very seldom resorted to. It was not enough to pass the Act. What we aimed at was general assent. It was desired that delegates should return to the Colonies they represented and be able to declare *ex animo* that they were prepared to defend the Act as a whole as a sound piece of constitutional legislation, fair to all the provinces and suited to the needs of the country.

To attain this end various concessions were made, and, I think, rightly made, to the minor Colonies. Not only were their cherished rights protected, but even to what some of us thought their prejudices deference was paid.

The result of this policy was highly satisfactory, and few of us left the Convention without acquiring broader views and a more just appreciation of the essential unity of South Africa, a noble edifice long obscured by unsightly scaffolding, and now for the first time exposed in its true proportions. One word as to the composition of the two Houses of the Union Parliament. The

Senate will be a dignified body without much initiative, and its veto can never be formidable owing to the power taken to arrive at a joint sitting of both Houses in order to prevent a deadlock. It will be partly elected and partly nominated, with the valuable proviso that one half of the nominated senators shall be chosen for their thorough acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the natives.

The Lower House will consist of 121 members, of whom fifty-one will be elected by the Cape, thirty-six by the Transvaal, and seventeen by each of the other Colonies. As no Colony possessed exactly the same franchise laws, a scientific basis of representation was not possible, but the compromise reached should be satisfactory to all parties and especially to Natal, to whom no one grudges her additional voting power in the Councils of the Union.

The provisions of the Draft Act in respect to the proposed provincial councils are of a deeply interesting character. There is nothing like them elsewhere. They are not parliaments, but neither are they mere county councils. Their delegated powers are ample. Thirty-seven clauses of the Act are devoted to a definition of their function. They are to be presided over by administrators assisted by executive committees. They are to have complete parliamentary freedom of speech, their own civil service, power to levy taxes and borrow money, and to pass ordinances on education other than higher education, on agriculture in all its branches, the maintenance of municipalities, hospitals, reformatories, roads, bridges, and other local works. These ordinances will not require the sanction of Parliament but only the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, and they remain in force until repealed by themselves or found to be repugnant to an Act of Parliament. The councils will evidently form a valuable training ground for recruits for parliamentary honours; and I venture to submit that they should be watched with close attention by all friends of Ireland, and by thinking men who hold that our Imperial Parliament is so congested, that an early devolution of some of its powers is an imperative necessity if the business of the country is to be carried on.

But I must not weary you with further details. It will be clear to you that the scope and tendency of the Constitution Act are to solidify South Africa into one vast dominion, with the freest possible play to local interests compatible with effective central control.

It is not too much to say that in the next great conflict in which Great Britain is engaged South Africa, welded together into one compact Union, will play a distinguished part in defence of those liberties which she enjoys under the Empire. So long as enmity



prevailed between Dutch and English the country would always have been a source of weakness to us in time of war. Henceforth it will be a tower of strength. We are, indeed, adding one more link to the chain of daughter nations which, taken together, form that unique confederation of free peoples collectively known as the British Empire.

Our people, it is true, will speak a dual language. Many of them will for many years to come, and perhaps for ever, preserve a certain sentiment of attachment to that ancestral home in Holland where their forefathers braved and broke the power of Spain. Even so, many Canadians retain a tender affection for that old France from which they originally sprang. But the citizens of our new Union, to whatever race they may by descent belong, will take, I am convinced, a pride in being associated in the arduous work of Empire. Our friends will be their friends and our foes their foes. If we are true to our mission and allow them to develop South Africa on their own lines, without undue and vexatious intervention, they will be true to us. Our glories, our triumphs, will be shared by them, so also will our anxieties and troubles.

And on one thing we may rely. The inhabitants of the Union come of a hardy stock. Their fighting instincts are strong. In need they will defend the integrity of their own soil against all assaults internal or external.

The Union will possess several excellently equipped ports, many thousand miles of railway, and the bulk of its public debt will be reproductive. It will own the largest goldfields in the world, a practical monopoly of diamonds, unlimited coal-supplies, and many undeveloped baser mineral resources.

It has a magnificent geographical position and a wide range of climate, mostly temperate. With these and many other advantages, with a settled Government and a contented population, I have a robust faith that there will arise a Greater South Africa, destined to play a prominent part in the world's history. Here, to-night, in the heart of the Empire, I crave your sympathy for, and your recognition of, that hitherto distracted country, as it now emerges from a dreary period of racial strife and is making an honest and, I believe, statesmanlike effort to be what I have called it, "Greater South Africa."

#### DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Sir Richard SOLOMON, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Agent-General for the Transvaal: I am sure we are

all very much indebted to Sir Lewis Michell for his able, lucid, and interesting Paper. Interesting it was bound to be, because it deals with that great movement towards the closer union of our self-governing Colonies—a movement which has absorbed the attention of the people of South Africa for some months past, and which has been followed by the people of this country of all parties with the greatest sympathy and hopefulness. I yield to none in my admiration of the splendid and, I think I am justified in saying, the successful efforts made by the delegates to the National Convention. They had problems to solve of the most intricate and difficult character, problems which in the past have severely divided political parties and races, but, fortunately, they approached those problems in a spirit of harmony and with a national feeling, the result being that they have produced a Constitution which, whatever its defects—for of course it must have defects—lays deep and broad the foundations of South African Union. The delegates had first of all to decide what form of union was most adapted to the requirements of South Africa. They had several precedents to guide them. They had the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in which you have one Parliament supreme in all matters throughout the Union, and they had also the Federations of America, Australia, and Canada. These Federal Constitutions differ from one another, more especially with regard to the legislative powers conferred respectively on the Federal Parliaments and the Provincial Parliaments, but they have all features in common which radically distinguish them from the Draft South African Constitution. In the Federal Constitution, whether of America, Canada, or Australia, there is no Parliament which is supreme throughout the Federation. A Federal Parliament is supreme in respect of the powers conferred on it by the Constitution, and the Provincial or State Parliaments are supreme in respect of the powers conferred on them by the Constitution. This of necessity leads to conflicts between the several Parliaments, which engender strife and intensify local feeling. It is exceedingly difficult under a Constitution of this kind to define precisely the matters on which the Federal Parliaments and the Provincial Parliaments can legislate, and the result is that even an Act of the Federal Parliament is not certain until it has passed through the ordeal of judicial decision. In South Africa there has been a great deal of racial feeling in the past. I do not think anyone can say that there is at present any great

national feeling, but what we want is to create that national feeling and build up a nation, and for this purpose a Federal Constitution is wholly unsuited. These objects can only be attained under one Parliament, supreme throughout, and in which all sections of the community are represented. There is another feature common to Federal Constitutions that is absent from the South African Constitution. Every Federal Constitution is inflexible. It can only be amended under conditions which make it almost impossible—in Canada, I think, only by an Imperial Act of Parliament, and in Australia only by a referendum. This makes a Federal Constitution very often much behind the times. In South Africa the conditions rapidly change, and what is wanted is an elastic Constitution which can easily be amended so as to keep in touch with new conditions as they arise. It is a matter of congratulation to the people of South Africa that the delegates decided to have a complete form of union for the South African Colonies, under which there would be one Parliament supreme throughout, with a Constitution that can easily be amended. Under this Constitution provincial councils are created, but they differ entirely from provincial legislatures under a Federal Constitution. In the latter their powers are entirely independent of a Federal Parliament, and cannot be altered by the Federal Parliament. But in regard to these provincial councils, they derive their powers of legislation from the Parliament of South Africa, which can alter those powers if circumstances require it. There is one other matter which appears to me to be of paramount importance, and which I have observed has been the subject of some criticism. I have referred to the Parliamentary franchise. Now, a uniform Parliamentary franchise throughout the whole of the Union was impossible, because the franchise of Cape Colony differs radically from the franchise of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, and also of Natal. Under the Constitution of the Cape Colony, the qualification is prescribed for a Parliamentary voter, and whoever possesses that qualification, whatever his colour, is entitled to the Parliamentary vote. That is the bed-rock on which the native policy of Cape Colony is constructed, and if any value is to be attached to the declarations made by Parliamentary candidates during the general election, I venture to say that the present Cape Parliament is committed to that policy. In the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies, and practically also in Natal, you have a colour-bar to the franchise.



It is limited to Europeans. No coloured person, at all events in the Transvaal or in the Orange River Colonies, whatever his education or whatever capital he may possess, is entitled to be a Parliamentary voter. If a uniform franchise had been prescribed under the new Constitution, either the franchise would have had to be taken away from the natives in Cape Colony, or it would have had to be conferred on the natives of the other Colonies. I venture to say, with some confidence, that if this Constitution had taken from the natives in the Cape Colony the franchise which they have enjoyed for the last fifty years, and which, I think, on the whole they have exercised well, the Parliament of Cape Colony would have rejected that Constitution; and with equal confidence I say that, had the Constitution provided for a native franchise in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, and sought to impose on them the native policy of the Cape, the Constitution would have been rejected in those Colonies. That was the situation which the delegates had to face. Remember, also, the prescribing of the native franchise means the settling of native policy. It is most desirable that the native policy in South Africa should be uniform; in fact, it is one of the great reasons for union, but that uniform native policy could not possibly be laid down in a Constitution framed by the delegates of the Convention. It can only be brought about gradually and by the people of South Africa through their representatives in a Parliament in South Africa. The delegates dealt with that difficult matter in the only way it could be dealt with. They created a *modus vivendi*. They left each Colony with its own franchise. Of course Parliament, being supreme throughout the Union, may pass a law prescribing a uniform qualification throughout the Union; but the Constitution has safeguarded the rights of the natives of the Cape Colony, by providing that no such law shall have effect in that Colony if it disfranchises any person entitled to be a Parliamentary voter merely on account of race or colour, unless that law has passed both Houses sitting as one Chamber, and been assented to by a two-thirds majority of the whole. I am gratified to learn that in Sir Lewis Michell's opinion that is an absolute safeguard of the privileges enjoyed for many years by the natives of the Cape Colony, and that also appears to be the view of many prominent politicians in the Cape whom I know well, and who for years have consistently advocated the rights of the natives. The native problem in South Africa is

one of extraordinary difficulty. There are a great many differences of opinion as to what the relationship between the two races should be. Those differences must be settled by the people of South Africa and not here, and I feel confident that in a Parliament consisting of the best men in South Africa all those problems will be solved on sound and statesmanlike lines.

The Hon. Sir James L. HULETT, M.L.A., Natal: I come from a portion of South Africa which has been indirectly criticised by the reader of the Paper. It is generally understood that Natal is to a certain extent adverse to the acceptance of the Draft Constitution. Now I consider that we have been unfairly judged by the other portions of South Africa in regard to this matter. We are a British Colony; the largest proportion of the European population of Natal are Britons. To a great extent we naturally are led to look askance at a Constitution which, in the opinion of many Natal Colonists, is apparently going to be forced upon us. Now, I consider that the Draft Constitution as presented to the whole of South Africa by the labours of the Convention is in the main absolutely adapted to the requirements of the whole of South Africa. It has been said that Natal is rather opposed to that Constitution for fear of losing its individuality and prestige. I am thankful to say the prestige of Natal has been well earned in its past relationship to British influence in South Africa; but we are not Natalians merely and simply, and nothing can prevent or will prevent the voice of Natal being exercised in favour of the acceptance of the Convention. All we say is that we wish the Convention to be fairly criticised and its underlying principles to be placed before the Colony, and to be accepted not merely at the will of others but by our own individual choice. We know that the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies have already accepted the Draft Constitution *en bloc*, not by the voice of the people but by the voice of Parliaments that were not elected to decide important points like the changing of a Constitution. Natal simply asks that the question Yea or Nay shall be submitted to the electors of the Colony, and for that purpose we have required from the Government that the matter should be submitted to a referendum of the people, and until that has been done Natal will not accept the Constitution. Parliament is sitting at the present time in Natal and discussing and criticising this Draft Constitution, and I can honestly state that there will not be more than four or five objectors in that Parliament to the acceptance

of the principles of the new Constitution. The Parliament is passing a Referendum Bill, and I am certain that nine-tenths of the vote, if not an even larger proportion, will be cast in favour of the Constitution. But, being Britons, we prefer to have a distinct voice in the settlement of this important question. The Paper is entitled "Greater South Africa." It is going to be "A Great South Africa." Personally, I have been an advocate for the federation of the States of South Africa for a quarter of a century, and the leading politicians of South Africa also have been in favour of it. The Natal colonists also have always been in favour of federation. I am not speaking of Federation *versus* Unification, because the unification system has been, as it were, forced upon us, or at least brought before us, suddenly, and I do not suppose that half a dozen men in the whole of South Africa a year or two years ago thought anything about the difference between unification and federation. I approve now that I have had the draft measure before me, and I am certain the principle will be seen to be a right one. There are questions regarding the constitution of provincial councils. Natal appears—and, I think, rightly—to doubt the wisdom of allowing the provincial councils to be dissolved at the will of the Central Government. I do not for a moment suppose that the Central Government will in any way curtail the provisions relating to the provincial councils, but would rather extend them, but I do consider they have no right to be extinguished by the Central Parliament without their individual consent, and that is one point which Natal politicians would like to see altered. There is this further objection. The Acts of the provincial councils are to be subject to acceptance by the Governor-General in Council—that is practically the Ministry of the National Parliament of the day. Now, I consider that as long as the Acts of the provincial councils do not interfere with the prerogatives of the Central Government, they should be allowed to stand, and my proposal would be that all Acts of these councils should be placed before a committee of judges to decide whether in any way they interfere with the prerogatives of the Central Government, and if they do not, they should become law without any further assent. The native question is to the South African Colonies a most important matter, and I thoroughly approve of the steps taken in the Draft Constitution regarding the native franchise. Apart from that, I consider that one of the greatest blessings of the Union of South Africa,



especially to Natal, will be that it will take the responsibility of native management and control out of the hands of one part of South Africa and put the responsibility on the whole. Knowing the natives of Natal as I have done for half a century, knowing them intimately and their ideas and feelings, I say the problems confronting us in the future regarding the natives of South Africa will be of tremendous importance, and can only be settled by the united wisdom not of a small Colony but of a large State. I will only add that Natal cannot be out of the Union. Natal never wanted to be out of the Union, and Natal is indeed absolutely necessary to the well-being of South Africa as part and parcel of the Union. If Natal were left out of the Union, the Union would suffer a distinct loss. I regard this question of Union as essentially necessary also to the Empire. The ignorance regarding the Colonies is extraordinary. Indeed, you cannot be here for twenty-four hours without, in certain quarters, meeting the grossest ignorance regarding the Colonies. I say that we in the Colonies can take a fairer and better view of English politics and policy than a great portion of the multitude round about us here, because we have a greater and better perspective. The British Empire requires its Colonies, and when South Africa is banded together as one people, the British power will be unconquerable. We hear a great deal about the danger in which England is placed through the lack of patriotism of its people, and of your failing to meet the emergency of the case in the measures taken to resist invasion; but I say that we shall never have England invaded while the Colonies stand a part and portion of the Empire, and that while they are you cannot be conquered by any European Power.

The Hon. Sydney T. JONES: I have great pleasure in acceding to the request of the Chairman to say a few words on this subject. I cannot help feeling that those who had to deal with this question in the Convention must have had a very bad time indeed, for you can hardly imagine what must be the feelings of these political gladiators, accustomed to the glamour of the arena and to appearing before large audiences, who find themselves sitting round a table with closed doors and in the absence of reporters. However, they have done for South Africa what, I suppose, few Conventions have done before—they have produced an instrument which will be the making of peace between two races. Of that I feel convinced. The Draft Constitution is in itself one which

appeals to anyone who has lived long in South Africa and watched the gradual progress of the intellectual, and more especially the political, development of the people. It has been said that the idea of unification, as distinct from federation, is a new idea, but that is not so, for the idea of unification dates as far back as the granting of representative institutions to South Africa. But through force of circumstances federation in the seventies had practically driven out the idea of unification, and the result was that the latter now appeared to be a new idea. Fortunately, however, the ideas which were entertained in those days to which I refer, by Sir John Molteno, Mr. Brand, Mr. Burgers, and Mr. Hofmeyr, were thoroughly well known to many of us, and certainly to the President of the Convention, Sir Henry de Villiers. The delegates had one of the most difficult tasks that any men could possibly have to perform. They were men of different political views and of different races—men who had faced one another in the field, some of them, and yet at the end of the Convention they had produced what I admit is necessarily a compromise, but what I am sure every true South African will say is a workable Draft Bill—a Bill which, the more you examine it, the prouder you will be of it. That Bill has grown out of the natural aspirations and sentiments of South Africa, and you can see that it is impressed with the mind of that great statesman, Sir Henry de Villiers, the able, venerable, and venerated President of the Convention and Chief Justice of the Cape Colony. The country believes in him, and rightly; they believe in the estimate he has formed of the aspirations of his countrymen and in the liberality of view he always entertains with reference to British ideas. It will, as I have said, be a workable Constitution because it is a natural growth of the country. With regard to the native question, no man feels more deeply than I do. I have always felt that unwaveringly impartial administration of justice among the natives is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the native himself, for the preservation of good feeling between white and black, and for the raising of the native in the social scale. I believe with Mr. Rhodes in the doctrine which he enunciated some years ago that in South Africa, though you cannot give the vote at once to all the natives, what you can do is to proclaim you will give the franchise to every civilised man, white or black. That is the view which, I think, as education progresses will be taken right through South Africa. I believe the greater the

extension of education, the more will that view be adopted by the more earnest men of the community, and I think you will find, as far as the native is concerned, he is more safely left in the hands of a South African community than in the hands of anyone trying to rule him six thousand miles away. There is another reason why the Convention could not at the present moment have gone further, and that is the Treaty of Vereeniging. The Convention could not recommend anything that would contravene that treaty. It is there distinctly recognised that when representative institutions were granted, the position of the native in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony was not to be the same as that of the white, and until that treaty is modified, the pledge of England is given in favour of a state of things set forth in the Convention. This Convention will retrieve the errors made in the Conventions with the immigrant Boers in 1852, and with our fellow-subjects in the old Orange River Sovereignty in 1854, when they were cut off from the rest of the British subjects in South Africa against the wishes of themselves and the feelings of the Cape people.

Mr. P. J. HANNON: Those of us who have had experience of South Africa and know the difficulties—social, political, and economic—which have had in the past, and still have, to be faced in that country will appreciate the spirit of profound sympathy, the kindly and generous enthusiasm, with which Sir Lewis Michell has discussed the various questions dealt with in his Paper. If the tone of the Paper is a manifestation of the spirit which dominated the Convention, I think we may be satisfied that the best feelings prevailed in the deliberations of that assembly. As one who in a humble way had something to do with the question of closer union—for I am a member of the Closer Union Society, and attended a great number of meetings on the subject—I should like to say that, in the view of a great many in South Africa, this Union has been rendered possible by, among others, two specific considerations, which are perhaps in large measure at the moment overlooked. One is the conciliatory policy which Dr. Jameson introduced as between the two races from the time he took over the Government of Cape Colony; the second is the splendid scheme of Departmental organisation and administration introduced in the two new Colonies, the Transvaal and Orange River, by Lord Milner. In the three and a half years I was in South Africa I saw a great



change take place in the relationship of the two peoples; the bitter feelings aroused by the war were passing away, and a bridge was gradually being built over the gulf of racialism. Of course, there are bound to be some criticisms advanced against the Draft Constitution, but on the whole I think they are comparatively few and insignificant. Moreover, one must remember that all these matters must have been thrashed out in the fullest way in the Convention itself. As a matter of fact, those who know the conditions of things in South Africa know that the Draft Constitution must go through as it stands to-day. The curious thing is that the Cape and Pretoria each have a series of objections which in reality answer each other and are the complement of each other. The new spirit that has come over the people of South Africa is to-day most hopeful, and the possibilities of the country for rapid material development in the future I consider are practically inestimable. There is just one remark by way of criticism of the Paper. Sir Lewis Michell says the friends of Ireland would do well to consider how far similar measures of union with devolution might be adopted in that country. I am afraid Sir Lewis Michell does not understand Ireland as well as he understands South Africa. If he did, and had had a little experience of Lord Dunraven's Devolution Committee and its treatment by all Irish politicians, he would realise that Ireland and South Africa present entirely different problems, and must be approached from different points of view. As to the proposed referendum in Natal, all I would ask is, How are you going to submit the question? Are you going to ask the people of Natal to decide the abstruse Constitutional points involved in the question as to whether they will have a federal or a unified Constitution? What we do know is that if Natal is excluded she cannot exist—she cannot go on. We know what are the financial relations between the various Colonies, and we know perfectly well that, no matter what Natal may say to-day, Natal will be a substantial part of the Union to-morrow. The point is that the referendum really is impracticable and useless, and I think General Botha was perfectly right in deciding that in the Transvaal they would have no referendum.

MR. A. E. LORAM: No one can fail to have listened with the deepest interest to the remarks contained in the address delivered to us this evening by such an eminent authority as Sir Lewis Michell. But in a great question like this it is inevitable that

there should arise points of difference, and it is upon one of these that I wish to make a few remarks, for which I crave your indulgence. I specially allude to the reference to the opposition to this great project which is at present being carried on in Natal, which opposition was dismissed by the speaker in a very few words, as follows: "Only Natal remains. It is there, and there only, that dissent is at all formidable. The Premier could not carry his capital, Maritzburg, with him." I am aware that I run the risk of being charged with parochialism, or some other failing, if I attempt to point out the difficulties of one Colony, and more especially of one city, and it may be urged that Natalians ought to take a wider view of the question as a whole; but, Sir, it is a great tax upon even the patriotism of an ultra-patriotic Colony to expect them calmly to approve of a scheme to which so many of their individual interests have to be sacrificed, and although, in putting the case of these interests before you, as contrasted with the importance of the scheme as a whole, I am aware that I run the risk of missing your approbation, I trust at any rate I shall secure your sympathy. To many people in England, Natal, and especially the Capital city to which special reference has been made, are only geographical expressions, but that remark can certainly not apply to those present here to-night, to whom the loyalty and sufferings of the Colony during the late great struggle, now so happily ended, are in many cases matters of personal recollection. To those of us, however, whose interests are bound up in the Colony, it seems sometimes that we are almost being penalised for the very loyalty to which I have referred. And I daresay you will excuse me if I remind you how conspicuously that loyalty was displayed in the darkest days of the war. There were times when the loyalty of Cape Town was doubtful, when the loyalty of the remote districts of the Cape Colony was more than doubtful, but there never was a time when the loyalty of the Colony of Natal was called into question. And yet in the great scheme that has been the subject of the Paper to which we have listened, we find that this loyal Colony has got to bear the brunt of the losses with the minimum of compensation. I do not say this without consideration, nor without admitting that in the incidence of the burden of public debt the Colony does secure a measure of compensation. But public debt, ladies and gentlemen, is not a matter that appeals very strongly to individuals in comparison with losses which more closely affect

every one of the Colonists. Granted that our debt was heavy, we were not afraid of it. We were always solvent, we were generally prosperous, and were confident that we should be prosperous again, and had no doubt of being able to meet our liabilities; but this compensation, with the exception of a small matter to which I shall refer later, is almost all we get for the loss of that which formed our soundest foundation. I refer to our practical independence. At this point it seems right that I should say that I, for one, think it better to be a citizen of a great and united South African nation than to adopt any narrow policy that would imperil the Union we all wish, and which on all grounds is to be desired. Having said so much on behalf of the Colony, I need not apologise for making special reference to the claims of Maritzburg, the capital, as that city has already been specifically alluded to. Maritzburg was never a flourishing town in the sense that some other capitals and the seaports have been, as it depended for its commerce largely on the needs of a scattered agricultural community and of the members of the Civil Service staff. But we were proud of the capital, in the first place because it was the capital, the seat of the Government, and the centre of all political movement in the country, and especially were we proud of the magnificent public buildings, Governmental and otherwise, by which it is beautified, and which are second to none in any city of the sub-continent in proportion to its size. It may be argued that our municipality was over-ambitious, but again I claim that we had a right to be ambitious. We were the seat of government, and desired that the Government should be housed in a manner worthy of it. I will not deny that the municipality has to carry a heavy burden of debt, but for reasons I have endeavoured to make clear to you, we were never afraid of that debt nor of being able to meet our liabilities. This brings me to the second item of compensation which we are to receive from the Central Government, in the form of a contribution towards the interest on the aforesaid municipal debt; but, unfortunately, the advantages of this offer are modified by the fact that it is only for a limited period. This, to my mind, almost exhausts the advantages which Natal is likely to receive under the proposed Act of Union, and I would put it to you that little satisfaction is derived from the contemplation of magnificent buildings the utility of which no longer exists, nor is it much comfort to those of us who own property



there to know that the burden of rates may be slightly relieved, when we fear that there is only too much cause to look forward to a prolonged period of local depression. The fact that a portion of our interest is to be paid for us is but poor compensation for rows of empty houses and grass-grown streets. Of course, the Colony and the city may hope to share in the general prosperity that may possibly be the outcome of this great political change, but such a hope may prove illusory, whereas the troubles which I have forecasted are almost certain. It may be argued that compensation will possibly arise from the fact that we shall still have a provincial council, and for this we ought to be thankful; but it must not be forgotten that even this boon may be withdrawn by a simple vote of the Central Legislature, and the money contribution will expire by effluxion of time. At this point it is open to me to point out that native interests are more carefully safeguarded than those of the constituent Colonies. A simple vote may abolish any provincial government, whereas interference with the interests of the native requires a two-thirds majority of both Houses of the Legislature, sitting and voting together. From the Colonial papers I see that various methods are suggested whereby some share of prosperity might be retained or secured to the city, conspicuous amongst which is the establishment of works in connection with the construction of plant required for our very important railway, and I appeal to all amongst you who have weight or influence in South African affairs to give favourable consideration to the claims of the Colony and the city, and I am sure I shall not appeal in vain when I remind you of the special disadvantages under which this loyal Colony has laboured to an extent greater than that of any other portion of the sub-Continent. In doing this it will suffice if I refer specifically to native troubles and the ravages of the East Coast fever. In conclusion, I may say that I wish in my remarks to avoid anything that would make the Colony appear to be an opponent of union in the abstract. My wish has been to place before you some of our difficulties and troubles, and to ask you to use your influence in such a way that your sympathy, of which I feel assured, may be supplemented by the exercise of that influence on our behalf.

Mr. W. R. BISSCHOP: I trust Sir Lewis Michell will not be offended, but there is just one sentence in his Paper concerning which I venture to offer a word of protest, and that is a sentence

in which he speaks of Great Britain having purchased the Cape from the Dutch. I hope that the Royal Colonial Institute, which has accumulated such a valuable library, and which has done so much for historical research, will encourage further investigation into the true circumstances under which the Cape was acquired from the Dutch, and so do something to dispel, once for all, the fallacy—as I contend—that Holland ever parted with these Colonies for a mere monetary consideration. The return of the Cape of Good Hope never formed part of the diplomatic negotiations which preceded the Treaty of August 13, 1814, between England and the Netherlands. The negotiations were restricted to the cession of British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice) in connection with the return of the island of Guadeloupe to France by the King of Sweden, the share which England had undertaken to bear in the expenses of Holland's extended frontier by its amalgamation with Belgium, and the exchange of Cochin, on the Coast of Malabar, for the island of Banda in the Malayan Archipelago. From the outset, as early as April 17, 1813, before negotiations were actually in view, it was distinctly stated by the British Government that the Cape would not be handed back to Holland, and that it would be as futile to approach that point as an attempt would be to obtain a retrocession of the island of Ceylon, which had been ceded to England in 1802. The 1814 Treaty does not differentiate. In it the cessions of the West Indies Colonies and the Cape are set off by the monetary considerations which contained the fulfilment of England's obligations towards the new kingdom of Holland. Superficially read, it may lead to wrong conclusions. The Treaty, however, does not contain its own history. Read in the light of the diplomatic documents which passed between London and The Hague at the time, it leaves no doubt that Holland, in submitting to the cession of the Cape, could not help itself, and that a refusal on the part of the King of the Netherlands to accept any part of the sum of money mentioned in the Treaty would not have made the slightest difference in the terms of the Treaty as far as the cession of the Cape was concerned. It is too late now to go into details on this point, but before sitting down I want to refer to a lecture delivered in 1898 by Dr. Heeres, Professor of Colonial History at the University of Leiden, on the cession of the Cape of Good Hope, in which he found an opportunity to deal with the records at the Foreign Office and in the Record Office at The Hague.

The lecture was published in pamphlet form, and might be added to the library of the Colonial Institute, thus providing it with some material for the refutation of an historical fallacy which has already far too long been in existence.

The CHAIRMAN (the Duke of Marlborough, K.G.): It is my pleasant duty now to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Lewis Michell for his most interesting and admirable Paper. I do not propose to traverse again the ground that has been so well covered by the reader of the Paper and by the various speakers who have followed him. Indeed, the problems and the difficulties connected with South Africa should make anyone hesitate who like myself only claims to be more or less of an amateur before he makes any definite pronouncement on these questions before such a distinguished assembly. Anyway, we have had a most admirable exposition of the subject by gentlemen all of whom are thoroughly qualified to express their views. It is sufficient for me to say what I believe will be endorsed by everyone present, that, whereas some four or five years ago there seemed to be a divergency of opinion, not only in South Africa but in this country, as to the best manner in which goodwill, amity, and conciliation might be effected between the Dutch and English races, to-day we see, not only in this country but also in South Africa, that a solution has been arrived at which is received with universal, or I might say with some slight reservation, practically universal acceptance and goodwill throughout the British Empire. That must be a matter of great satisfaction to all those who have been instrumental in promoting that great work. We have had to-night forcibly brought before us the various details of a Constitution designed to meet the various needs and requirements of the component parts of South Africa, and we are bound to feel, I think, that throughout the deliberations everybody concerned has done his best to ensure such a solution of the problem as will gain the approval not only of the English and of the Dutch, but also of the natives of South Africa. It has been with the greatest pleasure that I have been permitted to preside on such an interesting occasion.

Sir Lewis MICHELL: I am extremely obliged to you for your vote of thanks. You will not expect me at this late hour to deal with the various remarks made by the gentlemen who have addressed you, especially those who have addressed you on the subject of Natal. I should not like, however, to miss saying a



word about the splendid hospitality the Convention delegates enjoyed in that Colony. We were banqueted to such an extent that the Prime Minister of the Orange River Colony said he had thought he had come down to make a Constitution, whereas he was afraid he was going to break one. You must not think we were always grave. At the last moment we decided that the Draft Constitution should be signed not by the President alone, but by every member of the Convention. The steamer was departing for England, special trains were about to leave for up-country, and everybody was in a great hurry. General Hertzog on his way to the train looked in to sign the Convention, and had with him his little son, five years of age, who was perched upon the library table in the Legislative Council, and who, when he saw the members of the Convention signing the draft Constitution, said in Dutch, "Father, what are those funny old men doing?" Those were, I think, the last words I heard spoken at the Convention.

A vote of thanks was given to the Duke of Marlborough for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

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#### CANADA ILLUSTRATED BY CANADIAN ARTISTS.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Tuesday, April 20, 1909, when Miss Emily Vaughan Jenkins gave a lecture (with lantern illustrations in colour) on "Canada Illustrated by Canadian Artists."

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., presided.

The CHAIRMAN: It is a great pleasure to me to be present with you on the occasion of this address by Miss Vaughan Jenkins—a lady well known as a connoisseur and art critic, one in fact who has given much attention to art in the Mother Country. Miss Jenkins took the opportunity last year of going throughout the Dominion and meeting a good many of the artistic people of the day. At the same time she gathered a great deal about the artists of past days in Canada. Miss Jenkins was everywhere received with enthusiasm by those who took an interest in art matters. They have many examples in Canada at the present day of the best paintings of the Old World, and they are taking advantage of their opportunities to become themselves noted in art, as many have been already, and as they have been and are in literature as

well. Of course you know that the opportunities for education, not only in art but in everything else in Canada, are very excellent indeed at the present day. It is so in some other parts of the Empire, but certainly not less so in Canada than anywhere else. We have seen a good deal of what has been done there, and while there are a few, perhaps a dozen or a couple of dozen, who are well known as being artists of the first order, there are many who are very capable indeed of producing pictures that we must all admire. I will only add that under the auspices of this important Institute we have come to learn a very great deal about the material interests and everything of a material character relating to the present condition, the potentialities and the possibilities of Canada and other Colonies, but I rather think this is the very first time we have had art specially brought before us.

The following is a summary of Miss Jenkins' lecture:—

Canada not being a special creation, but an outgrowth from an older world, the list of her art pioneers must include several who were, or are, her sons only by adoption; but it chanced that her first noteworthy artist was a native of Upper Canada. Paul Kane, born 1810, made it his life-work to portray Indian life and customs, and his pictures have an ethnographical and historical value not yet duly recognised. One of his contemporaries was David Fowler, R.C.A., an English-born water-colour artist, whose best work was done in Canada, and whose draughtsmanship and flower, fruit, and game pieces would have delighted Ruskin. Otto Jacobi, R.C.A., was another brilliant painter of the same period, and Cornelius Kreighoff, a Bavarian by birth, did valuable service between the years 1849 and 1869 by preserving many aspects of Lower Canadian rural life which are slowly changing or have already disappeared. Among prominent artists of the next generation were Henri Perri, R.C.A., Lucius O'Brien, a fine colourist and the first President of the Royal Canadian Academy (which he organised in 1879–80, in accordance with a proposition made by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada); John A. Fraser, R.C.A., a strong water-colourist, an able teacher, and first Vice-President of the Ontario Society of Artists; Allan Edson, R.C.A., Paul Peel, R.C.A., and Charles Eugene Moss, R.C.A.—the last two being distinguished for their treatment of figure subjects even more than for their landscapes.

Mrs. Chamberlin, an amateur, whose interest in the indigenous flora led her to make a valuable set of botanically accurate water-

colour drawings, one hundred and seventy of which were exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, 1887, deserves mention, and then follow, amongst the older living artists, F. A. Verner, A.R.C.A., and T. Mower Martin, R.C.A., animal as well as landscape painters; John Hammond, R.C.A., and F. M. Bell Smith, R.C.A., indefatigable painters of Rocky Mountain scenery; William Cruikshank, R.C.A., and Robert Harris, R.C.A., C.M.G., talented *genre* and portrait painters.

Other artists who have attained to an established position are Robert Gagen, A.R.C.A., a clever painter of seascapes; Homer R. Watson, R.C.A., William Brynmer, R.C.A., Director of the Montreal School of Art; Franklin Brownell, R.C.A., F. M. Knowles, R.C.A., Vice-President O.S.A.; and Mrs. F. M. Knowles, Gertrude Spurr, A.R.C.A., George Agnew Reid, President R.C.A.; Mrs. G. A. Reid, A.R.C.A., J. M. Barnsley, and Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.

There is also a little band of illustrators at Toronto, who devote their summer holidays to landscape painting, and who are doing promising and individual work: such are C. M. Manly, A.R.C.A., Robert Holmes, Charles W. Jefferies, O.S.A., and Frederick H. Brigden, O.S.A.

Limitations of subject and time preclude any notice of the imaginative and decorative artist, the portrait painter, or the sculptor. It is only possible, in conclusion, to emphasise the need of, and the great possibilities awaiting, a vigorous Canadian school of painting, necessarily as distinctive in character from the European schools as is the atmosphere of the New World from that of the Old World.

The following summary of the lecture appeared in the *Morning Post* of April 21:—"No attempt was made to deal minutely with the technique of those painters, but by brief biographical details and descriptions that showed an intimate knowledge of the prairies, mountains, rivers, and foliage of the Dominion and the life and industries of the people, the lecturer was able to supplement the story that the pictures told of the British settler's honourable struggle in his new home. The Canadian artist, whatever else he may need, certainly does not lack material for subjects. The reproductions that were thrown on the screen unfolded a land of bewildering change, from the glaciers of the Selkirk Mountains to the bright tints of a French garden of Quebec, from the Indian's wigwam to the top-hats and tram-cars and newsboys of an Ontario street. Miss Vaughan Jenkins has studied Canadian life most minutely, for she was able to enlighten her audience as to the



mysteries of the Indian's headgear and the meaning of the many adornments he wears, while every rare bird and flower were given a name and every glacier and mountain were placed in their geographical position. The Canadian artists have evidently felt the beauty that labour in lonely places always conveys, for most of the pictures dealt with the settler in the wood, in the field, or in the little room where the policy of the village school was outlined by the primitive education committee. The lecturer held out high hopes of the future of Canadian art, and counselled artists to develop their own individuality in spite of discouragement outside the Dominion and hesitancy within."

*The specially prepared lantern-slides were direct reproductions by colour photography from landscape and genre paintings by the best known earlier artists, by members of the Royal Canadian Academy, of the Ontario Society of Artists, and others.*

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.): I have now to ask you to express your feeling of indebtedness to Miss Jenkins for a very admirable address, and not least for the very beautiful pictures she has exhibited—pictures depicting the flora and the scenery generally of Canada, and in fact everything illustrative of the country from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific. I feel sure that after this address many of those present will be anxious to go and see things for themselves. The facilities for crossing the Atlantic and also for travelling throughout the whole extent of the Dominion are now so admirable that it could not be but a very great pleasure to anyone to follow in the footsteps of Miss Jenkins. With regard to the artists of Canada, I think we have cause to be proud of them, and that we must feel that what we have seen to-day is as nothing to what we shall see some years hence.

Miss Vaughan JENKINS : I have to thank you very heartily indeed for your kind reception of my endeavour to create a greater interest than has hitherto been taken in Canadian art, and I do so even more than for myself on behalf of Canadian artists as a body, to whom this meeting will be an encouragement such as they have never before received, and who will value also as highly as I do the exceeding kindness of Lord Strathcona in not only desiring me to give this lecture, but also in personally honouring Canadian art and artists by presiding on this occasion.

## NAVAL DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Fellows was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, April 21, 1909, to discuss the grave Imperial situation disclosed by His Majesty's Ministers in the debate on the Naval Estimates, which has evoked the offers of contributions from the Colonies to the Naval Defence of the Empire.

Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The following Fellows were present :—

MR. C. A. ADAMSON, REV. W. OSBORN B. ALLEN, MESSRS. F. A. ANSON, F. C. M. ANSON, R. S. ASHTON, ALGERNON E. ASPINALL, R. TWEED BAIRD, G. M. BALLARDIE, DOUGLAS BATHGATE, W. BAYNES, A. CECIL BECK, M.P., F. W. BOIS, SIR STANLEY BOIS, RALPH S. BOND, J. E. BROCK, S. B. BROWNING, J. BUCKLAND, REV. HUGH R. COLLUM, RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN C. R. COLOMB, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN, IAN D. COLVIN, A. COOPER, G. H. CRESSEY, W. S. CUFF, J. EUGENE DAWSON, E. DARBYSHIRE, HOWARD D'EGVILLE, E. G. DE MATTOS, W. K. DUNCOMBE, W. DYMCK, LT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B., MESSRS. F. ELDER, W. EWING, W. B. FELTON, DR. MORGAN FINUCANE, CAPTAIN W. RAFFLES FLINT, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G., MR. W. J. GARNETT, GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., MESSRS. S. GOLDBREICH, L. F. GOWANS, HENRY GRANT, W. LAWSON GRANT, T. DUNCAN GREENLEES, M.D., T. J. HANLEY, P. J. HANNON, DR. GEORGE HARKER, COMR. G. P. HEATH, MESSRS. J. WOODWARD HILL, W. H. F. HILL, DR. A. P. HILLIER, MR. W. M. HITCHCOCK, LIEUT. L. H. HORDERN, R.N., MR. J. D. HUGHES, LT.-GENERAL SIR E. T. H. HUTTON, K.C.M.G., C.B., MR. P. MAVON IBBS, HON. J. G. JENKINS, MESSRS. F. R. JONES, W. J. KENT, H. W. CHAMBRÉ LEECH, SIR ROBERT B. LLEWELYN, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. J. E. McDONALD, D. MACKINTOSH, DR. T. M. MAGUIRE, MESSRS. R. S. MANSEL, C. A. DUFF MILLER, A. H. MILLER, A. MOOR-RADFORD, YORK T. G. MOORE, C. H. HARLEY MOSELEY, C.M.G., H. L. MOYSEY, I.S.O., MAJOR A. A. C. NELSON, MESSRS. R. C. NESBITT, F. J. NEWNHAM, R. D. NOBLE, DR. G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G., HON. GEORGE PEEL, MR. R. W. PICKWOOD, COLONEL D. G. PITCHER, MESSRS. J. G. POOLE, ROBERT PORTER, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON B. POTTER, MR. T. H. REID, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, C.B., THE LORD SAYE AND SELE, MESSRS. E. T. SCAMMELL, W. H. SCOTT, W. GOODENOUGH SHARP, O. R. SHEFFIELD, F. SHELFORD, W. H. SHERLOCK, H. F. SHIPSTER, DR. J. D. SMALL, MESSRS. THOS. F. SMITH, A. G. SPEKE, SENATOR THE HON. SIR JOSIAH H. SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C., MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR REGINALD TALBOT, K.C.B., MR. S. E. TENCH, SIR LEWIS TUPPER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., THE VEN. ARCHDEACON T. E. USHERWOOD, MESSRS. W. B. VALLANCEY, F. J. WARING, C.M.G., H. A. WICKHAM, J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, CAPTAIN J. WILSON, SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., COLONEL SIR JOHN S. YOUNG, C.V.O.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN : I have been asked to propose the first resolution, but before I do so I should like to explain the reasons why the Council thought it desirable to hold this meeting. When the matter was suggested to them they had three questions to consider. The first was whether the purpose of the meeting came within the terms of our charter. Now, our charter says our main object is the preservation of the unity of the Empire. That, of course, presupposes the existence of the Empire. It appeared to the Council, therefore, that if danger threatened any portion of our Empire that fact clearly brought it within our charter, and was a proper subject of discussion by the Fellows. In the next place we had to consider whether the subject would be any infringement of our rule that we are not to engage in any discussions which would give the Institute a party character. If there is anyone who considers that the safety of this realm is a party question, I venture to think he will find very few indeed who will agree with him. The Lord Mayor of London quite recently had this very question to consider. He was asked to grant the use of the Guildhall for the purpose of a large and important City meeting, and he informed the meeting that he had had to consider whether in doing so he was granting the hall for a party purpose. He came to the conclusion that the meeting was wished for by a great majority of the citizens, and that he would not be doing anything of a party character in granting the hall for the purpose. The Lord Mayor went on to say : " If he rightly understood the purpose of the meeting, it was to emphasise in an unmistakable manner the urgent necessity for maintaining, regardless of cost, our position as a strong man armed, and thus, while protecting our own interests, protecting also the peace of the world." I think that will probably be the sentiment of this meeting also. The only other question the Council had to consider was whether it would be the wish of the Fellows that the meeting should be held. They had not much hesitation in coming to a conclusion on that point, and I think the large gathering this afternoon proves that Fellows think that this is a proper subject for discussion. There is one other little matter connected with the meeting which I might mention, although I do not think it carried any weight with the Council. I dare say many of you know that there is a celebrated ode of Tennyson's on the Fleet, and I may mention what perhaps many of you do not know, that the ode was suggested to him by a speech made at a meeting of the Colonial



Institute in 1886 by Sir Graham Berry.\* I will read the last lines :—

Her dauntless army scatter'd, and so small,  
Her island-myrriads fed from alien lands—  
The fleet of England is her all-in-all ;  
Her fleet is in your hands,  
And in her fleet her Fate.

You, you that have the ordering of her fleet,  
If you should only compass her disgrace,  
When all men starve, the wild mob's million feet  
Will kick you from your place,  
But then too late, too late.

Well, I think that if the public voice of this country can prevent its being "too late," that voice will be heard. I now beg to move the first resolution as follows : "That inasmuch as the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire is the chief object of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Fellows here assembled desire to express their grave concern at the recent disclosures made by the British Government with regard to the position in the near future of the British Navy, upon which the security of that union chiefly depends. They also desire to place on record their opinion that, in view of these disclosures, the shipbuilding programme for the British Navy during the present year should be so augmented forthwith as to command for the Navy in the future the same general confidence in its power to protect the Empire that it has so long enjoyed in the past." I very much regret that Lord Charles Beresford is not here to speak on this resolution. We had invited him to come, and received a letter from him in which he says : "I am sorry I am engaged on the 21st April, or I should have been delighted to attend your meeting to discuss the question of Naval Defence." He adds that he will be glad to have the honour of resuming his membership of the Institute. Now I am not a naval man, and I cannot go into any questions of detail with regard to naval policy, but I think no one can have read the late speeches of the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, without seeing that in their opinion we are on the borders of danger. If anything we can do would strengthen their hands in getting them at once to order the four extra Dreadnoughts I think everybody in the country ought to move in the matter. It seems to me very difficult to read their speeches without seeing

\* Proceedings Royal Colonial Institute, Vol. xviii. p. 4: "The Colonies in Relation to the Empire."

that in their opinion these four extra Dreadnoughts are absolutely necessary. There is one other matter that I should like to get some information about from the Government, and that is with regard to our supply of stores and spare machinery, and particularly of ammunition. We are told by those who are supposed to know that there has been a great depletion of stores going on in the last three years. If that is so, either the stores were in great superabundance three years ago or there must be some deficiency at the present moment. This is a matter which ought to be pressed on the attention of the Government. This is not a time for letting the supply of stores and ammunition run down. Every nerve ought to be strained, in fact, to make our Navy invulnerable. It should be a question not of our having a small advantage over other Powers, but that advantage should be so unquestionable that there will be no fear of attack.

Dr. Alfred HILLIER : I beg to second the resolution. When we bear in mind that the Fellows of this Institute number some four or five thousand, many of whom are now resident in this country, and that in that body we may fairly claim to have representatives of every corner of His Majesty's dominions, I think you will agree with the decision of the Council, that if ever there was a question which appealed to this Institute it is the question we are assembled to consider to-day—the question of the security of these dominions, for whose unity this Institute desires to do everything in its power, its chief object indeed being to preserve that unity. As to the possibility of this being regarded as a question trenching on the field of party politics, I will simply say that I think this meeting will endorse, as I do, every word that fell from the lips of the Chairman, and will agree that this question stands pre-eminent and paramount above every other consideration, and is certainly beyond the sphere of any mere question of party strife. I would briefly refer to the disclosures of which the Chairman has spoken, and which have given rise to the unrest which undoubtedly exists in the minds of a great many people, and have evoked such rapid and spontaneous offers of assistance from the Colonies. Responsible Ministers of the Government have made certain disclosures of the gravest character, and no doubt they felt the weight of the responsibility they were taking upon themselves when they adopted the unusual course of submitting these grave facts, generally considered and acted upon in the Cabinet, to the consideration of the people of the Empire. May I call your attention to a few main points? The first is that a rival Power is building a fleet of the most modern battleships, and building

it with very much greater rapidity than His Majesty's Ministers a year ago anticipated that it was possible for them to do. That is the frank avowal made by the Government, and one which no doubt is given us in order that we may ponder upon it. The second point, as admitted more especially by Sir Edward Grey in his last utterance on the subject in the House of Commons, is that the programme which Germany has now entered upon and is carrying out with such remarkable celerity will entail upon this country the necessity, in the course of time, of practically rebuilding its fleet. That may be a disagreeable fact to have to recognise, but it is the part of wisdom that we should recognise it. There is a third point of interest, and I am not now dealing with controversial matters or opinions; I am referring to actual statements of fact for the consideration of which this meeting is convened. These statements go on to admit that in the near future (1911-12) the relative positions of the British and German Navies will be somewhat different from those which we have been accustomed to. It is frankly admitted that, owing to the fact that during the last three years ships have not been built by Great Britain as rapidly as they might have been; owing to the fact that the Government deliberately stayed their hands, with the very best intention no doubt, and with the genuine but vain hope that their example would be followed—having stayed their hands, I say, they now find themselves face to face with the fact that in 1911, or the following year, we shall have a fleet of Dreadnoughts superior to a very slight extent, if at all, to the very formidable fleet of Dreadnoughts which will then be afloat under the German flag. I do not propose to engage in any rhetoric on this subject, which is one that calls for the calm consideration of facts, and all I do is to invite your careful consideration of those facts and the conclusions to which they must inevitably lead. What has been the effect of these disclosures? We all know what their effect has been at home. Unfortunately they have given rise to a certain amount of party controversy and heat which lasted for some time. It almost looks now as if the question were to be relegated to the category of those nine days' wonders which come upon us from time to time. It has been made the subject of interesting or more or less amusing cartoons in various comic papers, and the mind of the country is now being diverted from this vital subject, and is deeply exercised as to whether or not it would be wise to put back the hands of the clock for an hour at certain seasons of the year. I am glad to say, speaking as a Fellow of the Institute, and also to some extent as a colonist, that that is not precisely the effect



that these disclosures have had in the Colonies. As a result of these disclosures we had from them gallant, spontaneous and generous offers, offers which it has warmed the hearts of the people of this country to receive, and I perceive in the spontaneity and promptness of these offers a significance which possibly to some extent has been overlooked in this country. For the special significance of these offers, to my mind, was the swiftness with which they were made. With scarcely a moment's delay—within, I think, literally, in the case of New Zealand, some 48 hours of learning the facts to which I have referred, these practical men of affairs and of action came forward with these offers, and I cannot help thinking that one of the motives, possibly the chief motive, which inspired the rapidity of their action, was the desire that their offer should be immediately availed of, and that the narrow margin in Dreadnoughts in 1911-12 should at least to that extent be increased by its acceptance. May we not venture respectfully even now to urge on the Government that these offers from our kith and kin beyond the seas should be availed of forthwith? Another point I would submit for the consideration of this meeting. I will not suggest, as some writers persistently do, that a naval conflict within the next few years is probable, nor do I even entertain such an idea, but I do suggest that the Fellows of this Institute, practical business men, should ask themselves what would be the effect of any real anxiety in the near future on the enterprise and trade of this country. Yet that anxiety is bound to be created if the narrow margin of superiority in Dreadnoughts now complacently contemplated by the Government be allowed to come into actual existence. It is impossible you should have economic prosperity unless there is absolute confidence as well as security against foreign aggression. I cannot for the life of me see why there should be any procrastination in this matter. As some one reminded us at the Guildhall, procrastination is said to be the thief of time, but in this instance it may be the thief of an empire unless we are prepared to take the necessary steps. I beg this meeting to join unanimously in supporting this resolution, and thus urge upon the Government to maintain throughout His Majesty's dominions that security and confidence which those dominions have enjoyed in the past, and so ensure peace and prosperity for that great world-state of which England is the ancient metropolis and the ocean the mighty highway.

The Right Hon. Sir John C. R. COLOMB, K.C.M.G.: I find myself in a somewhat difficult position, for while I recognise the importance of this occasion, and cordially endorse the action of the

Council in calling this meeting, yet I find myself unhappily in the position somewhat of a critic of the form of the resolution before the meeting. I presume that the calling of this meeting has been inspired by the novel feature of spontaneous offers of ready help from the Dominions beyond the seas. But in the formal resolution before us that circumstance is really relegated to the end instead of being in the very forefront of the resolution. I know the difficulty of framing resolutions, but I wish to take note of the fact and to express my regret that the resolution was not limited mainly to an expression of our cordial gratification and joy at the action of the Colonies, and also at the declaration of the Prime Minister that the Colonies were going to be called into consultation with us. I can only say I regret that in the first resolution all mention of the spontaneous offers of the Colonies is ignored. That is not a merely captious criticism. I attach the greatest importance to this main fact of the present situation. When I remember the reason why the German fleet is so great, and that the two most powerful fleets next to our own are those of Germany and the United States, I ask myself how it comes about that they are able to make these gigantic efforts. If Prussia had remained Prussia, and had depended on the resources of Prussia alone, would there have been that German fleet? No. If the original thirteen States of America were still the only supporters of America, would America have that powerful fleet? No. In order to defend its position an empire must draw on the resources of the whole empire. That, no doubt, raises a great constitutional and difficult question. But here you have got a great epoch-making event. Our Empire in all its parts is being brought face to face with the fact of danger, and the Colonies express their willingness and readiness to throw in their lot against any attack wherever it may come from. What, after all, is the pith and substance of the present situation? It is, as presented by Ministers in Parliament, that at a certain time we may or may not have two or three ships, of a certain type, to the good as compared with another Power. But I say you cannot risk an Empire like ours on a margin so slight. I come to other parts of the first resolution, and would say that I do not like our laying down what the Government should do. It is not the business of this Institute, representing the Empire generally, to tell one part of the Empire what it should spend on the Fleet. What we want is to get all the parts to combine, and by inquiry and effort produce a fleet adequate to the

Empire's necessities. I do not wish to deter or discourage anybody, but content myself with protesting against this Institute saying something it is not its function to say. It is for others and not for this Institute to do it. In order to explain more definitely what I mean, I would read to you a single resolution which I have drafted as being more adequate and proper to the occasion than the two resolutions suggested, though I do not propose to formally move unless it appears to be the general wish of this meeting. The following is the resolution: "1. While recognising the gravity of the Naval situation as disclosed by the statement of His Majesty's Ministers, we, the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, in meeting assembled, hereby record our profound satisfaction at the attitude of the Dominions beyond Sea as illustrated by their spontaneous offers of co-operation and their declaration of readiness to make sacrifices to maintain British sea supremacy. We tender to the Prime Minister our hearty appreciation of his proposal to 'bring together into consultation the great Colonies and the Mother Country to endeavour to ascertain as to our respective shares in this great and independent work of the Naval defence of the Empire,' and we trust that prompt steps will be taken to facilitate proceedings, by preliminary investigations by an Imperial Commission or otherwise to ascertain the real Naval needs of the Empire, 'not with regard to this particular year alone, but with regard to the future.'

"2. That a copy of this resolution be sent to all the British Prime Ministers."

I would ask you in conclusion just to think gravely over the present situation. Think of what has been done with regard to reducing the Fleet in various parts of the world. To-day our eyes are fixed on the North Sea; to-morrow it may be the Mediterranean or it may be the Pacific. Is the Empire making any effort to prepare for the coming time when British interests may have to defend themselves in the other hemisphere? However, my time is up, and I will only add, I am sorry to be, apparently, so much of a critic, but I feel so impressed with the gravity of the occasion that I could not refrain from laying my views frankly before you.

Mr. A. Cecil BECK, M.P.: Is Sir John Colomb's resolution to be put to the meeting?

The CHAIRMAN: It seems to me to be a lengthier resolution saying practically what our second resolution says.

Sir John COLOMB: It is eighty words shorter than the two resolutions it would replace.



Mr. Ralph S. ASHTON: I venture to take exception to some of the fears which have been expressed with regard to our naval position. In the course of this debate so far no reference has been made to the late deliverances of the Prime Minister and of Mr. Churchill. (Interruption.) I think that interruption indicates pretty plainly that there is a strong party spirit represented in this assembly. ("No.") Mr. Churchill has given us facts or statements on his responsibility as a Minister, and they have been supported by the Prime Minister subsequently. Mr. Churchill lays great stress on our preponderance in battleships, armed cruisers, and guns, and also in men. Surely in any naval war it is not simply a question of Dreadnoughts, which are mere novices, mere newcomers, compared with the Fleet already in existence, a Fleet which is enormously strong, and which I venture to think would knock to pieces any German fleet that dare venture against it. Mr. Churchill has given us the facts of the case. Is there anybody who doubts them? He gives them on his responsibility.

Sir John COLOMB: Mr. Churchill is not responsible for the Navy.

Mr. ASHTON: He is a member of the Cabinet, and I venture to say that anyone who will dispute these facts is a very bold man. (Some interruption.)

The CHAIRMAN having appealed to the meeting to allow Mr. Ashton to proceed without interruption, Mr. ASHTON said that, as he had been provoked to it, he would give the figures as stated by Mr. Churchill, and he proceeded to quote from Mr. Churchill's letter a statement of the comparative strength of the British and German Navies:—

	British.	German.
Battleships . . . . .	40	20
Displacement (tons) . . . .	585,000	241,000
Guns . . . . .	650	384
Armoured cruisers . . . . .	35	8
Displacement (tons) . . . .	416,000	78,000
Guns . . . . .	470	112

Continuing, Mr. Ashton said: The Prime Minister stated the other day, in that calm, cool speech at Glasgow, that in 1912, if Germany has 13 Dreadnoughts, Britain will have 16, and if Germany has 17, Britain will have 20. Mind you, in addition to that we have this great pre-Dreadnought fleet, and behind them all the sailors of the British Empire. I could almost fancy Nelson coming down from his monument and rebuking us for our fears with regard to the courage and strength and ability of our rulers and of our Navy

to face any fleet likely to come against us. The way the papers are writing and people are speaking is unworthy of the traditions of the Empire. Think what Nelson did, and also what our ancestors did in the Armada days against the Spaniards. Our fleet is, in fact, immensely strong, and no man, nor any old woman, need be afraid of the fleet of the Germans attacking us. Sir Edward Grey has told us that our relations with Germany have been very peaceful up to a very late period. He rebuked the tendency there was to make this question a party question. I hold in my hand a pamphlet entitled "The Three Panics"—the panics of 1848, 1853 and 1858, in which years the same feelings and prejudices and animosities and jealousies were worked up against France that are now being worked up against Germany. It was said that France was doing this, that and the other, but it was proved afterwards that these allegations were utterly unfounded, and I believe the day will come when we shall look upon this present panic with something like shame. (Cries of "Never.") Well, that is my humble opinion. When this matter was raised I wrote to a German friend who is a nationalised Englishman, who is a man of property and ability, and he said there was no fear whatever in the relationship between Germany and England, and that the whole business was being stirred up by prejudice and animosity. He reminded me that Germany is a country of sixty millions of people, and that they are increasing their trade and mercantile navy. Why then, he asks, should they not protect it as we protect ours? When she extends her navy it is not necessarily to attack us. Why, she is our greatest customer, and if she were to attack us she would only injure herself immensely more than she would injure us. In conclusion, I ask you not to believe papers of a certain class, written, some of them, by we don't know whom—it may be Dick, Tom or Harry. I deprecate this first resolution and am fully in sympathy with the suggestion of the last speaker that we should have only one resolution with regard to the offer of ships from New Zealand and Australia.

Senator the Hon. Sir Josiah SYMON, K.C.M.G., K.C. (who, the Chairman reminded the meeting, had a great deal to do with the federation of Australia): I have been greatly struck with the remarks of Sir John Colomb, and I entertain so strongly the view which he has so ably and eloquently expressed that I feel I should be neglecting my duty if I did not rise to say a few words in support of it. I am convinced that his view is the correct one as to the attitude this Institute ought to adopt, an Institute of which I am

proud to say I have been a life member for nearly thirty years, and with whose aspirations and whose objects as I understand them I am thoroughly in accord. But I must say that when I had the honour of receiving an invitation to this particular meeting from my friend the Secretary a few days ago I got a kind of shock. I would remind you this Institute is composed of Fellows whose views on political questions are bound to differ widely; indeed, we have had some evidence of that in the course of the present meeting, and that being the case it seems to me at least worthy of consideration whether we are not in danger of departing from the lines upon which the Institute has proceeded throughout the whole of its history, and whether we are not descending from our high position of influence and entering the arena of party politics. (Cries of "No!") Well, I think I can convince you that a portion of the first resolution, to which objection was taken in such clear and cogent terms by Sir John Colomb, is distinctly a party resolution. It—directly, as I think, but certainly indirectly—invites us to condemn the policy of "procrastination"—to use the mover's expression—on the part of the present Government, and to applaud inferentially the policy of their opponents. I speak as one who is an Australian in every fibre of his being, and who is also a devoted Imperialist—as one who would like to give not one Dreadnought, but twenty, if necessary, to the Empire. The naval predominance of this country is its very life, but at the same time I feel this Institute is not concerned with the method which should be adopted to secure it. That is a matter of policy. The safety of the Empire is a national matter, but the mode in which that is to be achieved is distinctly a matter of Ministerial policy—for the decision of Parliament and of the people of this country in the last resort. Therefore I regret that the Fellows of this Institute—in their capacity as Fellows of the Institute—should be invited to assent to a resolution which either directly or indirectly enters into the field of the practical party politics of the day. There are two things which in my judgment are absolutely axiomatic. One is that the supremacy of the British fleet must be maintained. There is no citizen of this Empire who questions that for a moment. As Blackstone said many years ago, the Royal Navy of England is our greatest defence and ornament: it is the floating bulwark of these islands; now we may say it is the floating bulwark of Empire—not alone in the English Channel but in all the seas—not in the North Sea only but also in the wide Pacific. On this we are all agreed; and while it may be quite proper for the Lord Mayor to call a meeting of



citizens in the Guildhall, and for that meeting to express an opinion which trenches on party politics, it is a very different thing for the members of this Institute—an Institute whose object is educational and social—to be asked to do so, not as citizens but as Fellows of this corporate body. The other position which you may take as axiomatic is that Australia is inspired with the greatest and most sincere fealty and allegiance to the Empire; that she is filled and moved by a constant devotion to the Throne; and, what is more, that she will, should the need ever unhappily arise, pour out her treasure to the last shilling and spill her blood to the last drop in support of the Empire. These things, I say, are axiomatic. But what we are asked to do by this resolution is to say whether the policy of His Majesty's Ministers is a right policy. Coming from Australia the other day, what did I find? I found that in the House of Commons a vote of censure was to be proposed on the Ministry couched very much in the terms of the latter part of your first resolution. Does not that make it a party question? The Liberals take one view; the Unionists, who want to turn them out, take another. I express no opinion at all. But is not that the fact? What do I read in the *Morning Post*? It says, "The real point is that the country distrusts the naval policy of the Government and the ability of its naval advisers." If you pass this resolution you are going to declare that you agree with the *Morning Post*—you are going to declare dissent from the proposals of the Government and adhesion to the policy of the Opposition, and I think you will find that hundreds of your members in the outlying portions of the Empire may disagree with you. There is another aspect of the question which more closely concerns us. You are going to laud Australia to-day. Now supposing the Commonwealth does not offer a Dreadnought—she has not done so yet—are you going to call a meeting to condemn the Commonwealth? (Cries of "No!") If you to-day express an opinion on public policy on the part of Ministers here, with which I have nothing to do, you may to-morrow claim to express an opinion on our policy in the Commonwealth, with which I have a good deal to do, and that you will find Australia would warmly resent. I notice, by the way, that in the conclusion of his speech the other day the Conservative Whip, Sir A. Acland Hood, said the Unionist party demanded eight Dreadnoughts to be laid down during the year, and that the Government had either got to accept that demand or go. This Institute is now asked to support that opinion. What is that second part of your first resolution

but a censure on the Government? If a motion in similar terms were passed by the House of Commons the Government would have to go out. I agree with Sir John Colomb that you ought to confine your resolution at the most, and even that I think outside the scope of the Institute, to an expression of opinion with regard to the offers of the Colonies—definite from New Zealand, but indefinite as regards the Commonwealth—the latter for the very good reason that the Commonwealth has only control for its own use over a very limited portion of the revenue, and it must obviously be a matter of grave consideration what form their contribution to the Imperial strength should take. It seems to me the suggestion of the Prime Minister, mentioned in the second resolution, to call into consultation on this vital problem the self-governing dominions of the Empire is the most statesmanlike yet put forward, and I sincerely trust it may bear fruit. One certain need is not only a fleet of supreme strength, but a fleet when the emergency arises under one uniform administration and one uniform control as far as practicable. I go one step further than Sir John Colomb and respectfully suggest the resolution should be withdrawn altogether. We have had the discussion, which may be useful and is enough. I do not know whether it will be embarrassing to the Government here. It may be embarrassing in Australia, and may form an undesirable precedent. I ask the Institute not to intrude into a region which does not belong to it—not to take a course which can only do mischief to itself, lessen its influence, and disturb the harmony which is necessary to its success.

The CHAIRMAN : I wish to protest in the strongest possible manner against the attempt made by the last speaker to make out that this is a party meeting. Nothing, I am sure, is further from the thoughts of all of us than that it should have that character. We want to express our views as citizens of this Empire. We think the Empire is in danger and are bound to say so, and the reason we believe so is that the Government themselves have told us it is so. The time is going on, and I suggest that we should pass to the next resolution. Several of the speakers have already addressed a large portion of their remarks to it.

Mr. A. Cecil BECK, M.P. : I am very sorry to be another inharmonious unit in this great gathering, but I fear the Institute is about to take an ominous step in a somewhat light-hearted manner. I do not suppose I am known to anyone in this room, and therefore I must first of all make clear my position and expose the shameful history of my past life. I am a Liberal Member of Parliament ; I

am one who has always stood for the supreme Navy. I am one who only the other day spoke in the House of Commons and asked that eight Dreadnoughts should be laid down this year. But that is not what your resolution asks for. It asks that they should be laid down forthwith. ("No!") It asks that the ship-building programme should be augmented "forthwith." I am not a naval expert, but we have been fortunate enough this afternoon to hear such an expert, with whose proposed resolution I entirely agree, and I wish to point out to you that in demanding these four extra ships shall at once be laid down you are undertaking a grave responsibility. You have been told in the most plain and simple language that great developments are probable in the near future. If the eight ships were laid down to-day the whole of them would not be ready any sooner than if the second four were laid down some months hence, while you are virtually demanding that the State should lay down four additional ships which will be twelve months too old when the day of peril comes. I think I am not influenced in the least bit in this matter by any party spirit. I shall do my utmost to get the eight ships this year, because I think that is essential; but I absolutely refuse to have anything to do with the demand for eight Dreadnoughts at once. I think the resolution has been most loosely framed. I am told "forthwith" means nothing. If so, I think the word had better be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN: There is not a word about eight Dreadnoughts in the resolution.

Mr. BECK: We know that the whole question has turned on the question of these four additional Dreadnoughts. I believe there is in well-informed circles a certain amount of uneasiness about the Navy, but that has very little to do with our supply of battle-ships.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we are hardly in a position to discuss these details. The question is whether we should seek to strengthen the Government in increasing the Navy or not.

Mr. BECK: If you are seeking to strengthen the hands of the Government I am with you; but if this resolution was meant to strengthen the hands of the Government in coercing some of their followers and in getting the nation to agree to additional taxation, I do not think it is well framed. I think there is grave risk of this Institute committing itself to one political party, and as one who believes that the very essence of Imperialism is to make the Empire safe, whatever and whichever party is in power, I say that this resolution is a very unfortunate one, and I for my part shall oppose it.



Mr. R. C. NESBITT: I wish to take the earliest opportunity of protesting against the speeches made by the last two speakers. We are here, those of us interested in the Navy, because we think there is a danger that the declaration in favour of the two-Power standard with a 10 per cent. margin is likely to be departed from. Moreover, we note the grave public declaration made by the German Emperor in 1897 that his ambition is that his navy should be as strong as his army, and later that his earnest desire was that he should be in a position to dictate peace on water as well as on land. There is no necessity to take any hostile view with regard to these declarations, but we are bound to bear them in mind. I should strongly deprecate any attempt to make this a party question, and I entirely associate myself with the view of the Chairman that the question is one vitally affecting our very existence as an Empire. I will only add that I am surprised that anybody, to whatever party he belongs, should attempt to read into the resolution words which are not there.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the time has come when we had better put the resolution.

The resolution was put to the meeting and was declared carried by a large majority.

Dr. George R. PARKIN, C.M.G.: I have the honour to move the second resolution, which is as follows:—"That, appreciating the gallant and spontaneous offers of the Colonial Governments to provide battleships, and otherwise to join in naval defence, this meeting urges His Majesty's Government to give immediate effect to these offers, and cordially welcomes the proposal of the Prime Minister, recently made at Glasgow, to call the Colonies into consultation in order to decide upon a continuous policy of Naval Defence for the Empire." I shall have to begin my remarks in a somewhat different way from what I had intended on account of the course the debate has taken. In the first place, as a member of the Council who has endeavoured at least to keep himself aloof from party politics and a member of a body of which I do not know the politics of more than one individual, I wish to say that the resolution was framed with a strict desire to keep the question out of political lines altogether, and every word was considered with that view—with a view, in fact, to keep the question on the high national level which is demanded by the interests of the Institute. If other speakers have detected in the resolution something more than that, I can only say that they are cleverer than the members of the Council who framed it. So far as my own thought is concerned, I can assure you with the utmost sincerity that the only

feeling I had was to strengthen those elements in the Government which are working for the highest interests of the Empire. We cordially welcome the proposal made by the Prime Minister that the Colonies shall be called into consultation, and we seek to strengthen the hands of men like Sir Edward Grey, placed as he is in a difficult position and feeling the necessity of having a great force behind him, and yet having to contend with a certain amount of sentiment such as we have heard expressed by one speaker at least this afternoon. That was the idea. I do not admit that there is any party feeling in the matter, and those who say they have discovered party feeling have discovered something which does not, in our opinion, exist. I think all Fellows of this Institute must sympathise with the resolution. You all know that the Royal Colonial Institute, which has its members in every part of the Empire, stands especially and almost exclusively for one great idea. This idea is that the main interests of our world-wide organisation of States are essentially one, and that the supreme object of our statesmanship and patriotism is to secure the co-operation for national ends of all the various parts which alone will keep it one. We have always claimed that the vast and increasing responsibilities of the Empire were more than matched by its opportunities through the rapid increase of wealth and population in other continents. We have always firmly believed that the patriotic spirit of our people settled abroad is quite as great as that of the people who stay in the Motherland, and that if the necessity arose it would not be found wanting in any national crisis. We have constantly urged that the efforts of statesmanship should be directed to the organisation of this force in such a way as to give additional security to the national position. All these views were proved to be true at the time of the South African War. Each Colony sent such help as was possible at the time. They did this not only willingly but enthusiastically. The spirit in which the help was given counted even more than the number of men. It impressed the world with the solidarity of national feeling and with the slumbering force which could be roused on sufficient occasion. I believe most thinking men regret that further steps were not taken at that time to organise this potential force in such a way that it could be called into immediate action should necessity again arise. Now we have another crisis, and the response has been in different ways the same. I say "in different ways." From New Zealand it was instant and impulsive. An island like the Motherland, with no part of its area much more

than fifty miles from the sea and with its whole trade flowing across the ocean, the sea-sense has been developed in New Zealand more acutely than elsewhere. So the people offered without hesitation what is equivalent to £2 a head for every man, woman, and child in the young Dominion. That is the sacrifice the youngest of Britain's States was willing to make for the Empire. Australia could only move somewhat more slowly, as financially the Commonwealth is scarcely united. But the individual States have acted promptly, and with a similar result. It is no wonder that New Zealand and Australia come forward to support the Navy at a time of crisis. It is under the protection of that Navy that they have grown up to their present great position, without ever having had a shot fired in anger around their coasts. The case of Canada is somewhat different. Her dangers have hitherto come on the landward side, and what I have called the sea-sense is not there so strongly developed. Besides, Canada is beginning to take the long views which are natural to a country approaching manhood among the nations. She finds it desirable to act less on impulse and more on principle and a continuous policy. She is thinking of the organisation of the Empire which must come, and when the foremost Colony of the Empire declares, as she did the other day, that she wants to organise on a fixed basis the conditions on which she shall afford help, I think we have arrived at one of the most important epochs in our history. That is the form in which we have endeavoured to put the matter. Who can doubt that there is real cause for grave anxiety? When a Government—the most responsible members of a Government—make statements such as those you have lately heard you must expect that they will operate on the nation like an electric shock. It is to be remembered that this programme of the German Government was introduced and initiated by an open declaration (one of the frankest ever made) that they must have a Navy which would place them not at a disadvantage when the time of conflict came with the greatest naval Power in the world. The initiation and execution of a programme like this was calculated to give a shock to any country, and especially to a country which for 105 years has been mistress of the seas. Such being the circumstances, I ask you to say whether this is not the time and place for making our views heard. What as members of this Institute have we all been asking for? We have been asking for co-ordination and co-operation between different parts of the Empire on the great ends of national life. This is what we now ask for. I am willing to drop



out of this resolution any word to which Sir John Colomb objects, provided he will accept the great national idea which is the basis of it. And it was the national idea alone of which we were thinking. It is to express that that we are here. To show you that it is national rather than party feeling by which I myself am animated, I may remind you that I have said publicly more than once that I believe no man in this country has so much need to withdraw any statement as has Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition—the statement, I mean, that there was no danger of invasion of this country. Nothing that has ever been said on this matter has had so paralysing an effect on national defence as that, and until he has withdrawn the statement I do not think he will have placed himself right with the people of this country. However, we are here, as I have said, to strengthen the hands of any Government and any public man who says that the empire of the sea must remain in our hands. Why? Mr. Goldwin Smith said lately that the British people have no right to scatter their Colonies all over the world and then demand that they shall have the predominance of the sea. Is that your feeling? What is the reason the world can see us with an invincible Navy, but cannot afford to see Germany in the same position? Because we have no overwhelming military force behind our Navy. If in 1805 Napoleon had had a fleet able to crush Nelson, he would have had the world at his feet. The same would be true of Germany. With an invincible Navy and two million armed men behind it the liberty of the world would be threatened. Mr. Ashton could not understand a certain lack of sympathy shown here when he mentioned the name of Mr. Churchill. Certainly we prefer the guidance of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith rather than that of Mr. Churchill when he attempts to criticise or ridicule them. I would ask Mr. Ashton to reflect for one instant whose fault it is that the present situation has arisen. It was initiated by Germany. I maintain that the course of policy which is being adopted by Germany is one of the most dangerous for the world that has ever been adopted by any nation, and for this reason—that a dominant navy and army cannot be permitted to any one nation, that peoples will only stand a certain amount of taxation, and the time may well come when they will say they had better fight than bear this awful burden of armaments. So I say the danger both to Germany and England is that people at last will get so restless under taxation in the race that Germany has instituted that they will say, “We had better fight it out and have done with it.” We did not initiate the struggle. We have not an army designed for

aggression, but our very life depends on a supreme Navy, and self-preservation is the first law of Nature. Such is the situation we have to face. But it is always possible out of the nettle danger to pluck the flower safety, and if ever there was an occasion when we might say this that occasion is now. Recognising the spirit which has animated the Colonies, and recognising also to the full the splendid inspiration which prompted the Prime Minister to say that in a crisis like the present he is going to call into consultation these great Colonies, I feel we have arrived at a point when we have touched the very spring of national life and of hope for the future. It is with this feeling that I submit to you this resolution.

Sir Frederick YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: It is difficult for anyone to follow such an eloquent address as that we have heard from Dr. Parkin, but I feel so strongly in this matter that I cannot help asking you to allow me to detain you for a few moments in seconding this motion, while I notice one or two points in it. First, however, let me say that I also had something to do with the drafting of the resolution, and I entirely endorse what Dr. Parkin has said, that no party thoughts, but a national and patriotic spirit, was the only motive which influenced us in the matter. The resolution refers to two points: the splendid offer of the Colonies to assist us in naval defence, and to the speech made a few days ago at Glasgow by the Prime Minister. There can be no question in our minds that next to the offer itself, of New Zealand especially, the important thing is that the exigency with which we are faced at this moment demands it should, as far as possible, be ratified immediately. I am not one who feels we are at this present moment in a state of absolute crisis in regard to the question, but whatever view one may take on that point, we ought to make it perfectly clear to the whole world that there must be no question as to our superiority with regard to the Navy. The second part of the resolution refers to the eloquent tribute which the Prime Minister paid to the Colonies, and to his proposal to call them into Council. For those who, like myself, have for so many years laboured in the cause of Imperial Federation, it is indeed a delight to find a person in his august position promising to take such action. It is an emphatic response to words which the eloquent Prime Minister of Canada—Sir Wilfrid Laurier—once used on a memorable occasion, "Call us to your Councils." It is a great advance towards the time we hope for, and when all the States contained within the Empire will combine to form one great and supreme national federation, to govern the Empire by the Empire.

Mr. Archibald R. COLQUHOUN : We are here to discuss from the point of view, not of Great Britain but of the whole Empire, the position of this country as regards defence. I am glad that this meeting has been called to emphasise the fact that the naval and military policy of Great Britain is a matter in which every part of the Empire is vitally concerned, and in which the voice of our overseas kindred must be heard. There are two points which I wish to put before you in connection with that policy. The first is with relation to the present crisis in European politics. It is too often assumed that the only possible danger to this country lies in an attack on our fleet or an actual invasion of our territory. On the contrary, it is my belief that the first blow struck at our supremacy will be an oblique one—a blow at one of our allies, or at some Power which is under our protection. Again, there may be people who can contemplate with equanimity the prospect that the voice of this great Empire should no longer carry weight in the councils of Europe; that we should forego the right we have hitherto upheld to intervene in cases of international injustice or to vindicate our belief in free institutions. I confess I am not one of those people. I regard the greatness of our Empire as something far more wide-reaching than a mere immunity from invasion. When, therefore, I see the formation of a great Teutonic alliance stretching from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and possibly to the Ægean—from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean—I see a vast range of possibilities fraught with danger to this country. This consolidation of Central Europe makes it possible, nay probable, that the political map of that continent may be readjusted in the near future. Are we to have any say in that readjustment? My point is that the abnormal strengthening of certain European Powers threatens this country with effacement as a factor in European politics unless we bestir ourselves, and that this effacement would make possible still more powerful continental combinations, would upset the balance of world power, and would prelude the break-up of our Empire. The second of my points is concerned not with our external policy, but with our internal position. Lord Milner has emphasised in a recent speech the fact, on which many of us feel so deeply, that we cannot meet this crisis in our national history simply by multiplying the mechanical appliances for defence. Dreadnoughts we must have, but we want something more. We want that feeling of responsibility in our citizens which will induce them to accept, as a matter of course, the obligation to spend a certain amount of time in being trained



for the service of their country. We want to follow the example of the rest of the civilised world, and, in particular, that of our own children overseas, who by establishing universal compulsory military training, in one form or another, are vindicating their claim to be citizens of the freest Empire the world has ever seen. In this country, too, many of us acclaim that freedom, but do absolutely nothing to uphold it. The naval necessities of this country are the subject of our resolution, but I want to emphasise the fact that we want men quite as much as ships, and we want first of all the proper national spirit which will give us both. I feel that in this matter of the proper national spirit we should gain much by calling the Colonies into our councils. The men of these new countries take life more seriously than we do. What is wrong with us is not that we cannot bear our burdens, but that we are too frivolous to face them. Our young men are lapped in luxury, and are moved to emotion only by sport. There is the right stuff in them still, as was shown in the South African War, but we want them to face life and their national responsibilities in a more serious and more scientific spirit. Sport has done much for our national physique and character, but a nation in which the bulk of the young manhood makes sport its first consideration cannot long contend with more virile and serious peoples. We present at this moment the spectacle of a nation in which the women are in danger of being too strenuous and the men too self-indulgent. The sense of national responsibility, of a part to play for their country, animates, I believe, the vast proportion of our overseas kindred, and this spirit, which has been lost sight of in our long period of uncontested supremacy, must animate us afresh. It is with profound conviction of our needs that I support this resolution and hope that the present crisis may not only rouse the Government to a more vigorous policy, but may rouse our people, and, in the moment of national peril, may draw closer those bonds of race and mutual interests by which our Empire is united.

The Hon. J. G. JENKINS: I very much regret that the breath of politics has been introduced into the discussion, but I myself was "on the boards" for many years as an active politician, and I know how easy it is to see a political object in a resolution that had no such purpose. Knowing as I do the members of the Council, I am quite certain they could have had no idea of making party capital out of this question. So far as I am concerned, far be it from me to say one word that would bear any such construction. What I do feel, as an Australian, is that in Australia there are

3,000,000 square miles of territory, 11,000 miles of coast-line, and only 4,500,000 of people, and with the swarming millions in other countries north of us we do not know what might happen if an emergency were to arise in Europe and leave us at the mercy of those other countries while the British Navy is needed elsewhere. The spirit which prompted the offer from New Zealand and other Colonies has been fully recognised. What New Zealand has said is: "We are willing to tax ourselves £2 a head in order to give you Dreadnoughts rather than have any idea that there is any danger as far as the supremacy of the Navy is concerned." If we were willing to tax ourselves in England to the same extent we should be able to lay down not four or eight, but forty Dreadnoughts. Disturbing as this question has been in some ways, I recognise that the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs have after all done great good in bringing it before the people, who, though they are always patriotic, are not always fully alive to the necessity of maintaining a supreme Navy. As an Australian this question is not new to me. I have had the opportunity during the last few years of visiting many parts of the world, and I know that in more than one small European country there is an inherent fear that an aggressive Power, that has practically the heart of Europe in its control, may swallow up the small and independent States, unless there are Powers strong enough to say "Hands off." It is always to be remembered that our strength lies not only here but in far-distant islands and continents inhabited by our own people. Is there not, therefore, the greater necessity for us to have a stronger, far more vigilant, and more up-to-date Navy than any other country? I am quite sure that every Colony would be ready to spend almost the last shilling in order to maintain the Navy and the Empire, because they know that their very existence as free people depends upon it.

Mr. E. C. MEYSEY-THOMPSON, M.P.: It is with the greatest pleasure I rise to say a few words in support of the second resolution, because for some years I resided in New Zealand, and I have always stood up for the loyalty of our Colonies, and what has recently occurred has proved I was absolutely right. Whatever else may be said, this is not a party question; it is, however, a patriotic question. It is a question which affects every section of the community, and most of all the poorest of the poor. It was said the other day that these new Dreadnoughts would be paid for by the poorest of the poor. That is absolutely untrue. Suppose

our food supplies were threatened for a single day, but not necessarily stopped, food would go up to famine prices, and the first to suffer would be the poor man, who can barely afford to feed himself now, while the rich man would be only temporarily inconvenienced. We hear a great deal about exaggeration, but is there any exaggeration? Does not practically the whole of our food supply come by sea? We could not starve Germany by threatening her food supply, but any nation that could stop ours could starve us out in a week. Sir Josiah Symon said he knew nothing about naval matters. Well, I am not an expert either. I am ignorant what number of ships we may require within the next five years; but I think the difference between us lies in this—that I am willing to be guided by the opinions of our naval experts; and if they tell me eight Dreadnoughts are to be laid down in the near future, I am perfectly ready to accept their opinion, and press upon the Government the necessity of acting upon it. I think we are all agreed the danger is not immediate—not this year—and that danger mainly arises from the fact that the Germans have enormously increased their power of building rapidly. In regard to Mr. Beck, I acknowledge that in the House of Commons he consistently supports the policy of a strong Navy. It requires great courage to sit on his side and advocate a policy obviously so unpopular with many of those who sit around him. This I acknowledge, but I do think Mr. Beck ought not to have read into the resolution what is not there. There is nothing whatever in the resolution about eight Dreadnoughts. What we maintain is that the material for these ships should be immediately prepared. The type may be altered, but we want the materials to be got ready at once. I really believe the whole of us are heart and soul in favour of the policy of the resolution. We do not want to accentuate our criticism of the Government, but to strengthen the hands of those in the Government and on every side who are in favour of the strong Navy, and to say that we thoroughly appreciate the offer the Colonies have made.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. It was resolved to send a copy of the resolution to the Prime Minister. On the motion of Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G., a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.



## SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 11, 1909, when a Paper on "Imperial Emigration and its Problems" was read by Mr. Richard Arthur, M.D., M.L.A. New South Wales, President of the Immigration League of Australasia. Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chairman of Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 23 Fellows had been elected, viz. 7 Resident and 16 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

*Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O. K.C.B., Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick M. Darley, G.C.M.G., James B. Garrod, Robert Harvey M.I.Mech.E., Prof. R. Warden Lee, M.A., B.C.L., John McCall, M.D. (Agent-General for Tasmania), Leslie Cecil Smith.*

Non-Resident Fellows:—

*Eden H. Babbage (New South Wales), Edward W. Baynes (Virgin Islands), H. A. Beachcroft (Ceylon), J. Hamilton Ewart (Canada), Alfred Flatau (Gold Coast Colony), William D. Frazer M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Transvaal), John William Gillespie (New South Wales), Lieut.-Col. Senator Hon. Sir Albert J. Gould, V.D. (New South Wales), Henry John J. Grahl (Gold Coast Colony), William M. Green (Western Australia), Thomas C. Huxley (Ceylon), Reginald John (Ceylon), Frank Manasse (Orange River Colony), Roderick J. Parke (Canada), Michael S. Warton (Western Australia), Gordon Wilson (Southern Nigeria).*

It was also announced that Donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have had the opportunity of looking through the Paper, and it is, I think, one of great interest, dealing with one of the most important subjects we can have before us. I now call upon Dr. Arthur to read his Paper on—

## IMPERIAL EMIGRATION AND ITS PROBLEMS.

I VENTURE to bring before you one of the most important subjects involving Imperial and Colonial interests that confront us at the present time. I assume that all present are Imperialists in the best sense of the word, and that to you anything which will tend to build up the British Empire and place it on imperishable foundations is of superlative moment. This is undoubtedly a day of heart-searchings as to the future of this mightiest of Empires that our fathers have carved out and established by their foresight, their valour, and their persistence. Can these great and far-flung dominions be knit into one indissoluble whole that shall defy the assaults of time and of external foes, or shall they, sharing the fate of Babylon and Greece and Rome—

“Dissolve, and like the insubstantial pageant faded  
Leave not a rack behind”?

We who, like Paul, exult in that we are citizens of no mean country, cling with passion to the hope that our children's children shall see the Empire waxing ever greater, and maintaining its proud pre-eminence over the nations of the earth.

But, ladies and gentlemen, fine words have never saved a people; rather have the tricks of oratory and rhetoric often beguiled a nation, and imposed strong delusion and a lie upon it. Our hopes and fears for the Empire must be expressed in other than congratulations or lamentations. We must consider earnestly the causes that lead to decay and dissolution, must scan the future with a calm and dispassionate eye, and when we have come to a knowledge of the factors that make or mar a nation, we must labour without ceasing to establish the one, and to guard zealously against the other.

The British Empire is unique in this, that it is no compact and homogeneous whole, but is composed of great dependencies scattered over the face of the earth, with a common heart and centre in the British Isles. It is the child of that fierce and untamed spirit which has driven the adventurers of England to wander in every sea, and to take possession of land in every quarter of the globe. To our indomitable forefathers, the whole earth was their heritage, and they the chosen people to put to the sword any who might dispute their claim. From the previous owners the fairest spots of the earth were wrested, and there the

British ruled the subject races, or built up great Colonies under the sheltering wing of the navy of England.

Truly it was all the outcome of sea power, and on that it is based to-day. But conditions have changed greatly since this expansion of England, and the changes are going on at present with incredible rapidity. The British navy is still the navy of the world, but we have to ask ourselves dispassionately—how long will it remain so?

Across the North Sea is rising a magnificent fleet, of which sixty millions of people are ready to bear without murmur the burden; at the other side of the Atlantic, a community of eighty millions, the richest in the world, have embarked on an Imperial career, and have realised the significance of battleships; and, most extraordinary of all, in the Pacific a nation of fifty millions have awakened from their age-long isolation, and have armed themselves with all the resources of modern warfare.

And in the race for population, the British Empire is being left behind. The fifty-five millions or so of Anglo-Saxons who live under the flag increase slowly—all too slowly—not much more than 700,000 annually, while Russia adds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions, Germany a million, the United States at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million, and Japan 750,000 to their number every year. And all over the white portions of the Empire the birth-rate is steadily falling. These facts should make us think furiously. It is certain, humanly speaking, that the future is to those nations that can claim the largest number of subjects. Big battalions and mighty navies are for those peoples that can afford to pay for them. It is greatly a matter of revenue, and revenue in modern industrial States depends upon the number of taxpayers and upon the burdens that they are prepared to shoulder. It is more revenue producers that the Empire urgently requires. We need have no fear that the militant spirit will be wanting as long as Britons are Britons.

How, then, can we get more men and mothers of men, so that we may keep pace with the growth of other nations?

This question brings me at once to the heart of my subject.

The most valuable asset that a community has is its people, and if its governors are statesmen their aim should be, not only to raise the material and social status of those entrusted to their care, but to keep them under their rule and guidance.

The Government of a country that to-day permits large numbers of its citizens to leave their native land for foreign shores



without question or concern is guilty of a wanton and suicidal disregard of the future welfare of the community whose destiny has been left in their hands.

And yet this stigma attaches to the rulers of England, who for the last hundred years have watched apathetically the British streaming away in countless multitudes to a country where, though the same language and the same customs prevailed, the children were trained to an indifference to, or even hostility of thought against, the Motherland.

During the last hundred years about eight million British subjects have emigrated to the United States, and their descendants must now number at least thirty millions. And there is not the excuse, as in the case of other nations, that there was nowhere else for them to go. Even then England possessed illimitable territories in Canada and Australia and South Africa—lands that were crying out for men to develop them and make them truly part of the Empire.

Had prevision established some determined and persistent scheme of Imperial emigration, the imagination staggers under the thought that there might now have been forty millions of the English in Greater Britain instead of the ten millions of to-day.

If you ask how this could be, I answer: Take Australia for an instance. About one million immigrants have arrived at her shores, and they have grown in one hundred years to four millions. Had five millions come instead, they would surely by now number twenty millions. But the blame for this lamentable state of affairs does not rest solely with the Mother Country. The daughter States have displayed till recently an equal or even greater disregard for their true interests, and have treated the matter of increase of population from without either with apathy or with a but slightly veiled hostility. And so between the two the Empire has sustained a loss which can never be remedied.

But it is useless to lament the "might have been." The questions before us are—Does this loss still continue, and if it does what steps can we take to check it?

In 1905 137,000, and in 1907 100,000, British emigrants went to the United States. At the same time there are hundreds of thousands of persons in the British Isles who live practically on the starvation line, and whom any depression of trade pushes over it. If the majority of those who continue to go to the United

States and the Argentine could be diverted to one or other of the great oversea dominions, and some of the remaining overplus of the United Kingdom given the chance of beginning life anew in a more spacious and less crowded land, the resultant gain to the Empire would be enormous. Not only would the individual be benefited, but the Imperial ties would be strengthened, because a steady influx of persons from the Old Land into a daughter State maintains the bonds of kinship, which are apt to be weakened by isolation and lack of communication. The Colonies tend to become so wrapped up in affairs concerning their own development that the native-born is prone to forget the Parent Country from which his forbears have sprung.

The best preventive of this is a steady stream of immigrants, who bear with them the traditions and memories of the land of their birth.

I may state frankly that I am not in a position to put forth a complete scheme, which must needs be bold, yet practicable, by which the Home and the Colonial authorities may co-operate in the colossal task of building up the Greater Britain. Difficulties there are many, and some seemingly insuperable; but these must not deter us from an enterprise in which are bound up questions of life or death to the Empire. My proposal is that postulating the absolute necessity for doing something, and that quickly, the Imperial Government should invite the Colonies to send representatives to a Conference at which the whole subject could be thrashed out and a scheme formulated.

It is true that the problems of emigration and immigration have been down for discussion at the recent Colonial Conferences, but they have been crowded out by matters of lesser moment. The subject of preference in trade is undoubtedly an important one, whatever view may be taken of it; but the best way to encourage trade between the Mother Country and the Colonies is to increase the population of the latter. Every person in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada bought respectively last year goods to the value of about £6, £8 10s., and £2 from the United Kingdom, in striking contrast to the United States, which took merchandise from the United Kingdom to the extent of about 5s. per head of population, Germany and France about 10s. per head, and the Argentine about £1. Surely it is wiser to persuade, if possible, an Englishman to go to New Zealand, where he will buy £8 10s. worth of goods from the British Isles, rather than allow him to

slip away to the United States, where as a customer he is only worth 5s. a year.

From every point of view the subject demands a Conference at which it alone shall be dealt with, though the subsidiary question of the restriction of coloured immigration into the self-governing Colonies might also be considered.

Some preliminary work would be necessary before the Conference met. Royal Commissions of experts might be appointed in Great Britain, and in all the Colonies that accepted the invitation to the Conference, to investigate the subject. The Imperial Commission might seek to ascertain—

1. The extent of the actual and possible emigration.
2. The reasons which induce emigrants to go outside the Empire.
3. The amount which the Imperial authorities would be justified in contributing to a scheme of State-aided emigration.
4. The class or classes that would be regarded as fit subjects for emigration, and could be encouraged to leave the United Kingdom without economic loss to it.

On the other hand, the Colonial Commissions might endeavour to ascertain—

1. The number of State-aided immigrants their respective Colonies were prepared to receive each year.
2. The sum of money to be set aside annually to meet free or assisted passages.
3. Questions such as :
  - (a) Facilities for land settlement.
  - (b) Guaranteeing of employment.
  - (c) Arrangements for the reception of immigrants, &c.

When some definite conclusions had been arrived at in these matters, the Conference might at once meet, as the representatives on both sides could be armed with certain powers of treaty and agreement. Were this not so, the deliberations of the Conference would be of little more than academic value, and it would probably separate without having effected anything practical.

Its outstanding merit would be that it would force both the Home and Colonial Governments to—so to speak—toe the mark and state exactly how far they were prepared to go in the matter. This in itself would be a great gain, as it could be ascertained once and for all what was the face value of the protestations of the



Colonial authorities that they were exceedingly anxious to obtain an increase of population, and were willing to make great sacrifices to obtain it.

But I must here attempt to face a difficulty which would crop up immediately the Conference met, and which is of so serious a character that it might be the rock on which the Conference would suffer shipwreck.

As far as I am aware, all the Colonies are asking solely for agriculturists as immigrants—farmers and farm labourers. They are in some cases offering free or assisted passages to these, and other inducements in the shape of land grants, money advances, &c. They are prepared to canvass the United Kingdom from end to end for immigrants of this character.

But I cannot for a moment conceive that the Imperial authorities could regard with favour any attempt to denude the country districts of the British Isles of the best of their bone and sinew.

As an Imperialist myself, I cannot approve of such an undertaking, however much I might wish to see so desirable immigrants arriving in the Colonies.

The truth is that the Mother Country has few or none of these people to spare, and her earnest endeavour should be to retain them all within her bounds. It is a dire misfortune that the vast majority of the people in the British Isles are town dwellers, and that the exodus from the country goes on without ceasing. To my mind, the steady and persistent decrease in the rural population is a calamity of the first magnitude, and anything which would intensify it should be strenuously opposed.

Mr. Rider Haggard pointed out seven years ago, in his great work on "Rural England," that there was a scarcity of agricultural labourers all over England, and that in many districts the work was being done by old men, the majority of the younger ones having migrated to the cities or gone abroad. And though Lord Eversley, in a paper read at the Statistical Society in 1907, proved that the figures of the 1901 census as regards agricultural labourers were not so ominous as appeared on the surface, still the fact remains that any scheme of emigration which should sweep a drag-net over this class ought not to be tolerated for a moment. For even if the farm labourer cannot be persuaded to remain in the country, he is urgently needed in the English cities to maintain the physical condition of the population there. There is no doubt but that city life makes for physical degeneracy, and it

has been stated again and again that a pure Londoner of the fourth generation is unknown. And Mr. Wilson Fox, in an addendum to the Report of the Departmental Committee that considered Mr. Rider Haggard's proposals *re* colonisation, pointed out that the country labourer was rarely to be found among the city unemployed for the reason that his superior health and strength caused a demand for his services in occupations where physical fitness and endurance are required, and that he was able to displace with ease his weaker competitor who had been born and bred in the city.

For these reasons the Imperial Government, if it were wise, could not be a party to any such scheme. On the other hand, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the Colonies to accept the class of immigrant that the Home Government would be disposed to offer.

In all schemes of emigration the thought turns naturally to the large army of unemployed in the cities of the United Kingdom. It is so easy to suggest that these people should be transferred from the overcrowded towns of Great Britain to the empty territories of the Colonies. But experience has again and again proved this is an experiment fraught with disastrous results.

Within the last few years Canada has had an experience of this kind, and has been compelled to place restrictions on a movement which threatened her social and industrial organisation. It is not that all of these people are in themselves undesirable—many of them are skilled and strenuous workers—but there is little or no demand for the labour which they have to offer. Stonemasons, bricklayers, carpenters, ironworkers, and factory employees, to say nothing of large numbers of clerks, shopmen, and unskilled labourers, have poured into the Dominion regardless of the need for their services, and have produced a kind of industrial dyspepsia and an acute problem of unemployment.

It is almost impossible to expect adults who have been accustomed to occupations such as these to become farm labourers. They may accept work on a farm temporarily, but the city is calling them all the time, and on the slightest provocation they desert the country to compete in the town labour market.

And along with them go a certain proportion of the unemployable whom any community is glad to get rid of, and ship off under the faint belief that a transformation of character may be effected under other skies. It is the fear of these possibilities which impels organised labour in the various Colonies to take up a hostile attitude

to all immigration, and makes the politicians in power far more cautious in their immigration policies than they otherwise would be.

It might seem, then, that an *impasse* had been reached, and that any negotiations between the Home and Colonial Governments must inevitably be futile.

But I am positive that some solution of the difficulty can be arrived at. I have for long been convinced that one of the best immigrants that a country can receive is the lad from the age of 15 to 21 years.

I was led to this belief in this way.

Some years ago I came to realise that there were many lads in Sydney, New South Wales, where I live, who, if given the opportunity, would prefer a country life rather than some town occupation. A scheme was evolved by which lads could be sent either direct to the Bush or given a three months' preliminary training free at a Government farm, where they learnt to milk, plough, ride, drive, and feed stock, going thence to situations with farmers.

The scheme has proved a distinct success. Not only lads straight from school, but others who have given up their places in factories, shops, banks, Government and private offices, have settled down to a contented and promising life on the land. Some have already taken up selections with money saved out of their wages, as the youngest lad begins with 10s. a week and his keep, and can rise in a year or two to 15s. and £1. Those who obtain employment on sheep stations, where they can acquire in course of time a knowledge of sheep-shearing, can earn from 10s. to £2 a day during the shearing season.

The demand in Australia for the services of these lads is so great that each one of them can have the pick of twenty or thirty places.

In consequence of this, my thoughts turned naturally to the thousands of young fellows in Great Britain who, it seemed to me, might be glad to follow this example. I sent a letter describing the opportunities offered, but dwelling also on the monotony and hardships of the life, to a paper which has a large circulation among English boys, and by a few return mails the organisation of which I have the honour to be President, the Immigration League of Australasia, received over five hundred letters from writers of all classes, and ages ranging from fourteen to twenty-one years, who declared emphatically that they were anxious to come to Australia and adopt a country life. Most of these lads were living in large cities, and many of them expressed their disgust at being cribbed and confined



in an office or a factory. Many again were either out of work or only in casual employment. The only thing which prevented most of them from starting at once was the lack of money to pay the passage fare. Some had saved a few pounds, but the £16 necessary to get to Australia was entirely beyond them. A few, however, have been able to raise the amount, and are now doing well on Australian farms.

Now I maintain that here is the basis of a scheme with regard to which the Home and Colonial Governments could meet on common ground, and which could be of immense benefit to the communities concerned.

If for the next ten years 100,000 British lads were kept annually from entering the already overstocked labour market, it would give those who did so a better chance, and would check to some extent the displacement of adult by boy labour which is so common. It would also lessen the ranks of the casual employed. And the lads themselves would gain opportunities for advancement which would be denied to most of them in the Old Country.

On the other hand, the Colonies would receive them with open arms. The consistent success of the 12,000 Barnardo boys who have gone to Canada, and the way they are sought after by farmers, are conclusive proofs of this. And I make bold to say that Australasia would accept gladly at least 50,000 a year.

The merits of the lad as immigrant are self-evident. He is plastic, learns easily, and is quickly moulded to new conditions. Not being master of a trade, he is under no temptation to leave the country for the city. Nor has he acquired objectionable habits, such as drinking and gambling, nor been exposed to the deteriorating influences of casual employment.

In nineteen cases out of twenty he would do well and give satisfaction, ending often by becoming a prosperous landowner.

But the feminine side of the question must not be overlooked, and here again much could be done.

In the United Kingdom there are at least a million more females than males. Most of these are doomed to enforced celibacy instead of being the mothers of sons of the Empire. Transfer some of them to the daughter States, where the shortage of women is even more striking than the superfluity in the Motherland, and the great majority would be granted the opportunity of following woman's natural destiny, that of wife and mother. This in itself would put up the birth-rate considerably in the Colonies.

It may be urged that it would be undesirable to take lads and young women away from their homes at so early an age, but the objection has little weight. Lads join the mercantile marine at 15 or 16 years of age, and are thrown practically on their own resources. And the young women who go to domestic service in the United Kingdom are exposed to the same temptations and dangers that they would have to face in the Colonies.

Moreover, a rigorous supervision of the young immigrants could be insisted upon. Strict conditions could be laid down regarding the treatment of lads by the farmers who employed them, and visiting inspectors could ascertain if these were being complied with. Again, it would be easy to form a committee of ladies in each colony to take an interest in the young women and keep in touch with them.

Let it also not be forgotten that many of these young immigrants would save money and send for their parents in course of time.

One other suggestion I would make which seems to me of practical value, at least so far as Australia and New Zealand are concerned.

Every year some thousand men complete their period of active service in India and return to England to join the Reserve. As a rule these men have considerable difficulty in finding employment, because they have enlisted at an age before which they could master some skilled trade. On the other hand, they are young, active, accustomed to roughing it, and in many cases can handle horses. They are therefore the very men who would be of value on the Australian sheep stations as boundary riders and stockmen, etc. And I know from hundreds of letters received from such men that they would gladly come to Australia if they were allowed to do so. I understand that permission has been given to a number of Reservists to leave the United Kingdom. Why, then, should the Reservists in India be compelled to return home, and then, if they wish to go to one of the Colonies, be put to the expense of paying their own passage money? It would cost the Imperial Government no more to send them to Australia from India than to bring them back to Great Britain; and in Australia they would be ready to hand for the call to one of the chief danger zones of the Empire—the Indian frontier.

But it is needless to labour these questions. All of them and many others would be thrashed out at a Conference. It is the urgency for this deliberate and systematic consideration of these problems by representatives of the Imperial and Colonial Govern-

ments that I seek to impress upon the members of this Royal Colonial Institute. Who so fitted as you are by your knowledge and experience to recognise both the gravity of the situation and the crying necessity for immediate action?

If we are heart and soul for the Empire, why should we wait till the British Government or the Colonial authorities awake to the need of doing something?

All great movements have been initiated by a few private individuals banded together by enthusiasm and knowledge that they were in the right. I can conceive of no more fitting duty for the members of this Institute than that they should aid by their influence and voice and pen the pushing forward of the scheme that I have outlined. And, ladies and gentlemen, I have come from the ends of the earth mainly to make this appeal to you. We are the present possessors of the glorious heritage which our forefathers have won by their courage and foresight and persistence, and have handed on to us. See that we be true to our trust, and that in after days it be not said of us that we were unfaithful stewards of that which our sires had given to our keeping.

The days of loyalty to an idea are not yet dead. Many there are who still can say—

“ Even the faith endures,  
England, my England;  
Take us and break us, we are yours,  
England, my own.”

If we by our strivings can bind together the great dominions of the King in one compact and indissoluble whole, the three corners of the world may come in arms and we shall shock them.

But for this work are needed faith and hope, and the spirit of sacrifice. Since in the future loom dangers to our Empire at which the hearts of the bravest might well fail through fear, this is no time to take our ease and pursue the trivial things of the present. Rather must we put aside much that makes life desirable, and if need be, by travail and suffering, bequeath to our children an even greater and mightier Empire than that which we ourselves have inherited.

*The Paper was illustrated by a number of limelight views.*



## APPENDIX.

*(From AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF N.S. WALES, August 1907.)*

## FARM TRAINING FOR CITY LADS.

Dr. Richard ARTHUR, M.L.A.

THERE are many city boys who have a natural bent for a country life, just as there are lads born and bred in the bush who find their true avocation in the great centres of population. For many reasons this interchange between the town and the country is a beneficial one for the community, especially when the movement is outwards from the town, and every encouragement should be given to it. One of the most striking tendencies of modern times is the concentration of people in urban areas, with the resulting depopulation of the country districts. The many attractions of city life easily explain this tendency, but it is one, nevertheless, which is fraught with disastrous results to the community. The example of Great Britain is a flagrant one in this respect. There the agricultural population has diminished enormously during the last forty years, and along with this has gone a corresponding degeneration in the general physique of the British people. This fact was clearly realised during the period of the South African war, when in some of the large centres of population no less than 80 per cent. of the recruits offering themselves had to be rejected for physical defects.

It cannot be doubted but that a similar process is at work in this State, and therefore any movement which would induce the city boy to turn his thoughts towards a country life should be welcomed by all who are interested in the welfare of the State. Even if the lad should not remain permanently in the country, a year or two passed in healthy toil in the open air will be of inestimable benefit in building him up physically and in widening his outlook. When, therefore, a lad on leaving school expresses his desire to follow a country life, every opportunity should be offered him of doing so.

But, unfortunately, many boys start with an altogether erroneous idea of what life on the land is. They imagine that it will be simply the daily routine they have been accustomed to, transferred into the country, only that instead of attending school they will be required to ride about on a high-spirited horse, shoot rabbits and kangaroos, and face various adventures by flood or

fire, which they have read about in the magazines which cater for boyish tastes.

To such a lad a few days spent on, say, a dairy-farm, bring speedy disillusionment. Rising in the dark on a winter's morning to bring in the cows, ploughing about all day, it may be, in rain and mud, bound continuously to work which, if not arduous, is at least somewhat monotonous, he soon realises that he has mistaken his vocation, and is as anxious to get back to the town as he was previously to leave. Occurrences such as these are disappointing both to his parents, who may have been put to some expense in sending him into the country, and to the farmer who has given him employment on the understanding that he was anxious to work on the land, and was prepared to stay for a year or two while gaining farming experiences.

It was with the object of preventing such unfortunate occurrences that I proposed, some eighteen months ago, to the Honourable the Minister for Agriculture that provision should be made at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College for the reception of a number of city lads who desired to take to a country life, but whose parents were not in a position financially to allow them to be entered as students at the College. My idea was that the lads should be given board and lodging and instruction in the practical work of the farm for a few months in return for their services. I did not for a moment think that a three-months' course would be sufficient to teach them all they required to learn.

There were two objects sought for—

1. This course would act as a test by which it would be discovered if the lad had any aptitude and genuine liking for a country life. If, after a few weeks, he was found to be lazy, or physically unfit, he could be returned to his home without any harm having been done to anyone.

On the other hand, if he gave satisfaction, a certificate could be granted to him at the end of his term to the effect that he was willing to work, and had at least mastered some of the rudiments of farming.

2. A course of three months would, for a lad of average intelligence, be sufficiently long to enable him to be of some use to the farmer to whom he was sent, and would justify him in asking a fair wage for his services.

He would know enough, for instance, about milking to

prevent him from spoiling the cows of the private owner who was employing him. The cows that would have been deteriorated in value in the process of his acquiring skill in milking would be Government cows, and any monetary loss to the community in this respect would be more than compensated for by an addition to the number of the trained country workers.

On the other hand, it would be unfair to ask any farmer to allow his dairy herd to be used for a purpose such as this.

But, to return to the question of a location for this training farm, it was reported that accommodation could not be given at the Hawkesbury College, but the suggestion was made that room might be found for the purpose at the Labour Farm at Pitt Town. The Honourable the Minister for Works, whose Department controls the Pitt Town Farm, gave every encouragement to the project, and as Mr. Schey, the Commissioner for Labour, took the matter up enthusiastically, it was soon an accomplished fact. About seventy lads have already been through and are going through the course. They remain there for three months, and during that time learn to milk, to separate cream, to attend to a dairy, and to feed cows and pigs. They also have a certain amount of field work, are shown how to ride, drive a cart, harness a horse, and plough.

They are housed in a hut under the supervision of an instructor, who allots to each boy his task for the day. A time-table of work is arranged, so that everyone will have his due share of the work on the farm. The lads have their meals and do their work quite apart from the men on the farm. The food they get is plain—even rough—but there is plenty of it, and it is a noteworthy fact that practically all the lads improve greatly in physique during their stay at the farm. The hours of work are not unduly long, and none are set tasks beyond their strength. The manager of the farm, Mr. Greer, takes a kindly interest in his pupils, and tries to stimulate them to an intelligent appreciation of their work. At the end of their term, a report on their conduct and capacity for work is furnished to the Commissioner for Labour, and it can be said that more than 90 per cent. of the reports are highly satisfactory.

There is a keen demand for the services of these lads among farmers from all over the country, and boys of 15 years have



no difficulty in getting a place on the farm at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. a week and their keep, with a prospect of an early rise in their wages.

This work is one which ought to be further developed. At present the accommodation at Pitt Town is somewhat primitive, and the work is hampered through want of stock and proper implements. But if improvements in this respect were made, and the opportunity for obtaining an excellent preliminary training in farming without any cost to the parents were made widely known, it is certain that hundreds of city lads would gladly embrace the chance of making a start for themselves in the country.

#### DISCUSSION.

The Hon. E. A. HARNEY: I think many of the suggestions which Dr. Arthur has put forward in his eloquent address are well worthy of consideration. But, whether you agree or not with the lecturer, you must all acknowledge that he went to the very root of the difficulty. I think there are three leading propositions to be deduced from the Paper. The first is that while we in the Mother Country are groaning under congestion of population, the self-governing Colonies are pining for inhabitants; that whilst millions here are crying out for land and occupation, land and occupation are crying out for millions there. The second is that, both as a commercial and Imperial asset, it is infinitely better that the emigrant to the Colonies should be of a British race. Not merely does he help to add to the solidarity of the Empire, but in the actual trade returns, multiplying with his increase, the advantage both abroad and here is as 8 to 2. The third proposition is that to transport the surplus from here to our self-governing Colonies would not involve a cost greater than the Mother Country and the Colonies would be capable of meeting, and would give a return infinitely greater than the initial outlay. Why, then, do we not at once enter upon a system of State-aided emigration? Why do we not endeavour to bridge the ocean, to annihilate space and time, and to transfer our landless residents here to your manless acres there? When that question is asked, the real difficulty of the problem presents itself. It is easy enough to transfer from here and to plant there, but the difficulty is to keep those you have put on the acre on the acre. It is instinctive in human nature, both at home and abroad, that we should turn our eyes to the towns. We are gregarious animals, abhorring

solitude. The life, the light, the bustle, the amusements, the moral support that surrounding numbers supply, all create an irresistible attraction to the towns. It is found here; it is found there. From this arises this two-fold difficulty. The Colonial statesman says: "We want inhabitants; our lands are vacant; they cry aloud for tenants, but we will only have those who are likely to stop there. Your emigrants who are habituated to towns and have tasted of their excitement are not acceptable to us. We look after the country. We know our towns will look after themselves." The British statesman replies: "We are in the same predicament. The loadstone attraction of the town denudes our land, undermans our rural districts, and we too say we can spare none from the country. We could send you millions from the towns." Dr. Arthur asks the pertinent question, how are we to find a way out of this *impasse*? The problem, if solved, must be solved on the lines that you must people the lands of the Colonies from the towns of the Mother Country. I think the solution he has suggested is one well worthy of consideration. Send, he says, your emigrants out at a time when schooling is finished, when the mind is plastic, when the ambitions are fresh, when the contaminations of city life have not eaten in. These young fellows, men and women, then finding a ready absorption abroad, will, though perhaps at the beginning looking yearningly at the smoking chimney-tops and thinking of the sweets of the large cities, come by degrees to lose this nostalgia. They will find themselves regarding as a blessing that kindly incapacity which compelled them to remain on the land, and which enabled them to resist yearnings that not improbably would have left them loafers at the street corners. But having for a sufficient time resisted the allurements of the town, they are left planted, so to speak, in the soil, woven into the fibres of one of these great self-governing Colonies, conscious that they are contributing to its growth and at the same time sharing in the growth to which they have contributed. This is the picture left on my mind by Dr. Arthur's eloquent lecture, and I am sure that if only men like the Doctor could make their voices heard throughout England, the proposal he has made to-night would find the support it merits, and the small difficulty of the purse, Imperial or State, would soon be dissipated in the strong chorus of approbation that would ascend from all sides.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.: I welcome with cordial satis-

faction Dr. Arthur's valuable contribution towards the solution of the supreme national question of emigration. I feel I have some claim to give my opinion upon this subject, having for so many years of my life personally identified myself with the movement. In the years 1839-52 I was actively engaged in association with the founder of New Zealand, the late Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, in planting the first settlers in that Colony, and subsequently for some time I acted as chairman of a society which was founded in the year 1868 for the purpose of establishing State emigration from this country: In that capacity I presided at many public meetings, in London and elsewhere, and endeavoured to urge on the Government of the day and the public at large the desirability in a country like Great Britain of the State itself taking up the question of emigration. That society after some period of existence failed in eliciting any sympathetic response on the part either of the Government of the day or of the public, and therefore it was dissolved. I have never ceased, however, anticipating that the day might arrive when the people of this country would see the supreme importance of planting our surplus population in the unoccupied places of the Empire under some broad and enlightened system on the part of the Mother Country and the Colonies. I agree with our great philosopher, John Stuart Mill, when he says that "there need be no hesitation in affirming that colonisation in the present state of the world is the very best affair of business in which the capital of an old and wealthy country can possibly engage." In my old age, as in my youth, I still advocate that principle with the utmost ardour. I have been extremely struck with Dr. Arthur's proposal that young men who are a surplus here should be taken to the Colonies under proper regulations as part and parcel of the great national scheme of emigration. It will, of course, require that these youths should be especially educated in order to qualify them for the sphere of life into which they will go. I have, as it were, long been crying in the wilderness, but I think some day this great national question will be taken in hand by the people and Government of this country, in a broad and Imperial spirit, to transplant the surplus population of Great Britain, where they are superabundant, to the lands which are without inhabitants, to be peopled in the various Colonies of the Empire.

The Hon. A. P. MATHESON: I have listened to Dr. Arthur's Paper with extreme interest. He has made this question of emigration



practically a lifelong study, and anything he has to say on the subject is bound to be instructive and interesting. But, following his Paper closely, I think that in parts he seemed to be slightly contradictory, and in other parts somewhat inconclusive. In regard first to the contradictory part—in which he advocates an Imperial Conference to deal with the question. As he developed the topic, he made it perfectly clear that the Imperial Conference would be absolutely useless, because he pointed out what was perfectly true, that as far as the Colonies are concerned (I speak only of the Australian Colonies) the only emigrants at all desired by the people of those States are farmers with a small amount of capital, farm labourers and domestic servants. It would be absolutely useless, from their own point of view, for any other emigrants to go out. They would only become a drag in the labour market, swell the ranks of the unemployed, and drag down the standard of living. Dr. Arthur rightly pointed out that no self-respecting Government in this country would dream of taking any steps to facilitate the export of these three classes, because they happen to be the very classes we wish to retain in Great Britain. I submit, therefore, that for these reasons the Imperial Government, if it were wise, could not be a party to any such scheme. The next part of the Paper—that in which he proves somewhat inconclusive—was that dealing with the exportation of lads. That is an extremely attractive problem. Time after time, standing in Paddington Station, I have watched Dr. Barnardo's boys going out to Canada, and have wondered why none of the States of Australia, acting through their Agents-General, took any active steps to get these boys taken out there. Nobody who has seen them—their happy faces animated with the hope of adventure—can doubt they will all prove, with few exceptions, successful as Colonists in a new country, and I am only too delighted to find Dr. Arthur has taken up the topic in a practical way, and is circulating his views amongst boys in Great Britain. But whilst he asked for our assistance in getting these boys out, he does not clearly point out in what way we can render him that assistance from this end. As far as I can see, there is very little difficulty in finding boys at this end provided you can get them proper tuition when they reach Australia, and proper billets after they have gone through their course of tuition. On that point I would call attention to the fact that only the other day the Central Unemployed Board offered New South Wales twenty youths a

fortnight—520 a year—provided that State would become responsible for three months' training, and afterwards distribute the boys amongst the farmers who were so keen to have them. I was extremely surprised to see the Premier of New South Wales had declined to be any party to the proposal, and, in fact, the offer appears to have been thrown back on the Board rather cavalierly. I will suggest as a practical method of dealing with the subject that the real place where organisation is needed is in Sydney, New South Wales, and until there is an organisation prepared to take these boys and get them educated and put them out, it is of little use asking for our co-operation in sending them out. I do not want to throw cold water on the project. It is an admirable project, and I am prepared to assist to the best of my power in putting it through; but one thing is certain—that it is on the other side the difficulties lie, and Dr. Arthur would perform some service to the public if he would point out what steps he proposes to take to utilise these boys' services when they go out. With reference to Dr. Arthur's statement in his Paper that the Labour Party take up a hostile position to all emigration, I submit to those in this room who know Australia that that statement is not correct. What they oppose is indiscriminate immigration, such as Dr. Arthur advocates—people who are unsuitable for the country being dumped down on the capitals and left to swell the ranks of the unemployed. So far as I know, the Labour Party are perfectly prepared to facilitate any scheme of emigration likely to benefit their respective States, and I should like Dr. Arthur to get that well grounded in him. It is a pity to misrepresent the views of the Labour Party to people here in England.

Mr. C. Reginald ENOCK, F.R.G.S.: I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words on this subject, which as a disinterested Imperialist interests me greatly. I have spent a number of years in North and South America and in Canada, and have given much thought and study to the matter of our unused Imperial resources overseas, and the insufficiency we find at home in the way of employment and the high cost of living. I want to bring before you what many perhaps would consider rather a novel idea. I do not think we look on our Empire sufficiently as an entity. Indeed, the ordinary British citizen has absolutely no share or interest in it. We see that the Colonies are anxiously endeavouring to get emigrants, and are trying to get them not only from Great Britain, but from all over the world—Germans,

Italians, Russians, Americans, apparently all are equally welcome. I observe a statement that 75,000 American citizens are to leave for Western Canada this year to take up 25,000 homesteads. Personally, I think that every foreigner, however worthy, who takes up a homestead in Canada or Australia before every British citizen is provided for is being permitted to rob some equivalent British citizen of his birthright. It is time, I think, we called a halt, and that before any more of this valuable land is given away to people of other nationalities, areas should be set apart and held in perpetuity for every family and every parish in Great Britain. Of course, that would not use up all the available land; and I would only then invite others to come in. I have published a pamphlet on the subject which I have called "Your Share of Empire—a New Imperial Doctrine," which is having a considerable circulation. I have here a copy of a letter which I wrote to the London County Council asking if they would consider the desirability of a scheme of that nature in Canada or Australia—that is, the taking up of a large area of land and holding it in perpetuity for the City of London, obtaining working capital, appointing managers and engineers, and working the property as an ordinary industrial business, cultivating the land, working the mines, and establishing new centres of work and activity, sending out as many as possible of unemployed under proper organisation, but not necessarily confining the work and benefits to the unemployed. My idea is the land should be worked as an industrial concern. This is done by private companies—why not by an "Imperial" company? The profits should be put against the taxation of the cities and the care of the cities' poor. This may seem a new and Utopian idea, but I think it will be taken hold of yet. I think every county council and every parish or district should immediately set to work and mark off slices of Greater Britain and hold them in perpetuity for themselves, and as far as possible obtain the funds to work the property as suggested. I believe the Empire would be physically bound together by this method, and that prosperity and population would increase.

Mr. Reginald CARRINGTON: With regard to the financial aspect of this Paper, I may mention that I lately wrote to the Government here suggesting that they should subscribe towards the noble work, for as a young Australian a noble work I hold it to be. Mr. Lloyd George has been good enough to reply, telling me that the Government at the present time was not



prepared to make a grant for the purpose, but mentioned that a Commission was sitting on the question of unemployment, and that when he has seen their report he will consider the matter again on the evidence supplied by it. It was very courteous of him to take the trouble with regard to the question, and I venture to think that the suggestion opens an avenue which may be pursued with profit.

Mr. Arthur R. CANNING: Since coming to this meeting I have asked myself: Can nothing be done by the Royal Colonial Institute itself to forward the important and vital matter that we are discussing? This Institute is, I am aware, a non-political body, and in some respects derives great strength from the fact; but it seems to me that its strength is not as often used as it might be, and there is a danger lest our discussions, important as they are, should become merely academic. It seems to me to be desirable in certain cases (the present one is an instance) where the following up of the subject should not terminate with the vote of thanks to the lecturer. It is certainly worth our while, I think, if not our actual duty, to consider whether a Committee of the Institute should not be formed to study closer into this matter than is possible within the limits of one evening, and subsequently, if practicable, to push forward any determinations arrived at. I fully recognise difficulties, but they are common to all things worth doing. It seems to me that a wholly wrong attitude is taken with regard to this great and national subject of emigration. In the past it has been left to private enterprise and philanthropy, whereas a matter that vitally affects the well-being and the very life of the nation should be one of the cares of the State. There is a sort of fetish that private enterprise must be left to do everything. This may be carried too far. Let the efforts of philanthropy and private enterprise be fully acknowledged; it is splendid—but it is not war; it is not doing the nation's business in a businesslike way. An appreciable proportion of those who have gone to Canada have been failures, and therefore Canada is unsympathetic; but this is simply because the system of emigration has not been properly organised. After leaving the appalling poverty and seeing the congested labour of the East End of London, to pass through the Western portion of Canada and to see there England's heritage occupied largely by foreign labourers is as sad a sight as any patriotic Englishman can meet with. Cannot true statesmanship now be brought into being to correct

this wrong? I cannot doubt for a moment that the solution lies in the forming of a State Emigration Department under the Colonial Office, the business of which Office should be to clear away difficulties now existing and bring about an absolute understanding in relation to these emigrants. Of course, Canada and Australia and the other Colonies would be strongly represented in this Department and on the probationary farms under their care. In a word, the whole matter should be organised on a proper basis.

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G.: I should like first of all to bear testimony to the truly Imperial spirit which animates the lecture. It is more common, I fear, to find that spirit expressed by those from the sister nations than by statesmen or speakers of our own country. I was struck by one remark made by the lecturer, and which concerns my own service. He acknowledges fully that our great Empire is the result of sea power. We know perfectly well that while the Emperor of Germany may say the future of Germany is on the water, our past, our present, and our future are on the water. Bacon said those who command the seas command the riches of the world and the world itself. The lecturer says battleships depend upon those who can afford to pay for them. To a certain extent that is true, but sea power depends mainly on the maritime instincts of a sea-faring race. I do not like to hear the sort of craven spirit which says that Germany has 60,000,000 people and the United States 80,000,000, while we have only 55,000,000. Look back to the revolutionary wars, and see what our population was then. Are we so poor in money or in spirit that we cannot afford, or will not afford, what is requisite for the maintenance of our sea power? All these great schemes such as we have been discussing to-day depend for their completeness on our maintaining that which is so absolutely necessary—that is to say, the command of the sea, which was handed down to us by the great man who died 100 years ago. Recently there has been some weakening of the Navy, but we have derived some compensation, at all events, from the fact that the sister nations have been led to look into the matter and to see how much they depend on that power. They are now endeavouring, in one way or another, to provide themselves with something in the shape of a navy, and to take their part in the maintenance of that sea power. Some of these schemes are somewhat crude, but we ought not to look at them

in any narrow spirit, but to appreciate the desire to assist this great sea Empire to hold its own. They have recently had an object lesson in Australia from the visit of a powerful fleet of a friendly Power. Some people have read into the reception given to that fleet the idea that Australia was prepared to give over its safety, and to some extent its independence, to the American nation. I cannot think they were prepared to follow the example of our British ancestors when they called in the Saxons, but I do believe that visit did good by waking them up—waking them up to the fact that there are great sea Powers besides the British, and if we are to support that which is so necessary for the Empire, they must take their share. Turning to Dr. Arthur's proposals, I do not think he shirked the difficulties of the problem, and in the main his suggestion is admirable and excellent. We have to some extent been successful, as he admits, in the case of Dr. Barnardo's boys. It is a great satisfaction to me, having visited those homes, to see how well the boys are treated and prepared for their future career. Some people have said they are too well treated, and that they would find the roughnesses of Canada too much for them, but I am pleased to hear the boys have been eminently successful. There is one point over which Dr. Arthur skimmed somewhat lightly. Evidently his idea was that there should be assisted emigration, and the question is, who is to pay? That, I am afraid, is the difficulty. However, if there is good feeling on both sides, and that appreciation which we ought to have in this country for the distant parts of the Empire, endeavouring to look upon Australia or Canada as as much a part of the Empire as Kent and Northumberland, that surely is a difficulty which may be got over, and we may trust to those sources which he suggests to smooth down the difficulties and make possible what would be so valuable to the Empire.

MR. E. T. SCAMMELL: I should very much like to have had the opportunity of saying a few words in the earlier part of the evening, but there is one gentleman present whom we should all like to hear—Mr. Obed Smith—and as the hour is now so late, I will content myself with saying that I hope something practical will come out of the discussion, and that the Council will take the matter into consideration and pass a resolution in favour of the proposal for a Conference between the Home and Colonial authorities.

MR. J. OBED SMITH: This is a subject with which for the last



ten or fifteen years I have had a great deal to do. The principal feature of the paper is the suggestion that there should be a Conference between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the various Colonies. So far as Canada is concerned, she would not, in my opinion, refuse an invitation of that kind, but she would be the last to endeavour to teach the Imperial Government or the people of Great Britain their own business. In regard to other points in the paper, I would like to say first of all that Canada is no small portion of the Empire, and she has no Little Empire notions. If Britons will not go to Canada by all means let them go to some other part of the Empire rather than to foreign lands. There are some features about this scheme of Imperial emigration which I feel rather averse to discussing, because it might lead one into the realm of high politics. It is suggested that boys between 15 and 20 should be sent abroad. I quite agree with that proposal, and would say as far as Canada is concerned we could take them much younger, even from 7 years, provided they are fit physically and mentally. It is proposed that 100,000 of these boys should be sent abroad annually. Now I doubt whether the overseas Dominions could take charge of that number the very first year. I think that in the first year not more than one-third of that number could be accommodated, but as the Colonies grow their capacity to absorb would grow in proportion. If we are not injuriously to affect agriculture, as Dr. Arthur claims, we shall have to draw largely upon the cities for our emigrants, and I am glad to be able to speak well of many of those who come from the towns, as many were brought up in the country. The last statistical returns of Canada (1906) show that of the men living on homesteads over 33 per cent. had never previously been on the farm, which proves that if you get men from the city who have any fitness for or knowledge of farming or a desire for that kind of life we can make farmers out of them in Australia or Canada. It has been said that Canada was inviting Americans to take up land. That is true. It is not done by preference, because anyone who knows Canada and Canadians knows that their preference first of all is for children of the old land. But the children of the old land do not come. If Canada is ever going to be settled and be a nation and be a great help to this Empire she must have people, and if she does not get them from here she is going to get them from some other place. I do not think we shall be satisfied until we get from America at least

1,000,000 settlers to make up what America has taken from us. Indeed, a large percentage of those crossing the border are what are called returned Canadians—people who have been in America five, ten, or twenty years, but have never given up allegiance to the old flag. Many thousands of these are coming back, and that is why we do not admit that all those coming back are coming back as foreigners. I could give you figures showing the wealth and capital these settlers bring to Canada. They do not come in with any idea of being antagonistic; indeed, hundreds of them have told me that they would rather bring up their children under the security of British institutions than under the Stars and Stripes. No wonder they want to come and stay, and they speedily become reconciled to institutions which they find in some cases much superior to those they have left.

Mr. C. W. ARNETT: It has been pointed out that one of the great difficulties in the way of emigration is that people whom we in this country wish to dispose of are not the people whom they wish to receive in the Colonies. Each country, of course, must look after its own "scrapheap," but I think Dr. Arthur has given us most fruitful and valuable suggestions with regard to the possibility of helping across the seas those who have not yet failed in life and have every possibility of success before them. What stands in the way? The money difficulty, of course. It would, I maintain, be a most profitable investment on the part of this country to embark in the work. Every man who stays here and fails to maintain himself becomes a burden on the community. It is often to our shame that he is in that condition, but if he had been given an opportunity of making a life for himself where the conditions are not so difficult, not only would he not become a burden to the State, but he would become a great asset to the State to which he was transferred. Dr. Arthur has proposed the Government should take the matter in hand, and I agree, but before Governments will move they have to be pushed. It ought to be the business of those who believe in this scheme to see that the Government are pushed, and if, acting on the valuable suggestion made by one of the speakers, the Committee of this Institute were to give the scheme their backing, it might possibly, combined with other efforts, put that pressure on the Government which would compel them to act. After all, though *Dreadnoughts* are necessary, Empires cannot be based on sea power alone. They must in the long run be based on man power,

and I call on all those who think something may be done to send to Dr. Arthur their names as being those of persons willing to support any movement which may be proposed.

MISS C. DE THIERRY: I think that the idea underlying this paper is a sound one, but without some system of preference I cannot see how a scheme of emigration can succeed. If we had a scheme of preference a sound scheme of emigration is bound to follow. If the Colonies get preference in the English markets I feel sure they will draw to themselves the emigration which is now going to the United States.

MR. T. E. SEDGWICK: There is one point which has not been touched upon, and that is the feeling of the *émigré*. For ten years I worked among the class which Dr. Arthur describes as the shopkeeper and clerk class and for the last five years amongst the unemployed, but by no means unemployable, lads of East London. We hear a great deal about the unemployable. Now a man was not born an unemployable, nor was he unemployable when he was young, but he has become unemployable very often through the stress of circumstances over which he has no control. I think myself it would be a grand thing if we were to start some national fund so as to enable our young men to go out to some place where they could live and flourish—live something like Englishmen, and not like down-trodden slaves. It would do good not only to those we send out, but each one of them would become an emigration centre in himself for his friends and family. We should be able to relieve the pressure at home, and the money which we used for the purpose as a loan could be used over and over again.

THE CHAIRMAN: At this late hour I shall not detain you a moment longer. We have had a very full discussion on the subject, following Dr. Arthur's interesting and instructive paper, and I will ask you now to give him a hearty vote of thanks.

DR. ARTHUR: It would be absurd at this hour to begin dealing *seriatim* with the various objections which have been brought forward to parts of my scheme, and after all I have a belief in the motto, "Do not talk, but deliver the goods." I want the goods delivered. We have had a good deal of talk, and I am grateful for the vote of thanks, but I have not come 12,000 miles in the hope of getting a vote of thanks and then going back to Australia. I have not the slightest hesitation whatever in advising the Imperial authorities. I feel no mock modesty what-



ever in the matter. I am as much a citizen of the Empire as anyone in Great Britain, and whatever is of deep and vital concern to the Empire is also of deep and vital concern to me. When I see this leakage from Great Britain to places beyond the Flag, and realise that this is an ulcer which may end fatally to the country we love so much unless something is done to remove it, then I say it is only my duty to point out what I conceive to be the remedy. I have come to get your aid. I ask you not only to lend your names but to do some work, and perhaps put your hands in your pockets. If you will send in your names and addresses I shall be only too glad to see more of you before I leave for Australia. It is work to which those who are Imperialists may well put their hands. It certainly will be difficult, though it is marvellous what obstacles can be overcome if there are a few determined people bent on seeing that they are overcome. I believe a few resolute individuals will be able to bring about this Imperial Conference on which I have set my heart. One of the first things I want to do is to get up a strong Committee of those who are interested in the Colonies—members of Parliament and representative men of all shades of political opinion. I want them to mould public opinion, and I want a deputation which will include all bodies to wait upon various persons—Mr. John Burns, who is connected with emigration, Lord Crewe, and the Prime Minister himself. We desire to ascertain what they think on the subject, and if we find they will do nothing we shall have to go elsewhere. Anyhow, I believe the thing can be done if there is a will to do it, and I invite your co-operation in this matter.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for presiding.

## ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Institute was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on Friday, May 21, 1909. The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The following is a list of those present :—

J. F. Aldenhoven, T. J. Alldridge, I.S.O., W. H. Allen, H. G. Allen, F. M. Alleyne, Dr. F. H. Anderson, D. C. Andrew, F. C. M. Anson, Frederick A. Anson, O. F. Armytage, W. H. Barber, John Barr, Edward Bedford, Moberly Bell, R. S. Bond, E. J. H. Boosé, J. R. Boosé, R. A. Bosanquet, Wm. H. Bose, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., T. J. Brassey, H. H. Bridge, A. E. Bright, C. E. Bright, C.M.G., Major R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., R. E. Brounger, Sir Charles Bruce, G.C.M.G., A. Bruce-Joy, M. d'Arblay Burney, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart, G.C.M.G., L. W. W. Buxton, D. Byrne, I. M. Campbell, W. Chamberlain, C. H. Chomley, Bertie Clarke, T. R. Clougher, A. T. Collier, Capt. R. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G., J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., R. T. Coody, W. F. Courthorpe, A. M. Currie, F. M. Cutlack, D. R. Dangar, F. H. Dangar, J. F. W. Deacon, C. F. de Nordwall, Alban Doran, F.R.C.S., Sir Arthur Douglas, Bart., H. W. H. Dunsmure, Frank M. Dutton, Frederick Dutton, Geoffrey Drage, John Eaglesome, C.M.G., E. A. Ebbelwhite, Lt. Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., F. W. Emmett, W. T. Englefield, J. O. Fairfax, John Ferguson, C.M.G., Hon. Theodore Fink, Alfred Flatau, E. Fleischmann, Joseph Fraser, Admiral Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., Sir Somerset French, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Lord Glantawe, A. R. Goldring, G. W. Gordon, J. W. Gordon, Sir Hugh Graham, J. H. Greenfield, N. W. Grieve, E. Gutmann, Hon. Wm. Hall-Jones, A. St. G. Hamersley, K.C., Alfred H. Harrison, Gen. Sir Richard Harrison, G.C.B., C.M.G., Lt.-Col. Sir James Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., Alderman C. E. Hearson, M. G. Heeles, Admiral W. H. Henderson, D. V. Hennessy, F. E. Hesse, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Hime, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederic Hodgson, K.C.M.G., H. Tylston Hodgson, Sir Thomas Holderness, K.C.S.I., A. R. Holland, T. Honnor, A. F. Houlder, Capt. A. Hovelt, Hon. Sir J. Liege Hulett, M.L.A., Percy A. Hurd, George C. Jack, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., H. V. F. Jones, H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., Adrian Knox, Norman Lamont, M.P., Sir James La Touche, K.C.S.I., Robertson Lawson, G. B. Leechman, Charles Leonard, L. F. Lezard, Robert Littlejohn, Sir R. B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G., Alexander G. Low, Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., Dr. John McCall, R. H. McCarthy, C.M.G., A. T. Macer, Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Aymer Maxwell, J. E. G. Millett, Capt. R. H. Croft Montague, Edward R. P. Moon, A. Moor-Radford, W. J. Moore, A. H. Morin, G. J. S. Mosenthal, J. E. P. Muddock, Arthur Myers, J. E. Negus, Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., John Nivison, Sir Ernest Northcote, Wilh. Oelze, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G., C. H. Ommanney, C.M.G., H. M. Ommanney, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., J. Wilson Owen, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L., Colonel Hugh Pearse, D.S.O., Colonel D. G. Pitcher, C. A. W. Pownall, Sir Lesley Probyn, K.C.V.O., Dr. Purdie, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., C. J. Reeves, Hugh W. Reeves, H. M. Ridge, Joseph Rippon, S. W. Robbs,

C. R. Robertson, Major Gen. C. W. Robinson, C.B., Carl Roeder, C. D. Rose, M.P., T. L. M. Rose, Arthur Ross, J. E. Rubie, Edward Salmon, C. Spenser Sarle, Rt. Hon. Lord Saye and Sele, G. H. Scholefield, W. F. Scott-Armstrong, F. A. Scrivener, George Slade, Dr. Alexr. Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., L. Cecil Smith, E. A. Smith-Rewse, A. E. Steinthal, Noel C. Stephen, David Strachan, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G. Sturgeon, The Right Rev. Bishop Taylor-Smith, D.D., C.V.O., Rt. Hon. Lord Teynham, A. H. Tickle, T. S. Townend, B. Travers, Sir Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., W. S. Tupholme, John Waddington, J.P., Edmund Walker, Frank Walker, E. A. Wallace, E. W. Wallington, C.M.G., Major G. I. Walsh, F. J. Waring, C.M.G., W. C. Watson, Wm. Weddel, C. W. Welman, G. Welton, T. G. White, Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The Dining-Room was decorated with the flags of all parts of the Empire, and that of the Institute bearing the motto, "The King and United Empire."

The guests were received by the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., and the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

*Vice-Presidents*: The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.  
*Councillors*: Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, K.C.B., J. G. Colmer, Esq., C.M.G., F. H. Dangar, Esq., Frederick Dutton, Esq., Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., the Right Hon. Sir Albert Hime, K.C.M.G., Robert Littlejohn, Esq., Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G., Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B.

The Right Rev. BISHOP J. TAYLOR-SMITH, C.V.O., D.D., Chaplain-General of the Forces, said Grace.

The Toast of "His Majesty the King" was proposed by the CHAIRMAN and duly honoured.

Dr. JOHN McCALL, Agent-General for Tasmania: A junior member of the Institute, I have the pleasure of submitting a toast only second in importance to the one we have just honoured. Every gathering of Britishers, whether in the heart of the Empire in London or in the sweet country of my nativity, in the toast of first importance pays homage to the King. It naturally follows that the toast with which I am entrusted, which includes not only the Queen but our future King, must come next. I have recently arrived from the most distant State of this Empire, and I have the honour to bring the latest message of loyalty to this great nation. Only a few days before I left Australia there were whispers that the Empire, or the Mother Country rather, was likely to have an hour of stress, and the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand were ringing with patriotic voices, some



suggesting the offer of *Dreadnoughts*; others suggesting other means of support, but all prepared to do what they conceived to be their duty to the Empire. It is only in countries where real loyalty exists that such feelings are to be found, and I say with confidence that they will be with us in spirit this evening when we honour the toast which I now ask you to join in drinking—"Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family."

The CHAIRMAN: The loyal toasts which have just been celebrated are at all times and on all occasions a fitting prelude to meetings of Britons, and there is no occasion which could be more fitting than the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute to the toast I am about to propose, of "The British Dominions Beyond the Seas." In that admirable work, "The Life of Sir John Macdonald," written by our good friend, Dr. Parkin, I have recently read that in reply to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, when she congratulated him in 1867 upon the loyalty of the great Confederation of Canada, Sir John Macdonald said, speaking of that measure of Confederation: "We have desired in this measure to declare in the most solemn and emphatic manner our resolve to be under the Sovereignty of your Majesty and your Majesty's family for ever." That is true of the great self-governing Dominions. It is also and abundantly true of the Crown Colonies and other Dependencies of the Crown. It is not too much to say that there are millions of subjects of the King who are probably entirely unaware of the name of the Prime Minister or of the existence of the Cabinet, and who are quite incapable of comprehending or grasping any political abstractions, who feel a genuine allegiance and profoundly affectionate devotion to the person of the Great White King. I had the honour of presiding on this occasion five years ago, at that time having the responsibilities, and they were serious enough, of the administration of the Colonial Office. There were raging many and fierce controversies, but at this Institute—this enclave in respect of political controversy—I was permitted, speaking of South Africa, about which such great controversies prevailed, to indulge in some hopeful anticipations. I expressed a confident hope that there would be a permanent union between the two races of the sub-Continent. I ventured to point out how large are the affinities between Englishmen and Dutchmen—a common religion, a common love of the home and the family, a natural and enthusiastic joy in toil and adventure both over land

and over sea, a natural love of perilous sport. Common to both races also is the great sea tradition. The posterity of Van Tromp and De Ruyter must surely have some natural affinities with the posterity of Drake and Nelson. There was too, the genius which both peoples have for politics and for law—things which, perhaps, your Chairman rates unduly high. It was but natural, seeing these affinities, that I, for one, even when things looked less bright, should have cheerful anticipations, because, after all, the circumstance that we had fought each other was not a circumstance which ought necessarily or for ever to preserve animosities. In 1673 the Dutch were in the Medway, unwelcome and unhonoured guests; but in 1688 we thought a great Dutchman worthy to be the leader in the English revolution of that date, and but a few years afterwards the Dutch allies fought with us under the great Lord Marlborough at Blenheim and Ramillies, and helped to preserve the civil and religious liberties of Europe. These are rational grounds, as it has always seemed to me, for hoping that there may be permanent union between the races in South Africa. That was the idea of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner. I am not going to say that there were not differences, and grave differences, of opinion—it would be childish to deny it—as to the methods for the attainment of that great end. I do not for a moment pretend that there are not grave obstacles even now towards the union of the four Provinces of South Africa. But we have every reason to hope for the best, and I believe myself once there was autonomy granted to these four Provinces that it is for the good of Britons and Dutch alike that they should be united in a coherent and consolidated whole. In ordinary times the topic of South Africa would be abundantly sufficient to detain you on such an occasion as this. But an even greater subject is enlisting the absorbed attention of all those who are interested in Colonial affairs. It is an insult—an insult—to say that any party desires to make the emergencies of this country or her naval ascendancy a question of party controversy. If any public men have asserted that there is grave national emergency—if any man has said that the present is an occasion when all patriots, all true-minded Britons, must look to the joints of their armour—surely we have corroboration from our friends over the seas—corroboration from men who are not party men in this country to affirm and substantiate the solid character of those anxieties. It is sufficient to refer in this connection—I take them by hazard—to

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and to Captain Mahan, the great American naval writer, a man of sobriety of judgment and of comprehensive knowledge upon these matters. These voices warn us from overseas—warn those who affect to make light of the present situation, of its gravity and seriousness. I have read in the records of the old Roman Empire how a wealthy citizen was discussing, with the cynicism which perhaps was common in that somewhat decadent society, the future position of his sons, and he inquired of a friend what education he should give them, and particularly as to where he should educate them, for the career of civil servants. As germane to that inquiry he asked his friend whether the Roman Empire would last sufficiently long to give satisfactory offices to his sons when they were grown up. His friend considered for a moment, and replied: "Sir, I think you had better bring them up as historians." My aspiration—and I am certain the aspiration of every man in this room—is that our sons should make history rather than write it; and be sure of this, though I do not say that the emergency is so imminent as that to which I have referred, the question whether this country with the great Dominions overseas shall indeed play a great part in the history of next centuries does depend largely on the result of the Conference which is going to take place a few weeks from now between ourselves and the representatives of the great self-governing Dominions on the question of the Navy. I do not desire to dogmatise on this matter. I merely claim for my opinion the attention, and no more, that is perhaps due to one who has thought for some years on the subject. I myself am convinced the true way to get a great Imperial Navy is not in any sense to check, but, on the contrary, to foster, the national spirit in the Dominions overseas. You cannot have national existence unless you have at the same time the will and the desire to make sacrifices by maintaining national existence by arms, and I am therefore absolutely in accord with Canada and Australia, who desire to form their own Navy and their own Army, and to make that Navy and that Army an essential part of the defences of those great nations and States. I thoroughly believe in that. Speaking purely from the point of view of the Motherland, I am certain we shall derive greater assistance and greater power from the efforts made in that direction than from any idea of the States of the Empire becoming merely contributory to the Mother-Power, and I believe, so far as I have been able to follow it, that is very much the view of his Majesty's present advisers. But there is another



step beyond that, because, obviously, it will take some time to form these national defences, to man them, and to exercise them in all the arts of war. It is that once the Navies of these great Dominions are formed, and when war breaks out, there should be some Imperial organisation by which they should fall into their natural place among the forces of the Empire taken as a whole, and what is needed to be developed is not merely the sense of nationality which shall make the Canadians and the Australians ardent for Canada and for Australia, but something above and outside—a more comprehensive patriotism which shall embrace the Empire as a whole. The great man of letters whose loss we are mourning this week, Mr. George Meredith, in almost the last letter he wrote, said, speaking to his friend, Mr. Swinburne, that an idea when communicated to him seemed to set the whole town ablaze with electric light. The phrase was no doubt hurriedly set forth. The intention, I think, of Mr. Meredith was to show that once an idea presents itself to the mind of the man of genius, it is communicated, as it were, by electric spark to all about him. Let us hope in this Conference that that which is missing at present to Imperial organisation may possibly be found. Few can doubt that in the future, though it may be some way off, when Canada and Australia and the other States of the Empire have attained their full stature, there will then be no difficulty in their taking their full part and asserting their full representation in the Imperial Councils; but there is a time to be bridged over in which it will be difficult for them to spare their great men to us on such emergencies; but, none the less, there are occasions in which we feel the Empire should speak as a whole, not merely through the voice of the statesmen of the Mother Country, but through the voice of the Dominions overseas speaking in Council as a whole. I had something to say about the Crown Colonies, but I feel I must spare your time. It is my pleasure to associate this toast with mention of the High Commissioner for New Zealand. I have, through my father, a long association with you here, and have before expressed my gratitude to the citizens of the Dominion for having achieved that which is never achieved in this country—namely, the putting actually in print on their map my name spelt right. Joking apart, there are at this moment obligations of the whole Empire to New Zealand, which it is good for anyone to recognise and to record. Nothing, I think, will ever redound more to the undying glory of that great country than the splendid audacity and the splendid

promptitude with which at a moment of emergency she announced to the whole world the unity of the British Empire.

The Hon. WILLIAM HALL-JONES, High Commissioner for New Zealand: I take it as a great honour that the name of the representative of the Dominion of New Zealand should be coupled with this toast. I think, Sir, you struck a keynote when you referred to those present as Britons. I like to speak and to hear of our great Empire as one nation, and when I look around me I am reminded of the great and noble work which some of those in this country accomplished when they, many years ago, initiated the great colonisation schemes. You have referred to your father's association with New Zealand. The prominent part he took in the early settlement of that country is borne in fond memory by our people. Only I would remark, when you say we spell the name right, that we always in New Zealand do what is right. Near me is another Vice-President of this Institute, Sir Frederick Young, who some fifty years ago took an active part in sending emigrants to Australia and to New Zealand. Immediately next to me is our dear old friend Lord Strathcona, who has done so much for Canada; while seated on your right and left you have two of the best loved Governors our Colonies ever had. I had not the pleasure of meeting Lord Jersey during the time he was in Australia, but I cannot speak too highly of the estimation in which Lord Ranfurly was held by the good people of the Dominion. The reference to Britons and the Dominions beyond the sea calls to mind those who were builders of the Empire of which we are so proud. For it is not alone those who concern themselves with emigration from this country, we must give our meed of praise to those who went forth in the days when travelling by sea was much more difficult, and when they experienced all the hardships and inconveniences incidental to early settlement. When we couple their work with such of those as I have named we need not wonder at the result which has been achieved. Look round the world—take Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and, by the way, we all hope to see the words of the Chairman verified, and that before long we shall greet a united South Africa. Imagine what those countries in the course of a few years must become. Remember what they have done in developing their territories, their commerce, and their trade, and in the opening up by means of roads and railways these vast countries, with their population ever increasing, and then we can form some little idea of what the Empire of the future is to be as

compared with the Empire of to-day. I do not for one moment doubt but that the words uttered by Sir John Macdonald will be found true. What has any part of the Empire to gain by dissociating itself from the homeland, and what have you of the homeland to gain by any part of the Empire separating? I take it that our interests are identical, and that we are essential one to the other, and come weal, come woe, we shall be together for aye. You have referred to the Navy and the action taken by New Zealand. I say God forbid that at any time party should come in on questions of Imperial defence. If I remember sufficiently the history of this country in times of emergency, the two parties have loyally worked together for the common good. If there was anything in the suggestion that New Zealand had made this offer with a view of identifying itself with a party here, or that it was done for the purpose of promoting any ideas with regard to fiscal reform, I should be sorry, but I have the assurance, and I know the feeling in my country that such was not the case. There was a suspicion—the suspicion suddenly came upon us—that two or three or four years hence there might not be the naval supremacy we all wish to see maintained. Then without hesitation you had these spontaneous offers, not alone from my country, which led, but also from Australia, and I believe you will have your *Dreadnought* from Australia, while Canada will not be behind-hand in her share of what wants doing. We all look forward, I believe, as the result of this approaching Conference, to an arrangement being come to, or some understanding being arrived at, by which there will be common action with regard to the defences of our great Empire. I cannot imagine any man calling himself a Briton who would not defend his home and those near and dear to him. If that is so, what does it mean? It means that everyone in the British Empire will later on feel a pride and a pleasure in carrying out his duty as one of those who will join with all the rest in taking his share in the defence of the Empire. I know there is difference of opinion on the question of universal service. I believe myself it has to come, and if it has to come it is better to deal with it at a time when we can deal with it in a practical business-like way and when we can make the best use of the material that will be at hand. The time is gone when we can raise levies at a moment's notice. In these days of steam and electricity, the time necessary for mobilisation and training is too short to enable preparation to be made when once operations are started. Therefore the necessity is



for everyone to give his thoughts and attention to being prepared, which is the greatest safeguard for any contingency which may arise. Reference has been made to the desire of Australia and Canada to have navies of their own. I do not think any reasonable man could raise objection to their aspirations. As it was at the time of the South African war, when the Colonies placed their men and their money at the disposal of the Imperial authorities, so I believe it will be on any occasion should it arise when they have fleets of their own. The necessity for combined operations is so evident that I am satisfied any difficulties would be removed by consultation of those at the head of these affairs. I believe at the present time there is a greater wave of Imperialism throughout this country and throughout the Empire than ever existed before. We are to have next month a Conference of Press representatives from within the Empire. I look forward to that Conference with great hope. We know the power of the Press. It cannot, I think, fail to be an immense advantage that the Press representatives of this country should have the opportunity of consulting with their brethren from all parts of the world where the British flag flies, and that then they should return to their several countries and work again for the common good. I look forward with hope to the Defence Conference and the Press Conference, and I believe the results will be satisfactory to the Empire at large. We have only to think of other countries which have been great in their time, and which are not now great, to suggest to ourselves the necessity for every precaution to ensure the continued unity of our Empire. We little realise what the future of that Empire will be. Let us remember we have each our part to perform, and that everyone present can do his share towards preserving that unity we believe to be so essential for our very existence.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.: I have to propose "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute." The last speaker has asked how it will benefit this country if she were to lose any of her Colonies. Why, of course, it would not be a benefit. It would be the greatest possible disaster, and it is the object of this Institute to prevent anything of the kind happening. It would be difficult after its existence of some forty years to say anything very fresh about the Institute. But I think we may say that one of our chief objects is to focus, as it were, the views and experience of those who belong to different parts of the Empire—

not only what we call the Colonial Empire, but India also, for we should never forget that India forms a great part of the British Empire, and that its representatives are always cordially welcomed here. I am not going to disagree with the Chairman when he spoke of the necessity of *Dreadnoughts* and other formidable weapons of that kind. But, after all, an Empire must take very good care to have, I will not say the proper number of *Dreadnoughts*, but plenty of them, and must also be guided by the knowledge of what is taking place in every one of its parts, and this Institute is ever anxious to give the opportunity to those who come from other parts to express before the people of this country their views on the different questions which from time to time arise. Of course, we may easily understand that views are sometimes expressed which do not win absolute approval from everyone, but the great object of discussion is to hear what is to be said on every side, and the Institute offers the opportunity to Fellows and others to come and say what they feel and what they know. It is very fortunate I can connect with this toast the name of one who knows not only Canada, but Australia, and, I dare say, many other parts of the Empire. He has enlarged the domain of romance by his brilliant works, and now he comes to do that which is even more important—to take a leading part in the management of the Empire at its very heart. We have only one Sir Gilbert Parker, but I doubt not, or rather I hope, that as time goes on we shall have in Parliament many men with his knowledge and experience of the Empire. Of course, in an Empire like ours there must be a great variety of features, a great diversity of opinions, great differences, sometimes, of interest, and yet surely it is advisable that all these diversities and differences should be brought together, and that we should try to see if out of them we cannot get some cohesion. The power of an Empire like ours must in the future depend on the possibility of its various inhabitants looking a little bit beyond their immediate horizon, and understanding at times they must sacrifice that which they may perhaps look upon with some feeling, perhaps some would say prejudice, in order to bring about united action. United action is the one policy which in times of stress must be the safeguard of our Empire, and united action can never be reached unless there is knowledge of each component part, unless there is also knowledge of the men who are guiding the different parts of the Empire. This Institute is desirous of fostering that knowledge. It is also anxious to give these leading men the chance of knowing

each other. If after the many years the Institute has been going on there lies before it a still more useful future, we shall all be glad. I believe we must try and make the Institute perhaps a little bit more representative of those who come only for a limited time to this country—that we must give, perhaps, more attention to those commercial interests which have so great an effect on our national life. If the Institute rises to the opportunities which are offered to it not only now but in years to come, I think we shall all be glad, as we are now, to drink this toast with enthusiasm, because we shall know that there is at least one Institute in this country which desires to be Imperial in every sense of the word.

Sir GILBERT PARKER, M.P. : I have first to thank Lord Jersey for his very generous reference to myself. I do understand that on such occasions large-minded and charitable men—distinguished themselves—are prone to confer distinction upon lesser men by over-estimating their position and ability. But I will not say that I have extraordinary pleasure in responding to this toast, because I never have pleasure in speaking in public. They say that in the Bank of England there are a vast number of unclaimed balances, of which the Bank takes advantage by the way. There are a great number of unclaimed balances which represent the dinners to which I have been invited, and at which I had to speak. In the terror of the anxiety which fell upon me, these dinners were not eaten. If I could gather together all those uneaten dinners, or the price they represent rather, I should have no fear of the pressure of any Budget. We have listened to-night to speeches which were calculated to inspire us to think, to stop and consider. There is in the Chair one who has played a great part in the development and co-ordination of the nations which make up this great Empire. History will do him justice; I believe we do even now. A more difficult task than fell to the hands of Mr. Lyttelton has fallen to the hands of few men in the history of this Empire. Urbanity joined to wisdom, carefulness of thought, and caution in action marked his career at the Colonial Office, and should, as I believe it does, win for him the confidence and admiration of all the people with whom he was brought in contact as chief administrator of our great Empire in the Colonial Department. Last year there presided at this Board the Heir to the Crown, and speeches were made which all who heard must remember vividly, and all those who heard or read them must have gained courage, hope, and comfort in the work that still lies before the Parliament of this



country and the several Parliaments of the King's Dominions overseas. The most striking thing concerning the administration of our Colonies has been that we have always thought first of them when the question of their security and safety was before us. The keynote of our success as a Colonial Empire has been that we have always striven to live up to our responsibilities, no matter how distant, no matter how small, the province or territory that needed our protecting care. France lost the Dominion of Canada because of neglect at the centre. A deputation went to France from Canada in the time of Canada's great danger from England and English aggression, laid before Berryer, the Colonial Minister, the condition of French Canada at the time, and pointed out the terrible corruption which existed and the neglect of local interests. Berryer's reply was, "We cannot think of the stable when the house is on fire"; and the reply of the Canadian delegate was, "At any rate, sir, no one can say you talk like a horse!" We have always thought of the horse. Blunders have been made, and must still be made, in our Colonial administration, but fewer blunders in the future than in the past through circumstances which we have not provided will occur. This Institute represents a vast influence upon all the communities under the Crown. It would be a mistake to think of it only as a power here in England, to think of it as an organisation engineered, operated, by people living at the heart of the Empire only. The glory of this Institute is that it is co-operative. Its 5,000 members represent not residents of these islands alone, but thousands of men oversea who know that here is an Imperial hostel where they are welcome, and in the governance and future and present operations of which they have a share, if they choose to exercise it. Sir, it is a great institution. Here comes a Colonial Secretary, or an ex-Colonial Secretary, with an engaging air of candour and almost unlimited discretion to guide and suggest the courses our energies should take. Here come pro-Consuls and unburden to us and to the listening Empire their accumulated experience. Here in this forum comes the Governor, the nominated Governor, to get his God-speed before he goes to Windsor Castle to pocket that silken thread which is to conduct the peoples of far-off possessions to a greater and higher destiny, and to lead our younger nations closer and closer to the Crown and to the heart of the Empire. Here great Colonial statesmen come and lay on the altar of British understanding, or misunderstanding, their experience of manifold activities in their Dominions. Great

Generals who have led into conflict our arms on the veldt, in the desert, in the jungle, or on the high hills, come to recount the lessons they have learnt; and the subaltern, the unknown, unconsidered subaltern, who has performed obscurely, so far as the limelight of advertisement is concerned, great services to the Empire by leading men who but now were barbarians, disciplined, and reliable into new and larger fields of settlement and exploration. Here he has honour, here in this Institute he is understood. Here comes the explorer, the expert in irrigation, the missionary bishop, and the young official who blazes the track for the missionary bishop in his labours, and sometimes consigns the trail to blazes, obsessed as he is with the supreme importance of his own work, and deeming that nothing can be so great as the work he is doing in some distant and unnoticed portion of the Empire. Here come one by one the officials of the greatest Civil Service the world has ever known—the Civil Service of India—a handful of men with immense responsibilities and only the prestige of the integrity and justice of British administration behind them to enable them to do their work under difficult conditions. It is in this Institute a wonderful ingathering of workers of the Empire—miracle workers as so many of them are—such men as Lord Selborne, who in difficult days played the part of pacification and justice and, as Gordon says, held the balance level. Such men work miracles of empire. Colonial statesmen like Laurier, Jameson, and Richard Seddon come here, their footsteps of political progress attended by the confidence and support of millions of our people overseas, whose only complaint of the people in the United Kingdom is that they do not sufficiently understand them. Happily, the Empire is growing smaller every day, and the contraction of that Empire is assisted powerfully by this Institute. Dr. Parkin last year, speaking here, said that ignorance was the chief cause of our mistakes in the past. But for that ignorance, he suggested, we should still have had the American Colonies as our own, and Theodore Roosevelt, instead of being Mr. Roosevelt, would have been Earl Roosevelt, K.G., Governor-General of the American Colonies! Well, that ignorance is not acquired—to be paradoxical. It was a dispensation of Providence and in the nature of the time and circumstance. It is folly to talk of any blame being attached for the losses and the agonies that occurred in those far-off days. It was due to the circumstances of a vast Empire separated by the “salt and sundering sea.” It took three months

for a message even to come from Canada, a message of victory or defeat. How long did it take for the news of Wolfe's victory to arrive in these islands? But now, by telegraph, events in the Antipodes reach us almost before they occur—according to time. London throbs in response to the events in the uttermost parts of the Empire on the instant, and the latter can almost hear politicians of Westminster Palace breathing. The advantage we have to-day is that the United Kingdom and every part of the Empire responds instantly to an event in any other part, as the seismic needle in the Isle of Wight told us of the earthquake in Jamaica or Thibet. If it had not been for the progress of constant education, conducted by this Institute over the forty years of its existence, the Naval Conference which is to assemble in the next few weeks, I venture to say, would have been vastly longer in assembling. However that may be, we are coming together. We have learnt what the exchange of ideas and thought means, and we have reason to believe that the day is at hand when the different parts of the Empire will find the formula, of which our Chairman spoke, for a closer constitutional union. Meanwhile, we have the assembly of intellect, of ideas, of purposes in such a conference as will presently be presided over by the Prime Minister of this country. We have a new Empire. Since the South African war two confederations have been added to the Empire. The position is not the same as it was eight or ten years ago. Now, instead of negotiations being carried on with different states of Australia or South Africa, you will presently have negotiations—*pourparlers*—carried on with four great states—New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and Australia, with their Ambassadors here at the centre—their High Commissioners in close touch with the Colonial Secretary and the Executive of their Government. We are now able to concentrate negotiations, to gather together much more quickly the assembled opinion of the Empire. We are therefore able to act more quickly, and if in granting these confederations we are also giving larger powers, greater elasticity to the Governments overseas, which, perhaps, might seem to invite danger and the temptation to cross the bows of our policy, let us remember the action of Canada in regard to the Indians and the Japanese in British Columbia, and realise that they have realised the imperial consequence and the importance of our relations to foreign Powers. Let us remember the action Canada took. I am absolutely certain we may have no fears as to the future, and that with the larger responsibilities



there will come larger understanding—a greater desire to act in co-operation—to co-ordinate all those elements of power which to-day are more necessary of co-ordination than ever in our history. We need to have no fear with our Colonies beside us, flanking our great policy, ready to shore up, as it were, the timbers of our edifice. In Australia many years ago, as a working journalist, I saw “Carmine” win the Melbourne Cup. A good race it was. The sporting editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*—there is a representative of that paper here to-night, the son of the proprietor—the sporting editor of that paper stood dictating the race as it passed before his eyes, and I heard him use these words, “Carmine coming down the straight, sobbing under his weight.” He was carrying a-load under the saddle, handicapped, it seemed to those who loved the horse, unreasonably. We recall the words quoted by Mr. Chamberlain about “the weary Titan,” staggering under his load. We stagger to-day under the load of responsibility which rests upon us. England goes sobbing under her weight, but she will win in the race. But the joy and inspiration of it all strengthens us, lifts us towards the ideal which lies before us—the ideal of a great co-operation—of an alliance unbreakable, because behind it is inherent all the spirit of our race, the temper, the courage, and determination of British civilisation. Such work as this is work which this Institute sets out to do. Every age must have its special inspiration. You had it in the Victorian period with that renaissance which came with the religious revival acting in every part of our life—art, science, literature, history, everywhere we felt it. Is it not possible in the solving of this problem of our Imperial unity and the desire to understand each other and to shape ourselves to each other’s needs, to feel and share each other’s difficulties—is it not possible that there lies there something which will revive in us the spiritual side of patriotism and make the efforts of our Colonies and of ourselves noble—not ignoble—high, accomplished, and secure?

The Hon. Sir J. LIEGE HULETT, M.L.A., Natal: The toast I am asked to propose is one I am sure which will meet with universal approval. The distinguished career of our Chairman is known not only to all in this room, but to all the Empire. He is known not only as a statesman to us, but by the youth of the Empire he is known as a leader in cricket and in all manly sport. Not only is the Chairman known well by repute in that domain,

but he is also known in South Africa especially for the work that he so efficiently did there on behalf of the Colonies and the Empire. I refer to the position he held as Chairman of the Transvaal Concessions Commission. It was doubtless arduous work, and perhaps not altogether congenial; but this class of work has to be done, and in the case before us it was done in a manner commensurate with our Chairman's great abilities. Our Chairman has likewise occupied high posts in the late Ministry, especially as regards the Colonies. That work he had to take up from the hands of perhaps the greatest Colonial statesman who ever held office, and it must have tried his capacity and patience to the greatest possible extent, and have entailed anxieties we can little understand. But all that has been accomplished, and has prepared him for a future of great service to the Empire. It is, perhaps, one of the best characteristics of Party Government that one Party does not remain in office for a great length of time. It enables those that are criticising to-day to take up the mantle of responsibility to-morrow, and they are the better able to judge of the necessity and of the interests of that Greater Britain beyond the Seas. I am certain that our Chairman watches with the keenest interest that which is going on in South Africa. In the history of colonisation perhaps no greater event, no greater matter, has so suddenly been brought forward into the regions of practical politics than that which has taken place in South Africa during the last twelve months. When this proposal of union first was bruited abroad, people in South Africa said: "How is it that those who went to Pretoria twelve months ago for the purpose of amending the Customs Union between the Colonies—why, instead of doing the work they were deputed to do, did they branch out into a far larger scheme, because of the impossibility of dealing with that which was lesser?" The result has been not only the preparation, but the completion of the Constitution that has united in South Africa all classes of the community in one complete whole. As a Natal Colonist—I suppose presently I shall be deemed to be a South African Colonist in the largest expression of the term—I myself welcome this change. I am certain the effect will be to diminish racialism. It is true it may take many years in remote parts of South Africa for the feeling that has been engendered in the past to be eliminated entirely. However that may be, I believe the thinking portion of both races will have their due weight, and that from this time forward we are united in one

common bond for one common purpose, and that is the welfare of a Commonwealth that will bear comparison with any other on the face of the earth.

The CHAIRMAN: It would be impossible for me not to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the way in which you have received this toast. I am quite certain, and was always upheld by this consideration, that the British people make great allowances for those who do their best in difficult circumstances, and so when I was at the Colonial Office, and when nobody denies circumstances were difficult, I was upborne by the sense of that sympathy of my countrymen, and also by the knowledge that assemblies such as this appreciate the immense difficulties of the task and the wide sympathies which are necessary when you are considering such a gigantic field of work affecting so many races, so many different stages of civilisation, so many religions, so many customs. I was also abundantly supported by my friends and colleagues at the Colonial Office. It is an especial pleasure to see here to-night my old friends, Sir Montagu Ommanney and Mr. Just. I recall the debates we had together in many critical circumstances, and I only wish any man ever called to a difficult position may have as loyal, as able, and as sympathetic comrades as I had. I trust that during that time I was not embittered by censure which I thought unjust, still less influenced by praise which I knew to be over-generous. I shall endeavour not to be puffed up by what I have heard to-night. Indeed I am grateful to you for all you have said, and thank you for the manner in which you have drunk the toast.



## EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 8, 1909, when a Paper on "Indian Aspirations" was read by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., The Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 24 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident and 18 Non-Resident.

### Resident Fellows :—

*Colonel Arthur H. Coles, C.M.G., D.S.O., Vice-Admiral Herbert W. S. Gibson, J. H. Greenfield, Hon. Andrew A. Kirkpatrick (Agent-General for South Australia), J. Forder Nevill, Herbert Weld-Blundell.*

### Non-Resident Fellows :—

*Ernest W. Abbott (Cape Colony), Prof. J. Macmillan Brown (New Zealand), Robert A. Buntine, M.B. (Natal), Robert Davidson (Ceylon), R. H. Massey Dawson (Rhodesia), Sir Hugh Graham (Canada), Robert H. Hammond (Rhodesia), Joseph Heymann, J.P. (Transvaal), James Horn (Transvaal), James Hyslop, M.B., D.S.O. (Natal), David P. Mercier, B.A. (Orange River Colony), Dr. Charles Morice (New Zealand), Donald M. Munro (Transvaal), Arthur M. Myers (New Zealand), R. S. Neville, K.C. (Canada), John R. Rowland (Rhodesia), Richard Smith (South Australia), A. Kenneth Solomon (Bahamas).*

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have to introduce to you, although I think introduction is hardly necessary, the reader of the paper, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who was for many years one of the most distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service, and whose name came prominently before the public in connection with events of three years ago. Long before that he established a great reputation in India as one of the most brilliant Indian civilians. I had the good fortune to benefit by his services as Secretary of the Revenue and

Agricultural Department, a subject in which he was an acknowledged master, inasmuch as he was one of the foremost, if not the foremost authority on land revenue and land settlement during the time I had the honour to serve in India. From that post I had the pleasure of appointing him to the Chief Commissionership of the interesting province of Assam—a province which I was particularly desirous should profit by his unique knowledge and experience. There he did extremely well, and when, after three years, the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was created, he passed by a natural and inevitable transition to the post of first Lieutenant-Governor of that province. There he proved himself an excellent administrator. He was just, but firm, and above all, as his paper will show presently, he was sympathetic towards the natives. It was a matter of distress to all of us, who were not only interested in Sir Bampfylde Fuller himself, but concerned with the strength of our administration in India, that at a critical moment of his career and at a critical moment in the history of India he failed to receive that support from the Government of India which, in my opinion, ought to have been extended to him. The consequence was he resigned the service. Had he remained, I believe many things which have since occurred would not have happened. I am glad that though he has retired from the service he has not forgotten nor deserted India any more than any of us who have served there can do so, and that he is still prepared to place his high abilities and his ingenious and talented pen at the service of that country. Such, in brief, is the previous career, and such the character of the eminent man who is about to address you.

Sir BAMPFYLDE FULLER then read his Paper on—

### INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

AT no time since the Mutiny has India been so much before us as within the past three years. Reuter's Telegraphic Agency has been at her service: our editors have paid her the compliment of frequent articles in newspapers and magazines: she has repeatedly exercised the debating power of both Houses of Parliament: and she has afforded a frequent topic of speculation to the man in the street. We have most of us realised that feelings have grown up in India which need our grave consideration, that the present system of administration, however beneficial in the past, may not be exactly suitable for the future, and that the time may have come for some

changes, which would concede to the natives of the country more interest and authority in the work of government. But we have, I believe, generally failed to comprehend the precise nature of the aspirations which may legitimately call for our sympathy. Our ears have been assailed by a confusing medley of war cries. Many of them sound a note of bitter hostility; some of them are inflammatory with the creed of political assassination. But these cries merely represent the spume and froth which over-lie the current of sober public opinion. Which way is this current tending?

To those now in authority it has seemed to be setting towards the ideals of modern democracy, and they have interpreted it as warranting the gift to India of a number of little Parliaments. For it must be realised that the reformed provincial Legislative Councils, with their non-official majorities, their right of putting the Government into the witness-box, and of harassing it with questions—and supplementary questions—on the conduct of its officers, and their power of supervising the annual Budgets, will possess all the essential authority of a Parliament, save that of turning out the Government. A *bloc* of non-official opinion will be able to bar legislation, however essential it may appear to official authority; and, subject to the Governor's veto, it will have power to introduce, by laws or resolutions, measures, legislative or executive, of which the Government may entirely disapprove. It lies outside the scope of my paper to dwell upon the deadlocks which may arise from such a situation, the angry hostility which is provoked by a conflict between a veto and a majority, the danger of purely selfish or anti-British legislation, and the profound change which the character of our administration will sustain when decisions depend, not upon deliberation, but upon the art of political negotiation. It suffices for my purpose to show that these changes go really a very long way in the direction of democratic government, and that those who initiated them must have supposed that a desire for democratic government was the ferment which has been unsettling Indian minds. I believe that they are mistaken. But the mistake was not unnatural in the case of those whose speculations were not safeguarded by intimate acquaintance with Indian life and character. In England and her Colonies a remedy for popular discontent has generally been sought in an extension of the people's authority. Some of the leading Indian politicians formally adopted the Colonial Constitution as the ideal for which they were contending. I am speaking under the auspices of



a Colonial Institute, and I feel that this ideal may seem reasonable enough to many of those who are listening to me; indeed, there may be some who, considering the very great abilities which educated India is now displaying, may think that the recent reforms are niggardly rather than generous, and that the country could well have digested a larger draught of popular government. But looking back upon my experiences and impressions, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the present conditions of India are not only unsuitable for representative government, but are actually incompatible with it; and, moreover, that the people of India, consciously or unconsciously, realise this, and do not in their hearts feel the charms which for us are possessed by democratic institutions.

A democracy may, I suppose, be described as a Government which is directed, not by birth, by money, by intelligence, or by experience, but by number—a Government whose policy and action are determined by a majority vote. The practicability—the tolerability—of such a system appears to depend upon two conditions: firstly, that in popular estimation all men are of equal value, and, secondly, that the voters are not definitely and finally separated into opposing camps, but that there is a certain fluidity of opinion, a certain substantial proportion of voters who are not committed for all time to one side or the other, but are carried by their interests, their sentiments, or their understanding, sometimes to one party and sometimes to another. It is this fluidity which gives life to politics and safeguards the country from the bitter animosities with which permanent minorities assert themselves. Now it is not, of course, the case that in all existing democracies these conditions are completely fulfilled. Women apart, voting power is in England not equally distributed over the population, and there are parts of the United Kingdom where differences of religion divide society into compartments, which permit very little ebb and flow of political opinion. But with us religious divisions are not absolutely watertight: there are escapes by conversions and intermarriages, and there are leakages in the sympathetic amenities of social life. A Protestant can dine with a Roman Catholic. In India circumstances are wholly different. In popular estimation all men are not of the same value; indeed, since the abolition of slavery there is no country of the world where the values of different classes of mankind differ so widely. Between a Brahmin or a Rajput, and the low-caste men who form the bulk of the population, there is the difference of the Spartan and the helot.

The touch of one is pollution to the other: nay, should the shadow of a pariah fall across a Brahmin's food the meal will be thrown away as contaminated. I have seen a high-caste clerk, charged with the distribution of leases to tenants, throw the papers on the ground for the tenants to pick up as best they could in order to avoid the pollution which would be communicated by handing them. I have known the members of a municipal council leave the board-room in a body because a working-men's delegate took his seat beside them. By the caste system Indian humanity is differentiated into a number of separate species, graded according to a precedence list, and distinct for all time. No one can marry outside his caste; no one can eat with another who is not a caste fellow. In the light of modern education these prejudices are, of course, ridiculous. Educated Indians feel this, and keep them in the background; indeed, a small section has ventured to emancipate itself from them, and Englishmen, who, in visiting the country, judge by what they see of, and are told by, the representatives of enlightenment may fancy that caste restrictions are dissolving. But the spirit of reform as yet moves only the surface, and has not disturbed the depths of religious conservatism, in which lies contentedly the heart of the people. Our sympathies may go out to the little band of reformers. They are attacking the most difficult of strongholds. And their position is weakened by the inconsistencies into which the obligations of family life betray them, and which furnish enough material for the ridicule of their opponents. Women never desire a simplification of social or religious observances. The majority of the young Hindus we see in London and at the Universities will, on their return to India, not be welcomed by their mothers or sisters until they have purged themselves from the effects of their sea voyages and their associations with Europeans by undergoing a ceremony of formal purification. And if caste prejudices are loosening on the surface, they are continually being tightened lower down by the reactionary forces of religious revivalism, so that at present, after having stood the attacks of half a century of Western education, it is a moot point with those who know the country whether, in essentials, they are gaining or losing ground. It is obvious that barriers which circumscribe so strictly the actions of every-day life can leave but little scope for freedom of judgment. Opinions must follow the colour of the caste. And what of the still greater line of cleavage which divides the Hindu and the Mohammedan communities? Generally they live side by side peaceably enough; but religious differences, or

jealousy, may at any time inflame a spirit of rivalry which will subordinate all other considerations to those of creed and race, and which will go so far as to reject the most generous concessions if they benefit by a little too much the other party. In such circumstances the competition which is the life of democracy, must breed, not wholesome emulation, but injurious enmity; and the people, in their hearts, recognise that this is so.

Moreover, human nature in India responds with particular sensitiveness to a feeling which has a dissolving effect upon political union. It is dangerous, and may be ill-mannered, to generalise upon the character of a nation. But I think that it may be said, without great offence, that jealousy of another's success is as active a force in India as it was in the Greece of classical days. There is no one, it has been said, who does not feel some secret, shame-faced gratification at the misfortunes of a friend, no one who is altogether joyful at a friend's success. For the purpose of our politics and our field sports we are able to keep these feelings in subjection. Cabinet Ministers are not always in perfect accord; but intrigues within the party, due to personal jealousies, are comparatively rare, and the party out of office is content to pay tribute to the success of its rivals so long as its rivals hold the ground. This is not the case in India, where association, whether for social or political purposes, rarely escapes the corrosive effect of jealousy, a feeling which, moreover, not infrequently discourages men from competing at an election—or even at a horse race—if there is any risk of defeat. The feeling is, of course, at its strongest when aroused by the relations of Hindus and Mohammedans.

So far I have endeavoured to show that at present democratic ideals are, in the nature of things, an unsuitable goal for Indian aspirations. It is possible to go further and to cite facts which indicate that these ideals do not commend themselves to the people, however loudly they may be acclaimed by some advanced politicians. We can learn a great deal from the working of the system of local self-government, which was established in India a quarter of a century ago. Every town, down to the smallest, has been equipped with a municipal board, the members of which are largely, and in some provinces chiefly, appointed by the votes of ratepayers. The local affairs of rural areas have similarly been committed to councils, the constitution of which is largely elective. In some provinces the chairmen of boards and councils hold office by election, so that larger scope is afforded to popular wishes than in most countries of Europe.



If public spirit exists it has been given full opportunity for showing itself; ratepayers can influence very greatly the management of their towns, and individuals can serve the public by working, as its representatives, on committees and sub-committees. I can remember the triumphant shouts with which this new departure was welcomed. They are such as are now hailing the larger reforms of to-day. But their echoes, and the enthusiasm which inspired them, have long since died away, and the burden of the resolutions in which provincial Governments annually review the progress of local self-government is the difficulty of inducing committee-men to attend meetings, of getting ratepayers to take the trouble of voting at elections. It is true that the affairs of some towns are very well managed under non-official control. But where there has been success it is due not to the diffusion of public spirit, but to individual capacity, and has been gained by the efforts of one or two citizens who have a taste for administrative work, and whom the general public are willing to accept, without question, as municipal despots. The capacity of a community to govern itself depends not upon the ability displayed by its leading men, but upon the practical interest which is taken in public affairs by the mass of its citizens; judged by this standard hardly a single district, or town, with which I have been connected in India has responded to the opportunities that have been afforded to it. In some places the proceedings of the Municipal Committee are watched with attention. But for the most part this is attracted by the acrimony of the discussions which protract its meetings, and not by its activity in practical business. I am aware that local government in England not infrequently leaves a good deal to be desired: that money is wasted, that men will not sacrifice themselves by serving on committees, that public affairs fall into the hands of cliques. But in such cases the ratepayers feel themselves aggrieved, and at least grumble freely. In India they do not: they do not expect effective administration from unpaid agency. To them government is an art which requires special training and knowledge, and merits remuneration. It is still a strange doctrine that public affairs should be conducted not by officers of the State, but by the taxpayers who provide their salaries.

Another illuminating fact is the absence of any demand for democratic institutions in the native States. These territories cover about a third of the Indian continent. In many of them education is well advanced. They are governed more or less despotically by their princes, and if a desire for popular control is in the air we should

expect to hear the clamours of unrest within their borders. But here there is silence. It is only where the controlling authority is British that agitation is urgent for the clipping of its wings. But, it may be objected, if representative government is foreign to Oriental ideas, how are we to account for the aspirations which have lately been making history in Turkey and Persia? Simply by realising that despotic rule in these countries has been dreadfully oppressive, and has caused apprehension, or unhappiness, to thousands of the population. Any change is preferable to the caprices of a cruel tyranny. There is no parallel here with India, where our rule, and influence, have admittedly been benevolent, have rendered public security a matter of course, and have been identified with moral and material progress. We all wish well to the new Turkish Constitution. But we may be pardoned for doubting whether its consequences have as yet been fully realised by the people, and have been accepted by them as expressing the popular will.

We have then, I believe, mistaken the wishes of India in holding that she is moved by the attractions of modern democracy. But the mistake was inevitable. It is the necessary result of the interference in Indian affairs of a Parliament which judges of them periodically from very different standpoints. From one of these standpoints the system upon which India is governed, with its sharp distinction between the Government and the people, is in principle indefensible. Believing it to be unsound, the earnest Liberal listens sympathetically to every attack upon it, and finds a confirmation of his suspicions in every vague utterance of discontent. He is deaf to the counsels of experience, accusing them of bias, and also, perhaps, in his heart afraid lest he should hear with his ears and be converted, and should break with the convictions of a lifetime. He stands by the English tradition that grievances can effectively be remedied by a change, not in the laws, but in the machinery which makes the laws, that hardship is to be alleviated by an extension of the suffrage.

If then the eyes of the Indian people are not turned to democratic ideals, what is it they are looking for? We must concede that Indian sentiment expects something of us, and that behind the violence of agitation there lies a hope, a desire, to which its extravagances appeal. Do the people wish to expel us from the country? By no means. This is no doubt the professed ideal of the extremist party: doctrines must be strong if they are to stir the multitudes. But it goes far beyond the wishes, secret or expressed, of the great

mass of the people, whether rich or poor, educated or illiterate. It would be idle to pretend that our rule is actively liked. An alien Government can never be popular. But the degree of its unpopularity depends upon the depth to which political, as opposed to social and domestic ideas, permeate the life of a nation ; and in India, so far, the interests of the family and the caste far outweigh those of the country. Time has not yet altogether obliterated the memories of native misrule. And the security we have given to person and property, the efforts we have made to raise general morals and intelligence, and our proved sympathy with the hardships of the poor have evoked, if not gratitude, at least a settled acquiescence in our intervention. The British officer has become a familiar feature of everyday life, and his authority is accepted as of the natural order of things. He can travel unarmed and unescorted throughout the country and, if of a kindly disposition, he attracts a personal loyalty—in some cases an affection—which forgets that he is an alien in dress, manners, and ideas. Around the British flag there has grown up a mass of interests, financial, commercial, and industrial, which ramify widely through the country, but would perish were that flag withdrawn. Moreover, it is realised that if we abandoned India its future would be absolutely uncertain. The most inspired of orators or journalists has never ventured to describe a political arrangement which would take the place of our Government and would preserve harmony, not only between conflicting interests in the territories we should vacate, but between those territories and the native States that are intermingled with them. The revolutionists have no programme. Further, as already indicated, in India man regards man, and class regards class with a feeling which finds the supremacy of a foreigner more tolerable than that of a fellow-citizen. We may remember that amongst the Sovereigns of Europe there is one who owes his throne to such a feeling. And when jealousy is intensified by racial or religious prejudice, as is sometimes the case between Hindus and Mohammedans, most of these classes, beyond the shadow of a doubt, would rather have an Englishman in supreme authority than one of the rival party.

We may then safely conclude that if the extravagant utterances of extremist politicians find a hearing, it is not because the Indian people wish to see the end of British rule. What is, then, their heart's desire ?

I believe that their grievance is primarily sentimental, that upper-



most in their minds is a vague feeling of resentment at being treated always as if inferior to Europeans. It is depressing to belong to a conquered race, and, with all his merits, the Englishman has not sufficient imagination to be able to put himself into the place of the Indian, and to realise the hopeless or the bitter feelings which thoughtlessness or hastiness—a mere nothing between equals—can excite in the hearts of those who are in permanent subordination. For centuries, it may be objected, Indians have served alien nations, and have eaten the bitter bread of dependence: a thousand years have passed since Hindus first submitted themselves to the arrogant intolerance of Mohammedan invaders; English rule has in this matter brought nothing new. Indeed, it has. By the precepts we teach in schools and colleges, by the examples our own history affords, we have rekindled aspirations which in many parts of India (and notably in Bengal) had been stifled by years of servitude. These feelings are all the more sensitive because they are newly-born. I am afraid that they are constantly suffering. Kind though he may be in intention and in deeds, the English officer is not infrequently severe in his language. To him facts are facts. In standards of behaviour, there is still a gulf between East and West, and hardly a day passes that he does not find something for condemnation, which he often expresses with a directness that is galling to sensitive natures. And what have I to say of the outrageous treatment to which Indians are occasionally subjected in casual meetings with young Englishmen? Which of us would ever forget such an occurrence as being ordered out of a railway carriage because he belonged to a different race? But of all the circumstances which tend to bring home to the Indian the inferiority of his position, the chief is the fact that he is barred in principle from serving his country in any but subordinate capacities. His sense of this exclusion is, no doubt, sharpened by the loss of the loaves and fishes of high office; but it owes its strength, I believe, to sentimental considerations. The Hindu does not wish to see a Mohammedan set over him, or the Mohammedan a Hindu, but both resent a proscription which implies that neither can merit such confidence—or such a salary—as is enjoyed by a European. What is the position as it presents itself to a native of, say, Agra? His countrymen have no place in the general headquarters staff of his provincial government; of six secretaries and under-secretaries, not one is an Indian. Indians have similarly no place amongst the members of the Board of Revenue or the Commissioners of division—eleven posts which rank

just below the Lieutenant-Governor in the official hierarchy. Of nine heads of departments such as education, police, and public works, only one is an Indian. Of forty-four district magistrates, who for the mass of the people not only represent the State, but are the State, only two are Indians. And he would feel that this exclusion of Indians from high office was not the result of failure on their part, or of favouritism—not the result of circumstances which might change—but proceeded from a definite proscription under the orders of the State. Each department of the public service is divided into two branches, Imperial and Provincial. All posts of control, with salaries running up to £1,500 a year or over, are classed as Imperial; the Provincial branch includes subordinate posts, the emoluments of which rarely exceed £600 a year. Appointments to the Imperial branch are made in England by the Secretary of State—that is to say, are limited in intention to Europeans. The Provincial service is recruited in India by the appointment of natives of the country. Now, from the point of view of efficiency, this arrangement can be strongly supported. For positions of control Europeans are better fitted than Indians; *ceteris paribus*, their independence of local interests enables them to act with greater firmness and with less friction. It is obviously to India's material advantage that in recruiting for posts which lead to the highest positions in the State, we should enlist all the talent which the country can attract. But, on the other hand, no arrangement could well be devised which would be more damning to Indian self-respect, or more offensive to natural sentiment. A native of India finds himself officially declared to be unfit for high office in the service of his own country. Nor do the rules provide for any gradual relaxation of this proscription. His position and prospects are definitely formulated, and he can hope for nothing better except through a revocation of the rules. Naturally enough, the rules are supported by official opinion, and so has come about a sharp antagonism of interests between the officials and the people. In India official opinion is all-powerful. But it is subject to the pleasure of the British democracy, and Indians of all classes view with some complacency agitation, however exaggerated, that is calculated to press the British democracy to interfere on their behalf.

There are exceptions to the rule, which do not, however, substantially lessen its depressing effect upon Indian self-esteem. In the first place Indian lawyers of repute have for some years past been held qualified for appointment to judgeships in the High Courts

on equal terms with Europeans, and most of the provincial High Court benches include one or two Indian judges. This concession has generally been justified by its fruits. But according to Indian ideas, the High Courts are not so much part of the State as authorities which have been set up in opposition to the State; and the Indian bar is fond of apostrophising them as the Palladia of the people's liberties. An appointment to the High Courts does not identify a native of India with the government of his country. He is given powers of censorship, of criticism, but he remains outside the Councils of those who rule the land.

In the second place, to afford an opening for Indians of conspicuous ability, a few posts of those ordinarily reserved for officers of the Imperial service have been thrown open to members of the Provincial service. But a native of India, promoted to one of these posts, is permitted to draw very much less pay than would be enjoyed by a European incumbent. Economy affords a good reason for this distinction. The cost of living in India is much higher for a European than an Indian, and a salary which might just suffice for the one would be very liberal indeed for the other. But economy may be purchased too dearly. The distinction cannot fail to be humiliating, and must bring home to an Indian official a sense of inferiority every time he draws his monthly salary. The saving effected is not very considerable, and is certainly not worth the friction it causes. This view, I may remark, was taken by Lord Curzon in cases in which he could exercise a dispensing authority.

Thirdly, natives of India manage to effect an entrance to some branches of the Imperial Service by passing, in London, the examinations which are the means of recruiting for them. There is, then, this avenue open to a young Indian of ability. But it is rather a backdoor than an avenue, and he feels during his struggle for success that he is competing under difficulties, which, if not actually intended to exclude him, place him at an immense disadvantage compared with English competitors. He has to break with his home and home influences while still too young to stand alone; he has to cut himself adrift from rules of caste and religion which, however antiquated, are not without useful restraining influence; he has to subject himself to the ordeal of a long voyage, to overcome the dread with which he must regard a distant country and strange companions; finally, he has to present himself for examination in a foreign tongue. The expense is very great, and families are not infrequently hopelessly crippled by the cost of



entering a son for this competition. If some succeed in the examination the vast majority fail, but seek through the English bar admission to a profession which is as overcrowded in India as in England, or, drifting aimlessly through the shadier phases of English life, imbibe a spirit of bitter resentfulness towards a nation which speaks to India with so patrician an air and is in some respects so very plebeian at home. An impression is gaining general acceptance in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, as well as in India, that for Indian youth student life in England is not beneficial, but the reverse. It may be impossible to stop the current; but it is an objection to our methods of recruitment for the Indian services that they encourage young Indians to incur extravagant expenditure and undergo harmful experiences.

I believe, then, that the present condition of the public service forms a grievance which is felt very generally by Indians of intelligence and good judgment, and that it is this grievance which renders them not altogether unsympathetic with extremist views in politics and disinclined to condemn very severely attempts, however outrageous, to bring pressure to bear upon the English Government. Such men will readily admit that for some years after the Mutiny it was reasonable that Englishmen should hold a monopoly of high office, partly on essential grounds of policy, and partly because Indians of requisite education were not forthcoming. But in the course of the past fifty years, they urge, there has been a transformation. The schools, colleges, and universities with which India has been equipped are bearing fruit in multitudes of graduates, and in the face of the very striking successes which Indians have secured in competition at English examinations with the best talent of English youth it is absurd to treat them as unequal to the duties of superior State service. Such is their contention. I believe that they would be satisfied with a moderate concession, and that it would suffice if the State would practically disavow the idea that the Imperial services are in principle reserved for Europeans, or for the patronage of the Secretary of State, and would set apart a certain proportion of posts in each branch of the Imperial service to be filled up by recruitment in India. It would follow, of course, that Indians would be debarred from competing at the examinations in London. Such being the case, it would be most politic to effect the recruitment in India by competitive examination also; but, in order to secure the high standard of character required, candidature should be limited to

young men who had already shown their fitness as members of the Provincial service. Provincial officers of, say, three years' standing would be permitted to enter themselves for a special examination under such limitations as would safeguard success from becoming a monopoly for certain provinces or classes of the population. The system would, generally, be similar to that on which officers of the British army are selected for the privileges of the Staff College. The Provincial services now attract the very best of the young Indian talent which does not try its fortune in England, and the arrangement I suggest is not open to the objection that it would create discontent by adding a speculative value to Provincial appointments—by encouraging, that is to say, men to enter the Provincial service not for its own sake but merely as a stepping-stone to the Imperial service. The proportion of Imperial service posts reserved for Indians would be small to begin with, but it would be essential in order to satisfy reasonable expectations, and to allay reasonable apprehensions, that a formal undertaking should be given for the reconsideration of the proportion, at definitely fixed periods, by some such high, unbiassed authority as a Royal Commission, and for its alteration in accordance with past experience and present conditions. Posts reserved for Indians should carry the same pay as when held by Europeans. This, it may be objected, will involve a waste of public money. But economy is not everything; in politics it often ranks far below sentiment, and the ground upon which I stand in advocating these concessions is that they would remove an offence that is now offered to Indian feelings. They would completely change the position. No longer could an Indian believe that, as such, the doors of high office are closed to him, or that his race disqualifies him for responsibilities and emoluments that are enjoyed by Europeans. That Indians should be recruited in India and Englishmen in England is no new idea. For years past simultaneous examinations in Calcutta and London have been advocated by the leaders of advanced thought in India, and they have been approved in principle by a resolution of the House of Commons.

Such a scheme lies open to three objections—the Indian officials will not be as loyal as Europeans, nor as efficient, nor as acceptable to the people. In all my experience of native Indian officials, I have rarely met with one who was not loyal to his salt. Indeed, devotion to one's chief and to one's service is one of India's most conspicuous virtues. In no country is *esprit de corps* a

more potent force. An Indian who is enrolled as a member of a society, such as a service or a regiment, regards it with the confidence and admiration which in other countries are the ingredients of national feeling. During the height of the troubles in Eastern Bengal, the Bengali magistrates, with very few exceptions, showed the most courageous independence of the feelings that were agitating the country round them, and, in spite of every kind of social pressure, manfully enforced the law against their countrymen and caste fellows. So long as an Indian is sure of support, he will not fail in loyalty to the Government that is behind him. As regards efficiency, this is the result of several qualities. It is not a matter of intellect alone, and it may well be that our rule would lose something of its energy if its superior staff became Indian to any considerable extent. But we may sacrifice too much to efficiency. Nor are we by any means above criticism as we stand. Examinations are not a complete test of fitness, and not a few of our British officials fall short of our standard, and are of inferior capacity to Indians who have to serve, with no prospect of advancement, below them. Again, any loss of efficiency the State might owe to the wider employment of Indian talent would be incomparably smaller than that which must follow from the introduction into India of parliamentary institutions and the subordination of State policy to the interests and prejudices of certain classes of the community. With a middle-class majority in Council against it, and the unfettered right of interpellation in middle-class interests, I do not see how it will be possible for the State to intervene, as it has intervened, for the protection of the poorer classes, or to persevere in a land policy which has above all things contributed to the happiness and peacefulness of the country. Nor will it be able to maintain the economy by which only has it been possible to give a poor country the advantages of enlightened government. The interests of the poor will be far better safeguarded if they are entrusted to the hands of native officials than if they are dependent upon the wishes of a body of non-official deputies. There remains the fact that the people of the country will often be better satisfied with an English than with an Indian magistrate. The existence of this preference, which at the present day arises from jealousy rather than from reason, can hardly be accepted as warranting the proscription of natives of ability and probity from serving their country in responsible capacities.



It follows from the views I have expressed that the appointment of an Indian to the Executive Council of the Viceroy—an innovation which has aroused so much discussion—is a justifiable experiment. There are risks. But it is worth while to incur them in order to give the people of India a conclusive proof that they are not barred by race from the highest office—that they are not relegated in principle to an inferior status.

But, it may be objected, these are, after all, no very radical changes; they merely involve a matter of some appointments, of actual benefit to a very small number of people. How are we to suppose that grievances so limited in effect, so easily to be removed, should have sufficed to throw the country into unrest, to have instilled a spirit of violent sedition? Surely the wants of the people must go further than this? My first reply is that nothing which touches the self-esteem of mankind is of small importance. And, secondly, that the troubles of the last three years have been for the most part surface growths, not rooted in any deep-seated hostility, but springing from the inclination, felt by most men—and by all schoolboys—to take advantage of any weakness in the authority that controls them. I am on difficult ground. My views will be strongly controverted; and it will be argued that, if my close personal contact with these troubles has enabled me to judge of them, my personal losses must invalidate my judgment. I am diffident of giving an opinion. But the question is so closely connected with the subject of this paper that I must take courage to remark upon it. Let it be realised, to begin with, what a number of circumstances had combined, three years ago, to weaken respect for constituted authority. It is indisputable that the Russo-Japanese war had unsettled the views with which Asia had been regarding Europe for many generations past. A Viceroy of commanding personality had been defeated in a cause in which, according to the unanimous opinion of the Indian civil authorities, he was striving for the right. The East rapidly draws disparaging conclusions from any lack of solidarity in the Councils of Government, and this conclusion was strengthened by an impression which unfortunately gained general currency that the succeeding Viceroy was much opposed to the policy of his predecessor. A new Parliament was returned which represented the advanced school of Liberal opinion, and which included a number of gentlemen who were notoriously eager to champion extremist doctrines and who placed themselves in

close connection with the extremist leaders. The partition of Bengal—a measure which at other times would have evoked a merely temporary opposition from the vested interests it affected—afforded a useful war cry for the party of opposition. In all countries there is a party of opposition—a party which wishes to try conclusions with constituted authority—and there has always been such a party in India. Violent language was used in press and on platform. This was nothing new. But a further practical step was taken. An anti-British boycott was initiated, and an agency for enforcing it was secured by the enlistment of school-boys, who were enrolled as so-called volunteers, and were instructed to impede the sale of British goods by all means in their power. It can easily be imagined with what zest schoolboys addressed themselves to so exciting a mission. The movement was openly anti-British, designed to injure British trade and to bring the British into contempt. The people saw with amazement that the Government was content to call into council those who had inaugurated this pernicious children's crusade, and to attempt to negotiate where reprobation was expected. Provincial authorities, who endeavoured to control the movement, were thwarted at every step by orders which, confidential for people in England, were perfectly well known in the Indian bazaars. There are few persons in England who realise the extent, and the detail, of the interference by which the men on the spot were fettered. Without indiscretion I may cite one typical instance, as the facts became notorious in India and contributed very greatly indeed to the deplorable demoralisation of the student class. Certain boys of a school that was aided by the State, having enrolled themselves as boycotting volunteers, created a disturbance in the town, overturned carts that were loaded with British goods, and assaulted the European manager of the local bank. The facts having been proved by inquiry, I fined the culprits two shillings each. They had acted under instigation from Calcutta, and a light punishment seemed sufficient. They refused to pay the fine, absented themselves from school, and were joined by a number of sympathising fellow-students. I gave the truants a month in which to pay the fine and return to their class-rooms. I visited the schools, and took pains to explain the position to the parents, allowing some further days of grace. The boys still refusing to submit, their names were struck off the school rolls, with the effect of debarring them from

appearing for the University Certificate examinations. The case formed the subject of interpellations in Parliament. My action was called in question by the Secretary of State. In deference to views expressed by him, I offered to reduce the fine to sixpence, and further to extend the period of grace; but I protested against unconditional forgiveness as gravely prejudicial to discipline throughout the province. I was compelled to offer the boys unconditional re-admission. This, it must be remembered, is only a specimen case to illustrate the temper in which growing trouble was met by the Home authorities. Two months later it seemed wiser to part with my services than to support me in a measure of school discipline which the authorities have since found it necessary to adopt. Is it a matter for surprise that revolutionary organisations spread like wild-fire through schools and colleges, and that, fevered by a carnival of indiscipline, youths easily fell under influences which threw them into seditious antagonism with constituted authority, and brought many of them into the dock, and some of them to the scaffold? Everyone must have remarked that, almost without exception, those who have been prosecuted for violent sedition belong to the student class. To account for the demoralisation of these young men—and of a multitude of their elders, who encouraged their transports—we need nothing more recondite than the pleasure which is excited by the defiance of long-standing discipline. This may appear an absurdly simple explanation of the unrest which has been treated as so serious a symptom. But I think that a student of human nature will hold it sufficient, especially if it be remembered that the discipline is imposed by an alien rule. The highest authorities now speak very gravely of a spirit of sedition which they have discovered to have been ramifying below the surface for many years past, and which justifies strong measures of extirpation. No signs of it ever came to my notice, and three years have now passed since these same authorities attributed to nervousness the desire of their local officers to do something to check the growing lawlessness. Let me further observe that the troubles of the past two years were exactly foretold, in the columns of the *Times*, by a number of experienced ex-officials as the inevitable consequence of the policy which had at that time culminated in my withdrawal from service. And remark how rapidly the unrest calmed down when the Government decided to come to grips with its leaders. Authority, once abandoned, is not easily regained, and it has been reasserted by measures of dictatorial repression, such as imprisonment with-



out trial, which, necessary in the circumstances, need never have become so. But lawless agitation lost its influence with extraordinary rapidity when once it had become clear that its leaders could no longer pose as defying the Government. The arrest of certain of them in the Punjab and in Bengal was immediately followed by a most reassuring change in the attitude of the people. A calm followed the publication of the reforms, and it is claimed that it was produced by them. But it so happened that, simultaneously, very strong steps were taken against seditious conspiracies. A number of prominent leaders were deported, a special tribunal was instituted, and the penal law was effectively strengthened against political societies in schools and colleges. To which of these concurrent events the calm is attributed must, I suppose, depend upon the political sympathies of the observer. But it should be noted that determined action had previously checked trouble in the Punjab, and that the promised concessions, with the separative treatment of Mohammedan interests, so far from satisfying all the Hindu leaders, have been formally repudiated by many of them. If, indeed, Hindu discontent lay deeper than the lips, or represented anything beyond the pleasure of indiscipline, it is difficult to believe that it would have been allayed by a gift the incidents of which are condemned by Hindus as fatal to their dreams of Indian national unity.

To recapitulate: my conclusions are that one can learn very little as to the real wishes of India from the recent manifestations of unrest; that the heartfelt desire of the people is to acquire a self-respect which has been lost during years of subjection; that the best method of meeting this desire is to prove to them that they are not barred from positions of trust and dignity in the service of the country; and that, if this concession is granted, they will remain very well content with methods of government, which may not realise the democratic ideals of Englishmen, but which satisfy the present needs of a large portion of Europe.

#### DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (the Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.): I propose, with your consent, to make now the observations which have occurred to me in connection with the paper. I think all of you will agree that it has been a very thoughtful paper—a paper showing original thought on the part of its author and provoking trains of valuable thought in ourselves. It was, more-

over, a strikingly sympathetic paper, and afforded a notable commentary on the views of those who a short time ago were representing him as an enemy of the Indian people, and were throwing up their caps with delight when he prematurely left that country. Further, his paper has brought before us some of the most interesting problems that can possibly engage the attention of those who are looking at the public affairs of the world. It is indisputable that a wave of unrest is passing at the present time throughout the Eastern world. You see it in Egypt and in Turkey, which for all general purposes may be included in the East. You see it in Persia, in India, and as far east as China. Everywhere this movement represents certain aspirations—often muddled, incoherent, inchoate and perhaps violent in their expression. But in every case there lies behind the common note of a desire on the part of the educated section at any rate of these populations to claim for themselves a larger share in the government of their country. Observe that this movement is not confined to countries with alien governments such as is the case in India. You equally see it in countries which possess indigenous political institutions. To follow this train of thought would be a very interesting speculation, but it is outside the scope of our business to-night. Sir Bampfylde Fuller has confined his observations to Indian aspirations. To them also I must limit myself, and the questions we all naturally put to ourselves are, What are these aspirations? how far are they innocent and praiseworthy? or how far are they dangerous and fraught with serious omen to the future? How far can we gratify them with impunity and security, or how far must we look upon them with suspicion and alarm and, in the last resort, what is the effect they will have on British rule in India and on India itself? These are questions which I propose to answer. The first observation which will occur to all of us who know anything of India is that the vast majorities of the peoples of India have no political aspirations at all. Their one desire is to be left alone in the enjoyment of their houses or lands, as the case may be; of their religion, their domestic customs, and the strange social prejudices, to some of which the reader of the paper has referred. It is largely because of the success and the delicacy with which we have handled and respected these desires that we have through this long period secured the tranquillity and produced the contentment among the subject populations of which we all know and boast. In the country districts I doubt very much whether this confidence has been at all seriously impaired, although, as you know, the Indian peasants are

very ignorant and credulous and very liable to be carried away by waves of fanaticism. Of the great towns I would not speak with similar confidence. There people are more easily organised, more prone to the arts of the agitator, and in some of the great cities of India there are large forces of labour (artizans, mill-hands, and the like) which, if organised for political disturbance, might be a source of serious danger. Still, broadly speaking, these great classes of the population are without political aspirations, and you could not have a better illustration of that than that given by Sir Bampfylde Fuller—namely, the general indifference to the privileges in respect of district and municipal government conceded to them several years ago. But you must not lose sight of the fact that the constant denunciations of the native press, the constant denunciations of the British Government and officials by the more envenomed organs of the press, filtering down even to the market-place, must in the end have some result, and must produce a ferment to which it would be foolish on our part to shut our eyes. Political aspirations are, however, at present the monopoly for the most part of the educated classes, and are the result of the ideas as regards government, education, political freedom, and the like, we have been steadily instilling in them for the past 120 years. In many cases these political aspirations take the perfectly natural and pardonable form of a desire for some employment which shall be at the same time secure, honourable, and reasonably well paid. Now the only employment in India which satisfies all these conditions is Government employment. In this country it is not so. A young man of ambition or with ideas is more apt to find scope for his abilities and ample remuneration in private service than in the service of the Government; but in India, at the present stage of its social and political organisation, all is different, and accordingly we have that mad rush for Government service in India which is one of the distinguishing notes of the political situation of the day. This is, I say, both a natural and pardonable desire. The Congress party in India do not love me for reasons into which I need not now enter, and accordingly it has always been their business to represent me as the implacable foe of Indian aspirations. But there are some gentlemen in this room who have served with me, or under me, in India and who know very well that no more earnest advocate of the legitimate rights of natives ever worked behind an Indian desk. I laid down and acted upon the proposition that no native should ever be deprived of his post in order to put into it a European, that no European should be put into



a post which could be better filled by a native, and that where the merits of the two races were equally balanced preference should, where possible, and if safe, be given to the inhabitants of the country. I had the pleasure both of giving them a substantial place in several new departments and also of increasing their representation in already existing departments, and I think that some faint memory of this must continue to exist in India, if I may judge from the contents of my weekly mail-bag, which, although I have left India three and a half years, and have no more to do with its government than with the administration of Mars, brings me letters every week from scores of natives in all parts of the country asking me to continue my sympathy, my encouragement, and my support to them. I wonder if the weekly post-bag of the valiant spokesman of India in the House of Commons is charged with any similar contents. Perhaps, however, it may be objected that what I have said applies only to the smaller posts in the service in India, and that the most highly paid and most important offices are largely monopolised by Englishmen. That is to a large extent true, although the figures which I had prepared and published in my day show that out of nearly 29,000 officers of the Government drawing a salary ranging from £60 a year, which is no mean salary for a native of India, up to £5,000, as many as 22,000 are filled by natives, and only 6,500 by Europeans. Sir Bampfylde Fuller has recommended, and it was the most novel and striking feature of his address, that a fixed proportion of these higher posts should be reserved for Indians, and should be filled by recruitment in that country. He alluded to the famous House of Commons resolution, but he did not tell its whole history. I was in the House of Commons at that time, and I remember well the resolution carried by a majority of five or six on a private members' night in a small House in favour of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in India and in England. The Liberal Government, which was in power, sent out that resolution to India, and there came back from the Government of India and the provincial governments a mass of opinion so strong and overwhelming that the Government of the day could not contest it, and that resolution, although it has never been expunged from the records of the House, has always remained a dead letter. You may say, however, that "times have changed." And so they have, and I am not going to lay down that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's suggestion is impracticable. I think it is one well worthy of sober and serious consideration. All I ask you and him to remember is that there are two considerations which we must never

lose sight of in dealing with the Government of India. The first is that as long as the Government of India remains in British hands, so long you must have a certain minority of highly placed and carefully picked men of English training and birth to maintain the standard and set the tone. It is because you have always been able to rely upon that solid asset that you have produced the great results in India which have followed your rule. India is a very large country ; indeed, not a country at all, but a continent ; and believe me that 800 or 900 men, which is the limit of the members of the old covenanted Civil Service, are not a very large number to spread over a continent almost the size of Europe. If you break into that ring, if you make any serious breaches in it and thereby introduce two standards of efficiency—a British standard which is higher, and a native standard which is lower—you will impair the morale, diminish the attractions, and affect the efficiency of that service which has hitherto been your pride. Moreover, any breach you make in the citadel of British sovereignty will go on widening and widening until you presently find within the walls of that citadel there is no space for Englishmen at all. The second consideration is this. There is no one who will not admit that the supreme test of any form of government in the world, and more particularly of an Oriental government, where the people are so helpless, is the contentment of the governed. I take Sir Bampfylde Fuller's illustration: Go to an Indian town. If you find a native who is seeking to obtain, not to corrupt, justice you will learn that he would rather have his case tried by an English than by an Indian magistrate. If you go to a country district, particularly in the throes of some great trial, like famine, as I have done over and over again, you will find that the peasants are happier when the district is being administered by an English officer than by one of their own people. This is not disparaging to the native so much as it is honourable to the European. It means that the Englishman by virtue of his origin and antecedents is absolutely impartial, that he is not tied up in any of the entanglements of domestic and social intrigue, that he is capable from a sort of inherited faculty of dealing with emergencies, and that he is, above all things, intolerant of that which is crooked, and has a sort of fierce and masterful sense of right and wrong. Therefore, any concession you may make as regards your governing body to native aspirations—I hope the question will be duly and fairly considered—must be qualified and guided by the two considerations I have put before you. So far I have been dealing only with legitimate aspirations, but any of you who read the

papers, or know India, must be well aware that India is just at present a breeding-ground of aspirations many of which are illegitimate and impracticable. There is the party, rather dimly alluded to by the speaker, which is characterised by open sedition and disloyalty, and whose desire is to get rid of the English altogether and as speedily as possible. This is the party which has pursued its studies in the school of Russian anarchism, and does not shrink from assassination and the manufacture and employment of bombs. Their aspiration is an independent India, though what form of government would be set up inside it they do not stop to tell us. It matters not that India has never been independent, that it is impossible to evolve a single commonwealth out of all these complex elements, that the result could only be to reduce India to a welter of bloodshed, chaos and disorder. They have never studied history, they are not political philosophers, they are animated only by race hatred and a sort of misguided national feeling. With that party we can have no sympathy, and when that form of political agitation degenerates into crime we must always be ready to meet it with unswerving repression. It would be a mistake if we were to believe that that party has been scotched or finally killed. In my opinion we shall hear of it again, and perhaps in more dangerous forms. But its recrudescence depends not on anything we can do or say here, but on the attitude of the Government of India in India itself and on the courage and resolution displayed by that Government. If it is timid and shows it is afraid the forces of disorder and crime will show their heads. If it is strong, and shows that it is to be feared, they will lie low and not be heard of for some time to come. Then there is a much wider school of thought in India, and that is the school whose aspirations are summed up in the phrase "Colonial Self-Government." That may seem a very simple thing to many of you here. It means something very different in India. I do not suppose those Indians who talk about it have ever visited the Colonies or studied Colonial institutions. But I fancy their desire is that there should be as little English and as much Indian about it as may be. As we understand from their writings, they are willing to leave the link of the Crown because of its immense prestige and the great popularity of our monarchs. They are content to leave a small fraction, at any rate, of the British Army in India, because there are contingencies in which it might be useful in the future; they would be glad to profit by the protection of the British Navy, because they are not likely to have one of their own; and they might not even object to a



certain amount of British capital to float them along their way. But their idea is that the Civil Service from England should, as far as possible, disappear and be replaced by natives, and that everywhere throughout the country there should be groups of native governments and ministries, and, I suppose, parliaments as well. I do not take the point that that would be a very one-sided arrangement in which Great Britain would get all the kicks and very few of the halfpence. I do not even take the point that it is a fantastic and futile dream, which finds no justification in the history or traditions of India and no support in the example or experience of those foreign countries in which the experiment of constitutional government is now being made. The point which I take is that such Colonial self-government is incompatible with the continuance of British rule in India, and for that reason I object to it in toto. You cannot hang on India to the skirts of the British Empire by so flimsy and fragile a thread and expect the link of connection to stand. It would be snapped at the first emergency; you would have trouble and war and conflict going on inside the country. And then? Either you would have to go in again to restore the authority which you had foolishly surrendered, or if you did not some other European Power would step in to do it instead. For these reasons I am not in sympathy with those particular aspirations for Colonial self-government to which I have referred. And I am greatly encouraged in that view, because I find it is shared by the distinguished statesman who at the present time is Secretary of State for India. On many occasions he has stated he would be no party to the satisfaction of any such aspirations, and that from his point of view the Government of England in India ought to continue and must continue. Yet on one point I entirely agree with the reader. I think he was right when he said the recent changes which are only now just being brought into operation in India must lead inevitably and infallibly to the encouragement of these particular aspirations. You cannot set up miniature parliaments in India with all the machinery to which we are accustomed in this country—interpellations, questions, supplementary questions, votes, bills, resolutions, on which the provincial governments in India may even be defeated—without immensely increasing the desire for self-government which you will already have created. It is futile to say that you are not going to give self-government and almost in the same breath to give self-governing institutions. I doubt not that the extreme party in India are very grateful for the concessions made to them. I think they

have every reason to be so, because they were greatly in excess of anything they had expected or asked for ; but I venture to say that they mean to use them as a lever for more, and that there is no single leader of the National party in India who would stand upon a platform and say he was content to rest where Lord Morley had placed him or that he would not use the opportunity given him as an opportunity to gain something more. Therefore, amidst the pæans of congratulations that have been raised I am one of those who prefer to pause and wait a little and look ahead. Only the other day we had Lord Rosebery making a most powerful, and indeed historic, speech, in which he said there was a sort of ominous hush over the Continent of Europe in which you could almost hear the fall of a leaf. I sometimes think I can detect a similar hush in India, and I only hope that behind that hush there may not be heard by any of us the rustling of the trees. We are confronted there not merely with innocent aspirations which we would all of us like to meet and satisfy consistently with the good of the Empire, with the good of the people, but we have to deal with views which, unless they are firmly dealt with, will swell and grow until you find they are incompatible with the continued existence of the British Empire in that country. I am no alarmist, although I am not as sanguine as the reader of the paper. I hope these developments may be in the dim and distant future, although I am inclined to think they may come sooner and that they are nearer than some of us imagine. Anyhow, even in my least sanguine moments, I never take up the attitude of abnegation or surrender, because when I look at the history of India I am not only inspired by the glorious achievements by which it has been signalised in the past, but I firmly retain the opinion I have always held of the sense of duty, the fine spirit, and the courage of my countrymen in that country, and, whatever may happen there, I believe that in the last resort the people of this country would put forward their utmost effort, spend their last shilling, and sacrifice their last man sooner than hand over to destruction that inestimable jewel of the British Crown.

Sir Andrew FRASER, K.C.S.I. (late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal): I did not know it was intended I should speak, but I ought to be able, even at a moment's notice, to say something in regard to matters which I have given anxious and careful consideration for the last few years. I am very largely in accord with the opinions which have been expressed in the interesting and ingenious paper to which we have

listened, and I am also even perhaps more in accord with the opinions which have fallen from Lord Curzon. I do not think the sole cause of the unrest in India, or in Bengal in particular, is the matter of executive appointments, open or not open to the natives. We have heard both from the reader and from Lord Curzon of certain other causes which were undoubtedly at work. One of these was the Russo-Japanese War. We in India hailed with satisfaction the victory of our Japanese allies, but there were some who hailed that victory from very different considerations, thinking that here was clear proof of the superiority of the East over the West—I mean such proof as they might use among those who are ignorant of all the causes which led to the victory. It was sought to be shown that the Japanese won because the East was rising in its might, and that impression was conveyed through the press and into the bazaars. Wicked rumours and suggestions were freely circulated, and these are too readily received. Anyone who knows India would know that there is great force in the warning which has been addressed to us by the Chairman. We think that this unrest has to a great extent passed away. We have seen a great change in the last few months. I remember getting a letter from a man in the very thick of the suppression of sedition in Bengal and who rendered splendid service in that matter. He said: "You will be glad to know that in view of the changes which have been introduced"—the measures of suppression which had been taken as well as the measures of reform which have been published—"sedition is being dealt with effectually, and as for assassination and the like I think we may safely say we have heard the last of it." The day or the day after I received that letter the newspapers contained the telegraphic report of the assassination of the counsel who had maintained the case for the Crown in the prosecution at Alipur. It is absurd to suppose for a moment that at any time in the history of India we can be altogether free from anxiety. I do not suppose there is an Indian officer who has held high office who does not know that there is always risk of unrest and sedition and uprising. The Indians are an ignorant and excitable people, any lie will go down in the bazaars, and, on account of certain aspects of their religious and social conditions, may start suddenly a rising or sedition. There is no time when we ought to be unprepared for such a set of circumstances.

Recent circumstances, however, were peculiar, not only from the fact that we had the Japanese War, but also from the fact that we had a change of Government at home, and that hopes were excited



in the minds of certain people in India that, of course, were not justified by the circumstances of the case. They do not understand English politics in India; they thought that the old Government had gone to the wall, and that a new Government with entirely new principles had come in. They had no idea of the continuity of English politics. Then there was this talk about partition—an excellent measure which I do not think anyone connected with it has cause to repent or to be ashamed of. It was seized upon by men who were entirely selfish in their motives to rouse men who did not care an atom about it. There were other causes, too—economic causes—the same causes which have often made unrest in England—the introduction of manufactures and high prices, turning whole classes out of employment and making those with fixed incomes impoverished compared with their previous position. Then there is the press. What do you people at home think of the press of India? You do not see it. I will tell you what the people in the country—the interior—think about it. I am not talking about Europeans, but Indians. A person will get a notice—a gentleman of distinction gets a notice saying, “We publish our paper at so much a day or week: we are going to write an article about you in about a fortnight: would you like to subscribe to the paper before that date?” The blackmailing that a considerable portion of this so-called “press” of India goes in for, the falsehoods which too often find expression in it, the absolute carelessness in regard to consequences that characterises, I fear that I must say the majority of the editors, these are things which are a great scandal to India, and undoubtedly a source of danger. I am a believer in the freedom of the press and in the advantages (perhaps especially in India) of the ventilation of grievances. I do not in the least wish to suppress the press or to interfere with its proper liberties, and have never asked for any extension of the present law in regard to sedition or incitement to ill-feeling. All I desire is that the present law should be enforced by compelling publishers and editors to register themselves and be known. Surely that is a thing which is absolutely essential in view of what the press has done in India. We went a certain way with our press prosecutions in Bengal, and my government was held up to opprobrium; but what after all did they end in? They generally ended in the editor or publisher getting off and some miserable coolie getting convicted in his stead. The editor would deny that he was the editor, and there was no one in the whole establishment that would come forward and say he was the man. We want to fix the responsibility: that is essential.

Coming back to the question of Indian aspirations, I don't think the reader of the paper has sufficiently emphasised why it is that we cannot readily understand what the political aspirations of India are. The political aspirations we talk about are not the aspirations of India at all. It is most absolute cant and nonsense to talk about them as such. India is like Europe. When you talk of India you really talk of a place which consists of a number of countries and nations differing from each other in language, history, associations and aspirations as distinctly as the French from the Italians or the Italians from the Germans. At the same time, I am not at all one of those who believe that there are no political aspirations in India or that they ought to be altogether neglected. The point is that we are dealing not with the political aspirations of the people but of a very small section of the people.

After showing from the Census returns that the educational standard of literacy is exceedingly low over the greater part of the country, Sir Andrew Fraser continued: Even of that educated community (a small fragment of the population) all of them are not filled with these political aspirations. There are a great many with a stake in the country who are as opposed to this sort of thing as the most retrograde Conservative that can be discovered in Europe. That is not all. We are in India to govern the country, and the country does not want what these educated people want at all. We are not in the country for the benefit of the educated community alone, but for the benefit of all classes of the community. The people of India, I say, are very largely out of touch with the educated community. There is hardly a case where anything of importance is to be done where the people do not ask for a European officer. And we have to consider the interests of the entire community and of efficient government. We must not hasten too quickly.

It cannot be said, I maintain, that the promises held out in the proclamation of the late Queen have been forgotten or that there has been too slow a fulfilment of those promises.

After giving statistics for 1871 and the present time regarding the employment of Indians in executive work and comparing them, Sir Andrew went on: In regard to the proposals which had been made recently for the modification of local self-government and legislative councils I entirely agree with the principles that lie at the bottom of that step forward. One great principle of these proposals, as I understand, is that constituencies should be formed which will be able to send up men such

as we have been in the habit of nominating—men whom we have nominated for the purpose of saving the situation. That is the one reason why I am strongly in favour of the present proposals. They will substitute a reasonable and suitable mode of election for our system of nomination. As to the idea of the Government being left in a minority in the Legislative Council, I can only say that if the proposal made for Bengal (which gives them a non-official majority of one) left the Government in a minority it would mean that the Hindus, the Mohammedans, the commercial men, the lawyers, and the landholders—the non-officials, European and Indian—all held that the Government was going wrong, and if that strange contingency arose the Government would do well to pause and consider whether it might not be so.

Sir BAMPFYLDE FULLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. : After the speeches you have heard from Lord Curzon and Sir Andrew Fraser, my paper must appear to be a very mild presentment of the feelings which are now disturbing Indian minds. I confined myself to legitimate aspirations. Undoubtedly aspirations are spreading which are inconsistent with the maintenance of British rule in India, and which we cannot hope, should not desire, to satisfy. We have forgotten that the Oriental is always on the side of the strong, and we have by ill-timed concessions and compromise given him the impression that we are failing in insight and in grip. It is the case, as so strongly put by Sir Andrew Fraser, that the influence of the Indian press is often exceedingly harmful. Its dangers have at last, I believe, been recognised by the Government, though too late in the day and with precautions that are very inadequate. I can give an illustration of the attitude which was taken by the Government at the commencement of these troubles three years ago. A Bengali newspaper published a gross libel on some members of the police force. The editor had been shown special favour by me—I had subscribed for a considerable number of his paper, and had used it as a means of publishing official notices and advertisements. As he refused to contradict the libel I withdrew my subscription and ceased to send advertisements. This was construed as an attack on the liberty of the press. I was actually desired to cancel my orders and to restore subscription and advertisements. The effect of this extraordinary weakness can easily be imagined—it actually subsidised calumnious misrepresentation. Our first business is to maintain our reputation for strength : it is only the strong that can afford to be gracious or even just, and to make concessions to Indian sentiment. We have



certainly in the past recognised the expediency of extending the employment of Indians in the higher walks of the public service. But I think that our rulers are calculated to offend Indian feelings in that they appear to rest upon the recognition of racial differences, and I should like to see Indians who reach the highest grades of service treated exactly as if they were Europeans. It does not follow of necessity that the number of Indians in superior employ would be largely increased forthwith. Indians now hold a considerable number of high-grade posts, but they hold them on an inferior footing and on inferior pay. My suggestion is not so much for an increase of authority as for an improvement of status, for a removal of distinctions which do not affect the machinery of Government but which hurt Indian feelings and lay us open to charges of partiality.

### THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

THE Thirty-sixth Annual Conversazione was held at the Natural History Museum, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Tuesday, June 22, 1909, and was attended by a large number of guests, representing all parts of the British Empire. The string band of His Majesty's King's Colonials, conducted by Mr. Peter C. Anderson, performed in the Central Hall, and a programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered in the Shell Gallery by the following artistes: Madame Mary Conly (Australia), Miss Aimée Parkerson (India), Mr. Arthur Royd (Australia), Mr. Stanley Adams (Canada), Miss Ivy Angove (Great Britain), and Mr. P. Mayon Ibbs (Australia) conductor.

The Central Hall was decorated with choice flowers and palms, and refreshments were served in various parts of the building. The guests were received in the Central Hall by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

*Vice-Presidents:* Lord Brassey, G.C.B., and Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. *Councillors:* The Hon. T. A. Brassey; Mr. F. H. Dangar; Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B.; The Right Hon. Sir Albert H. Hime, K.C.M.G.; Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G.; Mr. R. Littlejohn; Sir George S. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir E. Montague Nelson, K.C.M.G.; Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.; Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.

# GRANT

UNTO THE

## ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

*Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,*

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

---

**Victoria**, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, **To all to whom** these Presents shall come Greeting.

**Whereas** HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

**And whereas** it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

**Now know We** that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial



grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and **do** by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. **And We do** hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. **There** shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. **There** shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. ~~A~~ General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. ~~The~~ General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. ~~The~~ existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force



until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. **The** Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. **The** Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. **The** Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. No Rule, By-law, Resolution or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.





# LIST OF FELLOWS.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

(Those marked \* are Honorary Fellows.)  
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

## RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of  
Election.

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1897 | †A-ABABRELTON, ROBERT, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., <i>P.O. Box 33, Pretoria, Transvaal; and Secretary, Lands Commission, P.O. Box 322, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>   |
| 1891 | ABERDEEN, H. E., THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., <i>Vice-Regal Lodge, Dublin; and Haddo House, Aberdeen, N.B.</i>                           |
| 1886 | †ACLAND, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM A. DYKE, BART., C.V.O., <i>Bolham House, Tiverton, Devon; United Service Club, and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> |
| 1889 | ACUTT, R. NOBLE, <i>Octon, Torquay.</i>   |
| 1886 | †ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>   |
| 1893 | ADAMS, GEORGE.  |
| 1901 | ADAMSON, SIR WILLIAM, C.M.G., <i>2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.</i>  |
| 1886 | ADLER, ISIDOR H., <i>2 New Church Road, Hove, Sussex.</i>   |
| 1887 | AGIUS, EDWARD T., <i>22 Billiter Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i>   |
| 1879 | AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>Birchwood, Pitlochry, N.B.</i>   |
| 1886 | ALCOCK, JOHN, <i>111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>  |
| 1885 | †ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>Messrs. W. Eldon &amp; Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>   |
| 1907 | †ALLAN, ARTHUR CAMPRELL, <i>14 South Audley Street, W.</i>  |
| 1883 | ALLDRIDGE, T. J., I.S.O., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., <i>The Cottage, Harting, Petersfield, Hants.</i>  |
| 1898 | †ALLEN, ARTHUR A., M.P., <i>13 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and Hillside, Swanage, Dorset.</i>   |
| 1880 | †ALLEN, ROBERT, <i>Summerhayes, Betchworth, Surrey.</i>   |
| 1907 | ALLEN, WILLIAM H., <i>1 Dean's Yard, S.W.; and Bromham, Bedford.</i>  |
| 1899 | ALLEN, REV. W. OSBORN B., M.A., <i>Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>   |
| 1906 | †AMPHTHILL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford.</i>  |
| 1909 | ANDERSON, ALAN G., <i>5 Fenochurch Avenue, E.C.; and 197 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>  |
| 1880 | ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., <i>3 Courtfield Gardens, S.W.</i>  |
| 1900 | ANDERSON, GEORGE GRAY, <i>16 Philpot Lane, E.C</i>  |

Year of  
Election.

- 1875 †ANDERSON, EDWARD R.  
 1907 ANDERSON, FREDERICK, 54 *Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1897 ANDERSON, SIR KENNETH S., K.C.M.G., 5 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*  
 1891 ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, 12 *Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*  
 1905 ANDERSON, WILLIAM BAKER, *Lanresa House, Roehampton, S.W.*  
 1905 ANSON, FREDERICK A., M.A., *The Lodge, Stanton Harcourt, Oxford.*  
 1906 ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, MAJOR WILLIAM, M.P., *Kilmany, Fife, N.B.*  
 1904 ARBUCKLE, HON. SIR WILLIAM (*Agent-General for Natal*), 26 *Victoria St., S.W.*  
 1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. REIERSON, *Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.*  
 1906 †ARBUTHNOT, WILLIAM REIERSON, JUN., *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*  
 1909 ARCHER-SKEE, MAJOR MARTIN, D.S.O., 18 *Park Street, W.*  
 1878 †ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Kensington Palace, W.*  
 1904 ARKELL-HARDWICK, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., *Arkell, Muswell Rd., Muswell Hill, N.*  
 1900 †ARKWRIGHT, JOHN S., M.P., 56 *St. George's Square, S.W.*  
 1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON.  
 1891 †ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON, M.P., 30 *Portland Place, W.*  
 1888 †ARMYTAGE, GEORGE F., *Hoo Lodge, Rochester.*  
 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 18 *Elvaston Place, S.W.; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*  
 1895 †ASHCROFT, EDGAR A., M.I.M.M., M.I.E.E., *Vadheim, Sogn, Norway.*  
 1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., *Heathrow Hall, Bath Road, Hounslow.*  
 1896 ASHTON, RALPH S., B.A., 19 *Belmont Park, Lee, S.E.*  
 1898 ASPINALL, ALGERNON E., *West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, E.C.*  
 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *Wood View, St. Anthony's Road, Bournemouth.*  
 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., 1 *Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.*  
 1905 †ATKINSON, JOHN, *Western Frontier, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, 47 *Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.*  
 1902 AUERBACH, JULIUS, *Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. Ltd., 101 Leadenhall St., E.C.*  
 1871 AVEBURY, RT. HON. LORD, 48 *Grosvenor St., W.; and 15 Lombard St., E.C.*
- 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 *Aldridge Road Villas, Bayswater, W.*  
 1893 BAILEY, ALLANSON, *Holmwood, Addlestone, Surrey.*  
 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R.; 1 *Akenside Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*  
 1882 †BAILWARD, W. A., 64 *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1902 BAIN, ROBERT, 126 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
 1902 BAIN, WILLIAM P. C., *Lochrin Ironworks, Coathridge, N.B.*  
 1908 †BALDWIN, STANLEY, M.P., *Aston Hall, Stourport; and Carlton and United University Clubs, S.W.*  
 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.*  
 1905 BALLANTYNE, ROBERT, 5 *Whittingehame Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow; and 50 Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 1906 BALLARDIE, GEORGE M., 31 *Bassett Road, Notting Hill, W.*  
 1885 BALM, CHARLES, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE.
- 1892 BARBER, ALFRED J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.; and Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, 298 Winchester House, E.C.*
- 1897 BARCLAY, HUGH GURNEY, *Colney Hall, Norwich.*
- 1894 BARCLAY, JOHN, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., *Marrow Grange, Guildford.*
- 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, *62 St. George's Square, S.W.*
- 1883 BARRATT, WALTER, F.G.S., F.L.S., *Armsyde, Padstow.*
- 1909 BARTLETT, SAMUEL A., *7 Berkeley Place, Wimbledon Common, S.W.*
- 1907 BARTON, RONALD K., *Brookwood Mount, Knaphill, Woking.*
- 1894 BATLEY, SIDNEY T., *16 Great George Street, S.W.; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1904 BATTY, JAMES H., *40 Harley House, Marylebone Road, N.W.*
- 1897 BAYLISS, THOMAS A., *The High House, King's Norton, Birmingham.*
- 1885 †BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
- 1906 BEADLE, CHARLES, F.R.G.S.
- 1893 †BEAR, GEORGE A., *3 Stormont Terrace, Mannamend, Plymouth.*
- 1890 BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
- 1890 BEARE, PROF. T. HUDSON, B.Sc., *Engineering Laboratory, The University, Edinburgh.*
- 1885 †BEATTIE, JOHN A. BELL, *Gordon Lodge, St. Andrews, N.B.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
- 1884 BEATTIE, WM. COPLAND, *The Wilderness, Milltimber, Aberdeenshire, N.B.*
- 1899 †BEAUCHAMP, THE RIGHT HON. EARL, K.C.M.G., *13 Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- 1896 †BECK, A. CREIL, M.P., *Harrold Hall, Bedford.*
- 1904 BEDFORD, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *15 Belgrave Square, S.W.; and Woburn Abbey, Beds.*
- 1901 BEDFORD, EDWARD, C.E., *Delbrook, Picardy Road, Belvedere, Kent*
- 1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., *33 Church Street, Southport; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1908 BEECROFT, WILLIAM A., *The Avenue, Wroxham, Norfolk.*
- 1884 BERTHAM, GEORGE, *7 Wetherby Gardens, S.W.; and Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
- 1906 BEIT, OTTO, *49 Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- 1900 BELILIOS, RAPHAEL E., *134 Piccadilly, W.*
- 1900 BELL, ROBERT M., *2 Cardigan Gate, Richmond, Surrey.*
- 1902 BELL, WILLIAM, *St. Margaret's, Beulah Road, Tanbridge Wells; and Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1906 BENNETT, ALDERMAN ARTHUR, J.P., *Paddington House, Warrington.*
- 1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., *62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.*
- 1891 BENSON, MAJOR-GENERAL F. W., C.B., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Radnor House, Salisbury.*
- 1909 BERESFORD, ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *1 Great Cumberland Place, W.*
- 1894 †BERLEIN, JULIUS, *39 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
- 1898 BERRILL, W. J., *Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street, E.C.*
- 1885 †BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, *Westbourne Station, Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 1 *Tilney Street, Mayfair, W.*  
 1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMINE, 11 *The Bolions, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 1904 BEWLEY, ROBERT, 16 *Beacon Hill, Camden Road, N.*  
 1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Elmington, 91 Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*  
 1889 †BILLINGHURST, H. F., 7 *Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.*  
 1891 †BINNIE, GEORGE, 4D *Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*  
 1895 BIRBECK, JOHN, *Stillyans Tower, Horcham Road, Sussex.*  
 1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*  
 1897 BIRCHENOUGH, HENRY, C.M.G., 79 *Eccleston Square, S.W.; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1898 BIRT, F. BECKETT, *The Copse, Wimbledon, S.W.*  
 1902 BISHOP, ALBERT E., F.R.G.S., 1 *Metal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*  
 1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *St. James's Club, Piccadilly, W.*  
 1882 †BLAGROVE, COLONEL HENRY J., C.B., *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1888 †BLAKE, SIR HENRY A., G.C.M.G., *Myrtle Grove, Youghal, Ireland.*  
 1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*  
 1902 †BLYTH, RT. HON. LORD, 32 *Portland Place, W.; and Blythwood, Stansted, Essex.*  
 1902 BOHN, HENRY, 17 *Holland Villas Road, W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1881 BOIS, HENRY, 5 *Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 1898 BOLTON, JOHN, 15 *Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.*  
 1908 BOND, RALPH STUART, 10 *Airlie Gardens, W.; and Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.*  
 1897 †BOOTH, ALFRED E., *Finsbury Circus Buildings, 18 Eldon Street, E.C.*  
 1905 BOOTH, RT. HON. CHARLES, F.R.S., D.C.L., 24 *Gt. Cumberland Place, W.*  
 1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*  
 1894 BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., *Bank House, Windsor.*  
 1886 †BOSTOCK, SENATOR HON. HEWITT, *The Ranch, Monte Creek, British Columbia.*  
 1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *Lainston, near Winchester.*  
 1890 BOSWELL, W. ALBERT, 4 *Campden House Terrace, W.*  
 1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., M.V.O., 64 *Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 1882 †BOULTON, SIR SAMUEL B., BART., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*  
 1892 BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., 18 *Hereford Square, S.W.*  
 1899 †BOWDEN-SMITH, ADMIRAL SIR NATHANIEL, K.C.B., 16 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*  
 1908 BOWLES, GEORGE VERNON, *Granville, Green Lanes, Hornsey, N.*  
 1904 BOWMAN, GEORGE MILLAR, *Logie, Cupar, N.B.*  
 1903 BOWRING, COLONEL F. T. N. SPRATT, R.E., C.B., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1906 BOXALL, EDWARD T., *Eldon Street House, E.C.*  
 1904 BOYLE, COLONEL GERALD E., 48 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.*  
 1885 †BOYLE, FRANK, *Que-que, Rhodesia.*  
 1904 BOYLE, LEWIS C., *Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple.*  
 1887 †BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 3 *Cophall Buildings, E.C.*  
 1898 BRAMSTON, SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., C.B., 18 *Berkeley Place, Wimbledon, S.W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1905 BRASSEY, LEONARD, *Apethorpe, Wansford, Northants; and 40 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1878 BRASSEY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.B., *24 Park Lane, W.*
- 1889 BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, *Park Gate, Battle.*
- 1902 BRAUND, FREDERICK W., *96 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1908 BREAKELL, J. EDWIN, *14A Mentone Mansions, Fulham Rd., S.W.*
- 1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, *o/o Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
- 1907 BRENNAN, BYRON, C.M.G., *10 Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1908 BRENNAN, LOUIS, C.B., *Woodlands, Gillingham, Kent.*
- 1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *North Lodge, Battle; and Union Club, Trafalgar Sq., S.W.*
- 1881 BRIDGES, REAR-ADMIRAL WALTER B., *c/o Messrs. Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., *98 Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.*
- 1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, *5 Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
- 1886 BRISCOE, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *Longstowe Hall, Cambs.*
- 1905 BROCK, JOHN E., *Bechcroft, Thetford Road, New Malden, Surrey.*
- 1889 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
- 1907 BRONIE, JAMES H., *Royal Automobile Club, 119 Piccadilly, W.*
- 1898 BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD T., *65 Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1900 BROOKE, STOPFORD W. W., M.P., *34 De Vere Gardens, W.*
- 1897 †BROOKMAN, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, *17 Prince's Gardens, S.W.; and 11 St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, *11 St. Benet Place, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1908 BROUNGER, RICHARD E. (*Agent-General for Orange River Colony*), *121 Victoria St., S.W.; and The Hawthorns, Grove Park, Chiswick, W.*
- 1906 BROWN, EDWARD O. FORSTER; M.E., *Springfort, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.*
- 1896 BROWN, JAMES B., *Hamersly, Farnham.*
- 1900 †BROWN, SIR JOHN MCLEAVY, C.M.G., *49 Portland Place, W.*
- 1881 BROWN, THOMAS, *119 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.*
- 1884 BROWN, THOMAS, *59 Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1890 BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., *Troon, N.B.*
- 1905 BROWN, WM. CARNEGIE, M.D., *32 Harley Street, W.*
- 1909 BROWN, WM. HARVEY, *Standard Building, Leeds; and The Knoll, Poppleton, York.*
- 1892 BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, *Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.*
- 1907 BROWNE, GERALD M., *7 Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1888 BROWNE, LEONARD G., *Springfield, Parkstone, Dorset.*
- 1906 BROWNE, COLONEL ROBERT A., *13 Queen's Terrace, Southampton.*
- 1898 BROWNING, ARTHUR HERVÉ, *16 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1877 BROWNING, S. B., *Roby, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
- 1884 BRUCE, SIR CHARLES, G.C.M.G., *Arnot Tower, Leslie, N.B.*
- 1904 BRUCE, COLONEL SIR DAVID, C.B., F.R.S., R.A.M.C., *War Office, Whitehall, S.W.*
- 1895 BRUCE-JOY, ALBERT, R.H.A., F.R.G.S., *The Studio, Beaumont Road, West Kensington, W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1892	BRUNING, CONRAD, 22 <i>Billiter Street, E.C.</i>
1906	†BRUNNER, JOHN F. L., M.P., 43 <i>Harrington Gardens, S.W.</i>
1909	BRYDEN, ARCHIBALD L., 18 <i>Billiter Street, E.C.</i>
1884	BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, 2 <i>Ulster Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1889	BUCHANAN, JAMES, 6 <i>Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.</i> ; and 24 <i>Holborn, E.C.</i>
1896	BUCKLAND, JAMES.
1898	†BUCKLAND, THOMAS, c/o <i>Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1902	BULKELEY, CAPTAIN HENRY, 41 <i>Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.</i> ; and 11 <i>Waterloo Road, Dublin.</i>
1886	BULL, HENRY, 1 <i>Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.</i> ; and 28 <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1902	BULL, JAMES, 1 <i>Albion Road, Clapham, S.W.</i>
1869	BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., 17A <i>South Audley Street, W.</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1900	BURN, JOHN, 17 <i>Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, W.</i>
1908	BURNEY, MALCOLM D'ARBLAY, 3 <i>Southampton Row, W.C.</i>
1897	BURSTALL, JOHN F., 57 <i>Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1889	BURT, FREDERICK N., <i>Inworth Grange, Kelvedon, Essex.</i>
1903	BURT, T. ROSS, B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., <i>Whare-Koa, Polworth Road, Streatham Common, S.W.</i>
1909	BURTON, GEORGE WM. A., F.R.G.S., 14 <i>Sidney Terrace, New Cleethorpes, Grimsby.</i>
1908	BURTON, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY, <i>Willey Park, Farnham, Surrey</i> ; and <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1890	†BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., 7 <i>Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.</i> ; and 47 <i>Campden House Road, W.</i>
1894	†BUXTON, NOEL E., <i>Brick Lane, E.</i>
1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, Bart., G.C.M.G., 2 <i>Prince's Gate, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Warlies, Waltham Abbey, Essex.</i>
1897	†BUXTON, T. F. VICTOR, M.A., J.P., <i>Woodredon, Waltham Abbey, Essex.</i>
1898	BYRNE, J. O., 12 <i>New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
1903	BYRON, JOHN, <i>Wyefield, 4 The Knoll, Beckenham</i> ; and 4 <i>East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1902	CADBURY, RICHARD, <i>Rose Hill, Worcester.</i>
1903	CAILLARD, SIR VINCENT H. P., J.P., 42 <i>Half Moon Street, W.</i>
1904	CAIRD, JAMES, 112 <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1904	†CALDECOTT, REV. PROFESSOR ALFRED, D.D., 1 <i>Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1890	†CALDICOTT, HARVEY, <i>Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1889	CALVERT, JAMES, <i>Highfield, Dane Hill, Sussex.</i>
1895	†CAMERON, MAJOR MAURICE A., R.E., C.M.G., 27 <i>Brunswick Gardens, W.</i>
1881	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 <i>Upper Brook Street, W.</i>
1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.</i>
1894	CAMPBELL, GORDON H., c/o <i>Messrs. Weddel &amp; Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1902	CAMPBELL, HENRY E., <i>Messrs. Burns, Philp &amp; Co., 61 Gracechurch St., E.C.</i>
1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 <i>Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
1908	CAMPBELL, WILLIAM FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Forest, Balcombe, Sussex.</i>
1893	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., 3 <i>Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1905	†CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, MALCOLM, 2 <i>Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.</i>



Year of  
Election.

- 1897 CAPPEL, SIR ALBERT J. LEPPOC, K.C.I.E., 27 Kensington Court Gardens, W.  
 1897 CARLILL, ARTHUR J. H., Exchange Chambers, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.  
 1891 CARRINGTON, RIGHT HON. EARL, K.G., G.C.M.G., 53 Princes Gate, S.W.  
 1883 †CARRINGTON, SIR JOHN W., C.M.G., Kentons, Tilehurst Road, Reading.  
 1888 CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M. Inst. C.E., 19 Kensington Park Gardens, W.  
 1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 34 Gresham Street, E.C.  
 1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 16 West Halkin Street, S.W.  
 1889 †CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D.  
 1892 †CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 2 Holland Villas Road, W.  
 1900 CHAPMAN, MAJOR WILLIAM E., 49 Lancaster Gate, W.  
 1883 †CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., East Hill, Oxted, Surrey; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 1885 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.  
 1894 †CHEADLE, FRANK M., 3 Flower Villas, Whalebone Lane, Chadwell Heath, Essex.  
 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., G.C.V.O., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.  
 1884 CHRISTIAN, OWEN S., 312 Finchley Road, N.W.  
 1894 CHURCH, WALTER, Kilmartin, Liss, Hants.  
 1895 †CHURCHILL, COLONEL MACKENZIE, The Granleys, St. Mark's, Cheltenham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 1883 CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, Coaxden, Ayrminster.  
 1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., Firfield, Weybridge Heath, Surrey; and St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.  
 1872 CLARK, CHARLES, 45 Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.  
 1903 CLARK, CUMBERLAND, 29 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.  
 1897 †CLARK, EDWARD G. U., Lapsewood, Sydenham Hill, S.E.  
 1905 CLARK, ERNEST, 1 Coleherne Court, S.W.  
 1900 CLARK, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JAMES R. A., BART., C.B., F.R.C.S.E., Braywick Grove, Maidenhead.  
 1891 CLARK, JONATHAN, 1A Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.  
 1903 †CLARKE, GENERAL SIR CHARLES MANSFIELD, BART., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 20 Lennox Gardens, S.W.  
 1890 CLARKE, H.E. COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Government House, Bombay.  
 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, J.P., Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.  
 1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., Messrs. J. Morrison & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.  
 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, c/o Messrs. Finney, Isles & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.  
 1886 †CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 88 Bishopgate Street, E.C.  
 1893 CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.  
 1902 CLOUGHER, THOMAS R., "Toronto Globe," 225 Strand, W.C.  
 1906 †CLUNIS, R. ROSS, Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.  
 1896 †COATES, MAJOR EDWARD F., M.P., 99 Gresham Street, E.C.  
 1903 COATES, JOSEPH, 79 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
 1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 11 Hillmarton Road, Camden Road, N.  
 1903 COBB, E. POWYS, Nythfa, Brecon.  
 1895 COCHRANE, HON. THOMAS H., M.P., Crawford Priory, Springfield, Fife, N.B.  
 1898 COCKBURN, HON. SIR JOHN A., M.D., K.C.M.G., 10 Gatestone Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

Year of  
Election.

- 1905 COGHLAN, TIMOTHY A., I.S.O. (*Agent-General for New South Wales*)  
125 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1901 †COHEN, CHARLES WALEY, 11 *Hyde Park Terrace, W.*
- 1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 11 *Hyde Park Terrace, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.*
- 1833 COHEN, NEVILLE D., *Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
- 1891 COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., 44 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
- 1909 COLES, COLONEL ARTHUR H., C.M.G., D.S.O., 18 *Walpole Street, Chelsea, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1885 COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 *Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.*
- 1900 COLLARD, JOHN C., 16 *Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1888 †COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Stockton Rectory, Rugby.*
- 1902 COLLIER, REV. HENRY N., M.A., *The Vicarage, East Finchley, N.*
- 1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., 35 *Oakley Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1880 COLLYER, WILLIAM R., M.A., I.S.O., *Hackford Hall, Reepham, Norfolk.*
- 1882 COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G., 29 *Eldon Road, W.*
- 1894 COLQUHOUN, ARCHIBALD R., 25 *Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1907 COLVIN, IAN DUNCAN, 8 *Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C.*
- 1902 COMPTON, GEO. W., *c/o De Beers Consolidated Mines, 15 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
- 1905 CONNAUGHT, FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G.,  
*Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.; and Bagshot Park, Surrey.*
- 1889 CONNOR, EDWIN C., *Holmhurst, Sherbrook Avenue, Maxwell Park, Glasgow; and Belize Estate and Produce Co., 27 Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1909 CONOLLY, EDWARD, *National Schools, Ringwood, Hants.*
- 1899 CONYBEARE, REV. WM. JAMES, M.A., *Cambridge House, 131 Camberwell Road, S.E.*
- 1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1874 †COODE, M. P., *c/o Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1901 COOKE, SIR CLEMENT KINLOCH, B.A., LL.M., 3 *Mount Street, W.*
- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*
- 1903 COOKE-TAYLOR, RICHARD WHATELEY, F.S.S., F.R.Hist.S., *High Trees, Chepstow.*
- 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 20 *Hertford Street, Cambridge.*
- 1899 COOPER, RICHARD A., *Ashlyns Hall, Berkhamsted.*
- 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 44 *Princes Gate, S.W.; and 8 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1891 COOPER, SIR WILLIAM C., BART., *Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester.*
- 1908 CORFE, RIGHT REV. BISHOP CHARLES J., D.D., *Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.*
- 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 1a *Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.*
- 1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1907 COURTIS, EDWARD, *c/o Messrs. Toll & Courtis, Ltd., Darling Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 †COUTTS, WILLIAM SCOTT, 3 *Bricket Road, St. Albans; and 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
- 1907 †COWARD, EDWARD MAURICE, *Lyncroft, Ascot.*
- 1902 COWIE, ARCHIBALD, *Barra, Cardross, N.B.*
- 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, 11 *Courtfield Road, S.W.; and Suffolk House, E.C.*
- 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 30 *St. James's Place, S.W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 COX, FRANK L., 118 *Temple Chambers, E.C.*
- 1896 COX, GEORGE CURLING, *c/o T. L. Crown, Esq., Edgemocr, Harrogate Road, Ripon.*
- 1888 †COXHEAD, COLONEL J. A., R.A., C.B., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1887 †CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, ANTHONY P., *Birchgrove, Crosswood, Aberystwyth; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1896 CREAGH, CHARLES VANDELEUR, C.M.G., 32 *Charlton Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1896 CRESSEY, GEORGE H., M.R.C.S., *Oak Manor, Tonbridge.*
- 1895 CREW, JOSIAH, *Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, W.C.*
- 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, *The Mardens, Caterham Valley.*
- 1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 12 *Walpole Terrace, Brighton.*
- 1903 CROOKSHANK, EDGAR M., J.P., *Saint Hill, East Grinstead.*
- 1897 CROSS, ANDREW L., 19 *Murrayfield Avenue, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.*
- 1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., *Ardishaig, Argyleshire.*
- 1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, 34 *Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1901 CULVER, ROBERT, *Clareville, Upminster, Essex.*
- 1890 CUNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., 37 *Craven Hill Gardens, W.*
- 1896 CUNLIFFE, WM. GILL, *c/o B. E. A. Fibre and Investment Co., 25 Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1906 CUNNINGHAM, ANDREW, 15 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*
- 1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, 92 *Mount Street, W.*
- 1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., 24 *Longridge Road, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1906 \*CURZON OF KEDLESTON, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1 *Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Hackwood Park, Basingstoke.*
- 1905 CUSTANCE, ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 42 *Half Moon Street, W.*
- 1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.V.O., C.M.G., *The Cloisters, Windsor.*
- 1899 D'AMICO, CARMELO D., M.D., M.R.C.S., 34 *Brunswick Square, W.C.*
- 1894 DANGAR, D. R., *Holkham, Inner Park Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.*
- 1880 DANGAR, F. H., *Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1903 †DANGERFIELD, JAMES.
- 1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGEY, *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1900 DARBYSHIRE, EDWARD, *Stoneleigh, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, 42 *Grosvenor Square, W.; and Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.*
- 1889 DARLEY, CECIL W., I.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., 5 *Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1909 DARLEY, RT. HON. SIR FREDERICK M., G.C.M.G., *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1897 DARNLEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Cobham Hall, Gravesend.*
- 1902 DAUBNEY, HORACE, *Leeuw House, Wilford Lane, W. Bridgford, Nottingham.*
- 1904 DAVIDSON, LEYBOURNE F., *York Villa, Cullen, N.B.*
- 1899 †D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, OSMOND E., *Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent.*
- 1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 23 *Lowndes Street, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1901 DAVIS, VICE-ADMIRAL E. H. M., C.M.G., *Rathedmond, Amherst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1897 †DAVSON, EDWARD R., 20 *Ennismore Gardens, S.W.*
- 1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., 42 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1903 DAW, JOHN W., *Walreddon Manor, Tavistock, Devon.*  
 1904 †DAWES, HENRY HALFORD, 112 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 1904 DAWES, WILLIAM C., *Mount Ephraim, Faversham, Kent.*  
 1882 †DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, F.R.G.S., 4 *Park Place, St. James's, S.W.*  
 1883 †DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D., 35 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*  
 1906 DAY, VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES V.P., M.A., *The Abbey School, Beckenham.*  
 1902 DRANE, HERMANN F.W., M.A., F.S.A., *Gower Lodge, Windsor.*  
 1891 †DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 17 *Melbury Road, Kensington, W.*  
 1883 DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 1 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*  
 1880 †DE COLYAR, HENRY A., K.C., 24 *Palace Gardens Terrace, W.*  
 1897 DEED, WALTER, C.E., *Newquay, Bighury, Kingsbridge, Devon.*  
 1898 D'EGVILLE, HOWARD H., 2 *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.*  
 1881 DELMEGE, EDWARD T., 17 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*  
 1905 DE MATTOS, EDGAR GUY, *White Cottage, Charing, Kent.*  
 1904 DE NORDWALL, CHARLES F., 15 *Tavistock Road, Croydon; and A. E. G. Electrical Co. of South Africa, 605 Caxton House, S.W.*  
 1885 †DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Belgrave Mansions, S.W.; and Ravensworth, Eastbourne.*  
 1882 D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., *Elmfield, Hill, Southampton.*  
 1890 †DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., *Edmar, Sevenoaks.*  
 1895 DEVITT, THOMAS LANE, 12 *Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.*  
 1909 †DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, 78 *Piccadilly, W.*  
 1909 DE WINTON, CECIL, *Quedgeley Lawn, Gloucester; and Badminton Club, 100 Piccadilly, W.*  
 1902 DEWSBURY, FREDERICK, 36 *Newgate Street, E.C.*  
 1909 DIAS, REGINALD F., *c/o Messrs. Richardson & Co., 25 Suffolk Street, S.W.*  
 1896 DICKINSON, JAMES W., *Queensland National Bank, 8 Princes Street, E.C.*  
 1883 DICKSON, RAYNES W., 23 *Cambridge Road, Hove, Sussex.*  
 1900 DIETZSCH, FERDINAND, 652 *Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*  
 1903 DILLON, CORMAC CRONLY, 88 *Maida Vale, W.*  
 1906 DIXON, FRANK H., *c/o Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher & Co., 2 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*  
 1902 DOBSON, WILLIAM H., 24 *Pleydell Avenue, Upper Norwood, S.E.*  
 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 15 *Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.*  
 1894 DOOLETTE, GEORGE P., 9 *St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.*  
 1894 DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, 83 *St. Mark's Road, W.*  
 1908 DOUGLAS, ADMIRAL SIR ARCHIBALD L., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *Newnham Hook, Winchfield; and United Service Club, S.W.*  
 1905 DOUGLAS, SIR ARTHUR PERCY, BART., 49 *Princes Square, W.*  
 1894 DOUGLAS, JOHN A., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*  
 1901 DOUGLAS, ROBERT LANGTON, M.A., 110 *Piccadilly, W.*  
 1897 DOWLING, JOSEPH, *The Nunnery, Rusper, Horsham.*  
 1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*  
 1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., *Daneshill, Stevenage.*  
 1901 DRYSDALE, GEORGE R., *c/o Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall St., E.C.*  
 1868 †DUCIE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.V.O., *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Glos.*  
 1905 DUDGEON, SIR CHARLES JOHN, 3 *Hans Crescent, S.W.*  
 1894 †DUDLEY, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Government House, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, 2 *Downie Terrace, Crail, Fife, N.B.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
- 1895 †DUNCAN, ROBERT, M.P., *Whitefield, Govan, N.B., and 9 Inverness Terrace, W.*
- 1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1903 DUNDAS, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON CHARLES L., M.A., *Charminster Vicarage, Dorchester.*
- 1885 DUNDONALD, LIEUT.-GENERAL THE EARL OF, K.C.V.O., C.B., *34 Portman Square, W.*
- 1894 †DUNELL, OWEN R., *Garboldisham Manor, East Harling, Norfolk; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1909 †DUNN, F. H., *41 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1903 DUNN, FRED., *Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1885 DUNN, SIR WILLIAM, BART, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1885 †DUNN-YARKER, H. W., *Eccleston, Chester.*
- 1878 †DUNRAVEN, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., C.M.G., *10 Connaught Place, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
- 1896 DURRANT, WM. HOWARD, *Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and 26 Milton Street, E.C.*
- 1897 †DURLACHER, ALFRED F., *Crosby, Waldegrave Park, Twickenham.*
- 1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., *74 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, *Birch Hall, Windlesham, Surrey.*
- 1887 DYER, CHARLES, *31 The Drive, Hove, Sussex.*
- 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *The Pentlands, Park Hill Road, Croydon; and 17 Aldermanbury, E.C.*
- 1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *c/o Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., Temple Chambers, E.C.*
- 1902 DYMCK, WILLIAM, *36 Iverna Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1895 EATON, HENRY F., *95 Parliament Hill Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.*
- 1895 ECKERSLEY, JAMES C., M.A., *Carlton Manor, Yeadon, Leeds; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, *18 Park Lane, W.*
- 1894 EDE, N. J., *Oakhurst, Netley Abbey, Hants.*
- 1907 EDGAR, EDGAR GALSTAUN, *4 Kensington Court, W.*
- 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, *5 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.; and Prinknash Park, Painswick, Stroud.*
- 1904 EDWARDS, HARRY WOODWARD, *12 Park Road, Beckenham.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., *9 Wilbraham Place, S.W.*
- 1876 †EDWARDS, S.
- 1906 EGERTON, PROFESSOR HUGH E., M.A., *14 St. Giles', Oxford.*
- 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, *21 Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, *7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1906 ELGIN & KINCARDINE, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *18 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Broom Hall, Dunfermline, N.B.*
- 1889 ELIAS, COLONEL ROBERT, *Rendham Barracks, Saxmundham; and Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1905 †ELLIOT, MAJOR E. H. M., *Wolfelee, Hawick, N.B.*
- 1905 ELLIS, HENRY VAUGHAN, *19 St. Andrew's Mansions, Dorset Street, W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 ELWELL, WM. ERNEST, *Heyford Hills, Weedon.*  
 1902 ELWELL, WILLIAM R. G., *3 Downside Road, Clifton, Bristol.*  
 1895 EMETT, FREDERICK W., *22 Birch Grove, Ealing Common, W.*  
 1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., *21 Great Winchester Street, E.C.*  
 1908 ESDAILE, CHANNING, *25 Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N.*  
 1904 EVERSON, WALTER H., *48 Shrewsbury Road, Stonebridge Park, N.W.*  
 1885 EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*  
 1907 †EWING, WILLIAM, *137 West George Street, Glasgow.*  
 1896 EYLES, GEORGE LANCELOT, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *12 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1898 FAIRBAIRN, ANDREW D., *64 Cannon Street, E.C.*  
 1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., *25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*  
 1899 FAIRFAX, CHARLES B., *45 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*  
 1885 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, *Macquarie, Tunbridge Wells.*  
 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1900 †FARRAR, SIDNEY H., *4 London Wall Buildings, E.C.*  
 1890 FAWCETT, WILLIAM, *76 Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.*  
 1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Son, Bristol.*  
 1895 FEARNSIDES, JOHN WM., *4 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*  
 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, M.P., *46 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*  
 1900 FENTON, REV. HERBERT O., B.A., *69 Culverley Road, Catford, S.E.*  
 1893 FERGUSON, A. M., *Frogna! House, Frogna!, Hampstead, N.W.*  
 1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., *Hamilton House, Tunbridge Wells.*  
 1908 FERGUSON, PERCIVAL J., *Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester Road, S.W.*  
 1889 FEERNAU, HENRY S., *21 Wool Exchange, E.C.*  
 1898 FIFE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.T., G.C.V.O., *15 Portman Square, W.*  
 1906 FINLAY, RT. HON. SIR ROBERT B., K.C., G.C.M.G., *31 Phillimore Gardens, W.*  
 1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID, *48 Redcliffe Square, S.W.*  
 1891 FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., *10 Ashley Place, Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1895 †FITZGERALD, WILLIAM W. A., *Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, Ireland; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1905 FLEGG, JAMES MINTER, *Fairview, Stanmore; and 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*  
 1881 FLEMING, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., *9 Sydney Place, Onslow Square, S.W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1900 FLINT, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Rosemount, Sanderstead Road, Sanderstead, Surrey; and The Niger Company, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*
- 1901 FLOWER, ALFRED, *23 Bucklersbury, E.C.*  
 1889 †FORD, JAMES P., *Meadowbank, Carnoustie, N.B.*  
 1901 FORGAN, THOMAS H., *The Ley, Northwich.*  
 1889 FORLONG, CAPTAIN CHARLES A., R.N., *Gore Vale, Emsworth, Hants.*  
 1888 FOWLER, GEORGE M., C.M.G., *The Manor House, Horsepath, Oxford.*  
 1890 FOWLIE, WILLIAM, *15 Coleman Street, E.C.*  
 1904 FOX, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *19 Kensington Square, W.*  
 1902 FOX, HENRY WILSON, *4 Halkin Street, S.W.*  
 1907 FOX-SYMONS, ROBERT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *95 Cromwell Road, S.W.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1907 FOXWELL, DOUGLAS L., *Penstone, Lancing, Sussex.*  
 1888 FRANCIS, DANIEL, 21 *Lindfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*  
 1903 †FRASER, JOHN C., *Bracknowe, Dundee; and Messrs. Stephen, Fraser & Air, 65 London Wall, E.C.*  
 1900 †FREMANTLE, ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR EDMUND R., G.C.B., C.M.G., 44 *Lower Sloane Street, S.W.*  
 1908 FRENCH, SIR SOMERSET R., K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope*), 100 *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1898 FRERE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HUGH CORRIE, *Roydon Rectory, Diss, Norfolk.*  
 1908 FRIEND, W. HORACE, 11 *Park Lane, W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*  
 1909 FULLER, SIR BAMPFYLDE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *East India United Service Club, 16 St. James's Square, S.W.*  
 1901 FULLER, SIR THOMAS E., K.C.M.G. 2 *Royal Crescent, Brighton.*  
 1883 FULLER, W. W., 12 *Chichele Mansions, Cricklewood, N.W.*  
 1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 *Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1898 GALBRAITH, JOHN H., 32 *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1908 GALE, WILFRID, *National Provincial Plate Glass Insurance Company, 66 Ludgate Hill, E.C.*  
 1908 GALLOWAY, MALCOLM W., *Shelley Hall, Ongar, Essex.*  
 1885 GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, *Yeeda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 2 Eastcheap, E.C.*  
 1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*  
 1909 GARD, W. G. SNOWDON, LL.B., 9 *Roslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.; and 2 Gresham Buildings, E.C.*  
 1902 GARDINER, EDWARD B., 4E *Bickenhall Mansions, Portman Square, W.*  
 1907 GARDNER, REV. RICHARD TITLEY, M.A., *Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.*  
 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, *New South Road, Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1894 GARNETT, WILLIAM J., *The Red House, Narborough, Leicester.*  
 1890 GARRISON, W. HERBERT, F.R.G.S., 46 *Albany Mansions, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.*  
 1909 GARBOD, JAMES B., 96 *Lavender Grove, Dalston, N.E.*  
 1891 GATTY, SIR STEPHEN H., 45 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*  
 1891 GEORGE, DAVID, *Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
 1902 GEORGE, MAJOR F. NELSON, 15 *Welbeck House, Wigmore Street, W.; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*  
 1902 GIBBINGS, MAJOR HENRY CORNWALL C., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*  
 1908 GIBBON, JOHN MURRAY, 11 *Rupert Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.*  
 1905 †GIBBONS, WILLIAM PIKE, J.P., *Ruiton House, Dudley.*  
 1891 GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 *Finsbury Square, E.C.*  
 1909 GIBSON, VICE-ADMIRAL HERBERT W. S., *Hurstleigh, Blackwater, Hants.*  
 1882 †GIFFEN, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., F.R.S., *Chanctonbury, Haywards Heath.*  
 1898 GILBERT, ALFRED, *Mutual Life & Citizens' Assurance Co. of Australia, 5 Lothbury, E.C.*  
 1899 †GILBERTSON, CHARLES, 16 *Gloucester Walk, Kensington, W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1886 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, *Oakley Hall, Basingsstoke.*
- 1902 GILLILLAN, SAMUEL, *2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.*
- 1897 GILLANDERS, JAMES, *41 Tooley Street, S.E.*
- 1903 GILLESPIE, WILLIAM, *23 Crutched Friars, E.C.*
- 1907 GILMOUR, S. CARTER, *3 Vernon Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.*
- 1903 GINSBERG, ISRAEL, *84 Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1903 GIRDLESTONE, NELSON, *c/o Messrs. H. Chaplin & Co., 9 Fenchurch St., E.C.*
- 1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., *121 Oakwood Court, W.*
- 1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, *Hale End, Woodford, Essex.*
- 1902 GLANTAWF, RIGHT HON. LORD, *The Grange, Swansea.*
- 1892 GLASGOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B.*
- 1902 GOAD, SAMUEL, *35 Vicarage Road, Hastings.*
- 1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (*late of Ceylon*), *79 Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1894 GODSAL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, R.E.
- 1894 GONSON, EDMUND P., *Castlewood, Shooter's Hill, Kent.*
- 1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., *Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.*
- 1899 GOLDIE, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE T., K.C.M.G., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1891 GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, *507 Salisbury House, E.C.*
- 1880 GOLDNEY, SIR JOHN T., J.P., *Monks Park, Corsham, Wilts; and 18 Hanover Court, W.*
- 1885 GOLDRING, A. R., *Transvaal Chamber of Mines, 202 Salisbury House, E.C.*
- 1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., C.B., *Yaldham Manor, Wrotham, Kent.*
- 1908 GONSALVES, GEORGE, A.M.Inst.C.E., *62 London Wall, E.C.*
- 1907 GOODMAN, R. GWELO, *22 St. Ann's Villas, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1885 GOODMAN, SIR WILLIAM MEIGH, K.C., *Clavadel, Pit Farm Road, Guildford.*
- 1893 GOODSIR, GEORGE, *Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1890 †GORDON, CHARLES G., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Church Farm, Antingham, North Walsham.*
- 1885 †GORDON, GEORGE W., *The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.*
- 1904 †GORDON, JOHN WILLIAM, *11 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
- 1893 †GORDON, JOHN WILTON, *9 New Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †GOWANS, LOUIS F.
- 1908 GOWER, ROBERT VAUGHAN, *Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1886 GRAHAM, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.B., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1885 †GRANT, CARDROSS, *Bruntsfield, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
- 1884 GRANT, HENRY, *Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.*
- 1903 GRANT, WILLIAM TAYLER, *Blenheim Club, 26 King Street, S.W.*
- 1891 GRAY, BENJAMIN G., *4 Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1881 GRAY, ROBERT J., *60 Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1898 †GRAY, ROBERT KAYE, M.Inst.C.E., *Lessness Park, Abbey Wood, Kent.*
- 1908 GREEN, FREDERICK DANIEL, *13 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
- 1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., *93 Belgrave Road, S.W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., 320 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1902 GREENER, CHARLES E., *St. Mary's Square, Birmingham.*  
 1909 GREENFIELD, J. H., *St. Ronan's, Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.*  
 1901 GREIG, HENRY R. W., *Preston House, Kingston-on-Thames.*  
 1905 GRENFELL, R. N., 16 *George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*  
 1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgwater, Somerset.*  
 1882 GRETTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE LE M., *Moorlands, Chagford, Devon.*  
 1889 †GREY, H.E. RT. HON. EARL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*  
 1906 †GREY, GEORGE, *M'babane, Swaziland, South Africa.*  
 1897 GRIEVE, NORMAN W., 20 *Eastcheap, E.C.*  
 1903 GRIFFITH, W. L., *Canada Government Office, 17 Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1887 †GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, *Oldwell, Penylan, Cardiff.*  
 1907 GRIGSON, EDWARD SNAPE, 16 *Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1885 GRINLINTON, SIR JOHN J., *Rose Hill, Middle Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants.*  
 1892 GULL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*  
 1886 †G WILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, *Hampton Poyle Rectory, Oxford.*  
 1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*  
 1887 GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, 13 *Lancaster Gate, W.*
- 1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, 46 *Oxford Terrace, W.*  
 1897 HALCROW, JAMES, 18 *Coleman Street, E.C.*  
 1899 HALLIDAY, JOHN, 5 *Holland Park, W.; and Chicklade House, near Salisbury.*  
 1909 HALL-JONES, HON. WILLIAM (HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND),  
 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1903 HALSE, EDWARD, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M., *Boxgrove, St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham.*  
 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*  
 1905 HAMBLING, WILLIAM G. A., *Forest House, Queen's Road, Reading.*  
 1909 HAMERSLEY, ALFRED ST. GEORGE (K.C. OF CANADA), *Freeland House, Woodstock.*  
 1900 HAMILTON, CAPTAIN JAMES DE COURCY, R.N.  
 1902 HAMILTON, FREDERICK H., 10 *Austin Friars, E.C.*  
 1885 †HAMILTON, JAMES G., 58 *Doughty Street, W.C.*  
 1908 HANBURY-TRACY, MAJOR THE HON. ALGERNON H. C., C.M.G., *Carmichael House, Thankerton, Lanarkshire.*  
 1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, *Notton House, Chippenham.*  
 1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 66 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*  
 1905 HANNAN, CHARLES J., F.C.I.S., *Swan Brewery, Blackburn.*  
 1905 HANSON, ALDERMAN CHARLES A., 39 *Hans Mansions, S.W.*  
 1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, 17 *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*  
 1892 HARE, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1903 †HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., *Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1897 HAREWOOD, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.V.O., *Harewood House, Leeds.*
- 1898 HARPER, REGINALD TRISTRAM, *Church Hill House, Mersham, Surrey; and Royal Societies Club, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1895 HARRIS, WALTER H., C.M.G., 13 Cornhill, E.C.; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1908 HARRISON, ALFRED H., *The Hermitage, Wimbledon Common, S.W.*
- 1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*), *Grove Avenue, Yeovil.*
- 1886 †HARRISON, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., G.C.B., C.M.G., *Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter.*
- 1884 HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 57 *Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1889 HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, *Morwenstow, St. Ives, Cornwall.*
- 1881 †HARSANT, SYDNEY B., 90 *St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 HART, E. AUBREY, *Spencer House, Adelaide Road, Surbiton.*
- 1909 HARVEY, ROBERT, M.I.Mech.E., 224 *West Street, Glasgow; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
- 1901 HARVEY, THOMAS EDWIN, *Kenmore, Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, N.*
- 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1902 HASLAM, LEWIS, M.P., 8 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*
- 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., 113 *Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1881 HATHERTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., *Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.*
- 1902 HAWKER, REV. BERTRAM R., M.A., *c/o National Provincial Bank of England, 208 Piccadilly, W.*
- 1893 †HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., P.O. Box 1125, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 †HAWTHORN, WALTER, *The Harbour, Rhyl.*
- 1902 †HAY, MAJOR ARTHUR E., *Late R.A., 25 Sheffield Terrace, Campden Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 †HAY, COLONEL CHARLES, *Robin's Croft, Chilham, Canterbury.*
- 1886 HAY, SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., 42 *Lexham Gardens, W.*
- 1899 HAYES-SADLER, COLONEL SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., 73 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 *Pembridge Square, W.; and 3 Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1890 HAYNES, T. H., 1 *Endsleigh Terrace, Tavistock; and Montebello Islands, North-West Australia.*
- 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
- 1903 HEAD, JAMES, 40 *Lowndes Square, S.W.; and Inverailort, Invernessshire.*
- 1908 HEADLAM, CECIL, M.A., *Albany Chambers, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; and Esthwaite Mount, Hawkshead, Ambleside.*
- 1899 HEALEY, GERALD E. CHADWICK, B.A., 20 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*
- 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., 30 *Bramham Gardens, S.W.*
- 1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER.
- 1901 HEDGES, GEORGE A. M., 43 *Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W.*
- 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *Santa Clara, Highland Road, Bromley, Kent.*
- 1906 HEELES, MATTHEW G., 11 *Kensington Gore, S.W.*
- 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1893 HEINKEKEY, ROBERT B., 36 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*
- 1897 †HENDERSON, GEORGE T., 7 *Billiter Square, E.C.*
- 1903 HENDERSON, JAMES A. LEO, Ph.D., F.G.S., 120 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., 120 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*  
 1908 HENDERSON, ADMIRAL WM. HANNAM, 12 *Vicarage Gardens, Kensington, W.*  
 1897 †HENNING, RUDOLF H., 2 *Mount Street, W.*  
 1907 HENTY, WALTER, 32 *Eaton Square, S.W.*  
 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*  
 1884 HERIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., *c/o Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1883 †HERVEY, DUDLEY F. A., C.M.G., *Westfields, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.*  
 1895 HERVEY, MATTHEW W., M.Inst.C.E., *East Bilney Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk.*  
 1895 HERVEY, VALENTINE S., 54 *Kensington Court, W.*  
 1884 HESSE, F. E., *Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Co., Limited, Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*  
 1902 HEYDEMAN, CAPTAIN HARRY, A.M.I.Mech.E., *Wilsley, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Leeds.*  
 1905 HILL, SIR CLEMENT LLOYD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.P., 13 *Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W.*  
 1887 HILL, EDWARD C. H., *The Manor House, Normandy, Guildford.*  
 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., 19 *Jones Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1906 HILL, THOMAS A., M.A., J.P., *Normanton House, Plumtree, Nottingham.*  
 1888 †HILL, THOMAS H., *Manor House, Ringwood, Hants.*  
 1897 †HILLIER, ALFRED P., B.A., M.D., *Markyate Cell, Dunstable.*  
 1895 †HILLMAN, VALENTINE A., C.E., *Downside, 125 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.*  
 1897 HILLSON, JOHN C., *The Bungalow, Symond's Yat, Ross, Herefordshire.*  
 1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 41 *Roland Gardens, S.W.*  
 1903 HIME, LIEUT.-COLONEL RIGHT HON. SIR ALBERT H., K.C.M.G., 58 *Burton Court, Chelsea, S.W.*  
 1902 HIND-SMITH, WM. WILSON, F.R.G.S., 3 *Kings Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.*  
 1904 †HINDLIP, RIGHT HON. LORD, *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; and 52 Mount Street, W.*  
 1883 †HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE.  
 1883 HINGLEY, SIR GEORGE B., BART., *High Park, Droitwich.*  
 1905 HITCHCOCK, WALTER M., 48 *The Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.*  
 1897 HITCHINS, JOHN F., *Broadlands, Bronskill Road, Torquay.*  
 1888 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, *Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey.*  
 1903 HOATHER, CHARLES A., *Shaston, Caversham Heights, Reading.*  
 1906 HOBLYN, CHARLES D., 25 *Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*  
 1898 †HODGSON, GERALD TYLSTON, B.A., *Blantyre, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*  
 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Welcombe, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*  
 1886 HOFFMEISTER, C. R., 64 *Queensborough Terrace, W.*  
 1895 HOGAN, JAMES F.  
 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks.*  
 1891 HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 2 *Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.; and Cheniston, Upper Macedon, Victoria.*  
 1901 HOLLAND, ALFRED R., 56 *Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.*  
 1906 HOLMES, FRANK, *c/o Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.*  
 1880 HOLMESTED, ERNST A., *Falkland House, Linden Road, Bedford.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1908 HOOD, JAMES N., *Woodside, Muirfield Road, Inverness, N.B.*
- 1906 HOOKE, REV. DANIEL BURFORD, *Bonchurch Lodge, Barnet.*
- 1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*
- 1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, *Little Boundes, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, *Leconfield, Mount Park Road, Ealing, W.; and 9 Fore Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1907 HOPWOOD, SIR FRANCIS J. S., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 13 *Hornton Street, Kensington, W.*
- 1879 HORA, JAMES, 123 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1903 HORDERN, LIEUT. LIONEL H., R.N., *Chart Lodge, Weybridge.*
- 1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, 6 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1895 HORN, WM. AUSTIN, *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1906 HOULDER, ALFRED H., 8/9 *Great St. Helens, E.C.*
- 1906 HOULDER, AUGUSTUS F., 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1876 †HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
- 1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., 155 *Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., *Whiddon, Newton Abbot.*
- 1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, *St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.*
- 1893 HUMBY, HENRY G., M.Inst.C.E., 50 *Camden Hill Court, Kensington, W.*
- 1902 HUNT, FRANK, *Earls Colne, Essex.*
- 1904 HUTCHINSON, H. CHARLES, *Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*
- 1896 HUTTON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD T. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Field Place, Horsham; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1907 †HUTTON, J. ARTHUR, *British Cotton Growing Association, 15 Cross Street, Manchester.*
- 1897 HYAMS, FRANK, 128 *New Bond Street, W.*
- 1900 IBBS, PERCY MAYON, 103 *Crawford Street, W.*
- 1889 †IEVERS, GEORGE M., *Ballinagarde, Limerick, Ireland.*
- 1902 †IMROTH, GUSTAV, 427 *Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
- 1881 INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., 65 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1907 INSKIPP, PERCY S., *British South Africa Co., 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.*
- 1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., 17 *Aldermanbury, E.C.*
- 1893 IRWELL, HERMAN, 2 S & T *Bickenhall Mansions, W.; and 24 Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1884 ISAACS, JACOB, 9A *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1903 JACKSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ANDREW M., *Victoria Chambers, Hull.*
- 1886 †JACKSON, JAMES, J.P., *The Homestead, Heacham, Norfolk.*
- 1889 †JACKSON, SIR THOMAS, BART., *Stansted House, Stansted, Essex.*
- 1901 JACOBS, JOHN I., 10 *Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 *Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM, *care of Broken Hill Proprietary Company, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1897 JARVIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. WESTON, C.M.G., M.V.O., 66 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- 1898 JEANS, RICHARD W., *Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1905 †JEBB, RICHARD, 32 *Hanover House, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, 26 *Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1884 †JEFFRAY, R. J., 46 *Elm Park Road, S.W.*
- 1905 JENKINS, HON. JOHN G., 12A *Windsor Court, Bayswater, W.*
- 1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 30 *New Bridge Street, E.C.*
- 1889 JERNINGHAM, SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., 14 *Bruton Street, S.W.; and Longridge Towers, Berwick.*
- 1890 †JERSEY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Osterley Park, Isleworth; and Middleton Park, Bicester.*
- 1903 JOHNSON, CAPTAIN J. VINER, *St. Julians, Milborne Port, Somerset.*
- 1894 JOHNSON, GODFREY B., 8 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1896 JOHNSON, L. O., 1 *Snow Hill, E.C.*
- 1902 JOHNSTON, GEORGE LAWSON, 29 *Portman Square, W.*
- 1906 JOHNSTONE, EDWARD, *Derk Lodge, Dromard, Co. Sligo, Ireland.*
- 1893 JONES, SIR ALFRED L., K.C.M.G., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Colonial House, 20 Water Street, Liverpool.*
- 1907 JONES, FREDERICK R., *Silverthorn, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1884 †JONES, HENRY, *Bramley Dene, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.*
- 1909 JONES, HENRY V. F., *Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1899 JONES, CAPTAIN HENRY M., V.C., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1884 JONES, SIR W. H. QUAYLE, *Barton Mere, Bury St. Edmunds.*
- 1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1907 †JONSSON, F. L., *c/o Bank of Africa, 113 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1898 JOSHUA, ABRAM, 12 *Collingham Gardens, S.W.*
- 1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, *Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.*
- 
- 1898 †KAUFMAN, CHARLES, 12 *Berkeley Street, W.*
- 1908 KEAYS, COLONEL WM. TUENELL, 28 *Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1885 KEEP, CHARLES J., 96 *Hazelville Road, Hornsey Lane, N.*
- 1902 KEEP, RONALD, *Woollet Hall, North Cray, Foots Cray, S.O., Kent.*
- 1903 KEHEMANN, L., *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clemen's Lane, E.C.*
- 1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Knockralling, Dalry, Galloway, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*
- 1898 †KENNEDY, PITT, 14 *Pembridge Place, W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1888 KENT, ROBERT J., 24 *Portland Place, W.*
- 1896 †KENYON, JAMES, *Walshaw Hall, Bury.*
- 1894 KESWICK, JAMES J., *Mavis, Dumfries, N.B.*
- 1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, M.P., *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*
- 1903 †KEY, REV. SIR JOHN K. C., BART., *Little Wittenham Rectory, Abingdon.*
- 1886 KILBY, HENRY G., *Collingwood, Kerley Road, Bournemouth.*
- 1874 KIMBER, SIR HENRY, BART., M.P., 79 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1907 KING, CHARLES, 21 *Arundel Gardens, W.; and 20 Eastcheap, E.C.*
- 1905 †KING, HENRY DOUGLAS, 28 *Hyde Park Gardens, W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1901 †KINGDON, HENRY F., *Maybury Wood, Woking.*  
 1886 KINNAIRD, RIGHT HON. LORD, 1 *Pall Mall East, S.W.*  
 1907 KINGSTON, CLEMENT U., *Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*  
 1902 KIRKCALDY, NORMAN M., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S.  
 1909 KIRKPATRICK, HON. ANDREW A. (AGENT-GENERAL FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA),  
 28 *Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*  
 1906 KIRKWOOD, MONTAGUE, *Stoner House, Peter-field.*  
 1906 KIRKWOOD, TOWNSEND M., 12 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*  
 1898 KITCHING, HENRY, J.P., *The Grange, Great Ayton, Yorks.*  
 1903 KITCHING, JOHN, *Oaklands, Kingston Hill, Surrey; and Branksome Hall, Darlington.*  
 1902 †KRAUSS, HENRY J., 101 *Hatton Garden, E.C.*  
 1902 KREGOR, C. H., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*  
 1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., *Maldon Court, Maldon, Essex.*
- 1883 LAGDEN, SIR GODFREY Y., K.C.M.G., *The Croft, Walton-on-Thames.*  
 1891 †LAING, JAMES ROBERT, 7 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*  
 1895 LAMINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 26 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*  
 1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1905 LANDAU, MAX, 47 *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1887 LANE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RONALD B., K.C.V.O., C.B., *Carlton Hall, Saxmundham.*  
 1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*  
 1883 †LANDSDOWNE, RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,  
 G.C.I.E., *Lansdowne House, 54 Berkeley Square, W.; and Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.*  
 1876 †LARDNER, W. G., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*  
 1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., 27 *Eaton Square, S.W.; Cowesfield House, Salisbury; and New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*  
 1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. OECIL, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*  
 1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*  
 1894 LEAKE, WM. MARTIN, *Ceylon Association, 61 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*  
 1909 LEE, PROFESSOR ROBERT W., M.A., B.C.L., *Worcester College, Oxford.*  
 1896 LEESON, WILLIAM F., 33 *Oakhill Court, East Putney, S.W.*  
 1889 LE GROS, GERVAISE, *Seafeld, Jersey.*  
 1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN LE B., *Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., Jersey.*  
 1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., 24 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*  
 1902 †LEVER, WM. HESKETH, M.P., *Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Chester; and 41A Upper Thames Street, E.C.*  
 1873 LEVEY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*  
 1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, 14 *Stratton Street, W.; and Threadneedle House, E.C.*  
 1905 LIKELY, HASTINGS, 16 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*  
 1907 †LILFORD, RT. HON. LORD, *Lilford Hall, Oundle, Northants.*  
 1907 LILIENTFELD, RICHARD, 6 *Bryanston Square, W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, *Authors' Club, Whitehall Court, S.W.*  
 1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, *8 Cavendish Square, W.*  
 1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., *Lovelands, Walton-on-the-Hill, E. 5 m.*  
 1892 LLEWELYN, SIR ROBERT B., K.C.M.G., *Hartley Wintney, Hants.*  
 1900 †LLOYD, ARTHUR, *12 Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.*  
 1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, *40 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.*  
 1899 †LLOYD, FRANK, *Coombe House, Croydon; and 4 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.*  
 1881 LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, *2 Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.*  
 1887 †LOEWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, *126 Princes Road, Liverpool.*  
 1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.D., *Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twicken, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.*  
 1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., *18 Nevern Square, S.W.*  
 1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, *Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.*  
 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, *8 Bunhill Row, E.C.*  
 1899 LOWE, SAMUEL, *Meadowbank, Hadley Wood, Middlesex.*  
 1877 LUBBOCK, SIR NEVILLE, K.C.M.G., *20 Eastcheap, E.C.; and Oakley House, Bromley Common, Kent.*  
 1907 †LUCAS, SIR CHARLES P., K.C.M.G., C.B., *65 St. George's Square, S.W.*  
 1886 LUNGAIR, GEORGE, *Kildare, Hove Park Villas, Hove, Sussex.*  
 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*  
 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., *2 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*  
 1907 LYNCH, CAPTAIN C. W. D., *c/o London & Westminster Bank, 1 St. James's Square, S.W.*  
 1904 LYNN, HUGH SPENCER, *118 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., *Glenogil, Harkaway, via Berwick, Victoria.*  
 1906 LYTTLETON, THE RIGHT HON. ALFRED, K.C., M.P., *16 Great College Street, S.W.*  
 1886 †LYTTLETON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, C.B., *49 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*  
 1900 LYTTLETON, THE HON. JOHN CAVENDISH, *18 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
- 1904 MACALISTER, G. IAN, *Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.*  
 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, *Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*  
 1885 †MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., *Crossgates, Cheam, Surrey; and Rockhampton, Queensland.*  
 1899 MACCAY, WILLIAM J. M., M.P., *194 Queen's Gate, S.W.*  
 1896 MACDONALD, GEORGE, *2 Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N.*  
 1900 †MACDONALD, HECTOR, *481 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., Broad St. Avenue, E.C.*  
 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*  
 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, *50 Lime Street, E.C.*  
 1893 MACKAY, DONALD, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.*  
 1897 †MACKAY, SIR JAMES L., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1907 MACKAY, JOHN C., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Bitterley, Ludlow.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN.
- 1890 MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., C.B., 23 *Gt. Winchester Street, E.C.*
- 1908 MACKIE, JOHN, *Authors' Club, 4 Whitehall Court, S.W., and Rottingdean, Brighton.*
- 1908 MACKINDER, HALFORD J., M.A., 2 *Tanfield Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1899 †MACKINNON, DUNCAN, 16 *Hyde Park Square, W.*
- 1902 MACKINTOSH, DUNCAN, 5 *Adamson Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1896 †MACLEAY, SINCLAIR, Messrs. D. Macneill & Co., *Winchester House, E.C.*
- 1905 MACMASTER, DONALD (K.C. OF CANADA), 1A *Cockspur Street, S.W.*
- 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, *St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.*
- 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher.*
- 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, 15 *Macquarie Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1909 MCCALL, JOHN, M.D. (AGENT-GENERAL FOR TASMANIA), 5 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1892 †MCCONNELL, ARTHUR J., 8 *Collingham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1893 MCCONNELL, FREDERICK V., *Camfield Place, Hatfield, Herts.*
- 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., 4 *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1882 MCEACHARN, HON. SIR MALCOLM D., *Galloway House, Garlieston, Wigtownshire; and Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*
- 1882 MCEUEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24 *Pembroke Square, W.*
- 1898 MCFARLANE, WILLIAM, Messrs. W. Dunn & Co., 43 *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1899 MCGAW, JOHN THOBURN, *Broomhall, Warnham, Horsham.*
- 1879 MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*
- 1884 MCINTYRE, J. P., 3 *New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1905 MCKENZIE, FREDERICK A., 46 *Lyford Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.*
- 1886 MCLEAN, NORMAN, *West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.*
- 1899 MAGUIRE, THOMAS MILLER, M.A., LL.D., 10 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1895 MALCOMSON, DAVID, care of Messrs. Coutts & Co., 440 *Strand, W.C.*
- 1901 †MANNERS, CHARLES, *Lords Wood Lane, Luton, Chatham.*
- 1892 MARDEN, WILLIAM, 5 *East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1904 MARLBOROUGH, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., *Blenheim Palace, Woodstock.*
- 1881 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., 3 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*
- 1901 MARSHALL, LEH R. H., M.B., *Blackie House, University Hall, Edinburgh.*
- 1908 MARSHALL, THOMAS F., 154 *Gresham House, E.C.*
- 1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, 58 Palace Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1908 MASON, JOHN MASON, *Norbury Lodge, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., 6 *Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.; and 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †MATHESON, HON. ALEX. PERCEVAL, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1901 MAIHESON, JAMES FRANCIS, M.A., 13 *Langland Gardens, Finchley Road, N.W.*
- 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, *Lenington Hall, Scotswood R.S.O., Northumberland.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1894 MAURICE, JOHN A., *Elm Grove, Dawlish.*  
 1894 MEAD, FREDERICK, *The Moorings, St. Albans.*  
 1903 †MEDHURST, FRANCIS HASTINGS, 13 *Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1899 †MEESON, EDWARD TUCKER, R.N., 17 *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Norbiton.*  
 1899 †MEESON, FREDERICK, 17 *Liverpool Road, Kingston Hill, Norbiton.*  
 1894 †MEGGINSON, WHARRAM, 1 *Westbury Gardens, Hanger Hill, Ealing, W.*  
 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4 *Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*  
 1886 MELHUISH, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*  
 1906 MELLISS, JOHN C., M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Denewood, Hollycroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*  
 1907 MERTON, THOMAS D., *Grove Mill, Watford.*  
 1892 MESSER, ALLAN E., 14 *Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.*  
 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., *Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, N.W.*  
 1904 METCALFE, JOSEPH, c/o *Bryant Trading Syndicate, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*  
 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., J.P., 6 *Evelyn Mansions, Westminster, S.W.*  
 1899 †MICHAELIS, MAX, *Tandridge Court, Oxted, Surrey.*  
 1905 MICHELL, HON. SIR LEWIS L., *Powyslea, Hatfield Road, St. Albans.*  
 1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF (Agent-General for New Brunswick), 17 *Leather Market, S.E.*  
 1901 MILLER, EDWARD H., 142 *Long Acre, W.C.*  
 1903 MILLER, JAMES, *The Cottage, Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, Middlesex; and 2 Billiter Avenue, E.C.*  
 1901 †MILLIGAN, GEORGE, Messrs. *Debenhams, Limited, 18 St. Helen's Street, Montreal, Canada.*  
 1907 †MILLS, COLONEL DUDLEY A., R.E., *Broadlands, Grouville, Jersey; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1897 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Longdown House, Sandhurst, Berks.*  
 1895 MILNER, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 47 *Duke Street, St. James', S.W.; Brooks's Club, S.W.; and Sturry Court, Canterbury.*  
 1901 MILNER, THOMAS J., 3 *Langland Mansions, Finchley Road, N.W.*  
 1898 MINTO, H.E. RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., *Government House, Calcutta; and Minto House, Hawick, N.B.*  
 1902 MITCHELL, ERNEST J. D., M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., c/o *National Bank, 68 Gloucester Gardens, Bayswater, W.*  
 1898 †MITCHELL, JAMES, *Lanherne, Shillingford Hill, Wallingford, Berks.*  
 1895 †MITCHELL, JOHN STEVENSON, 8 *Chiswell Street, E.C.*  
 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 4 *Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.*  
 1907 MOFFAT, ROBERT UNWIN, C.M.G., M.B., C.M., P.O. Box 27, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1885 †MOIR, ROBERT N., 5 *Lyncroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*  
 1895 MOLTENO, PERCY ALLPORT, M.P., 10 *Palace Court, Bayswater, W.*  
 1904 MONK-BRETTON, RIGHT HON. LORD, C.B., 16 *Princes Gardens, S.W.; and Conyboro, Lewes.*  
 1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 7 *Belsize Avenue, N.W.*  
 1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 4 *Powis Gardens, Bayswater, W.*  
 1903 MONTGOMERY, RT. REV. BISHOP H. H., D.D., *Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 15 Tufton Street, S.W.*  
 1894 †MOON, EDWARD R. P., 6 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1886 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 *Essex Street, Strand, W.C.*
- 1903 MOORE, MAJOR ARTHUR T., R.E., *The Grange, Gillingham, Kent.*
- 1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 14 *Lewisham Hill, S.E.*
- 1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, *care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1887 †MOOR-RADFORD, ALFRED, 59 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*; and 2 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1885 MOREING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., *Moore Place, Esher.*
- 1903 MORGAN, BENJAMIN H., *Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1891 MORGAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., 14 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- 1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, 5 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1900 MORGAN, PENRY VAUGHAN, 7 *Park Lane, W.*
- 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 37 *Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*; and 42 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1900 MORGAN, ALDERMAN SIR WALTER VAUGHAN, BART., 2 *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- 1903 MORSE, GILBERT, *Crown Brewery, Lowestoft.*
- 1897 †MORRELL, JOHN BOWES, 30 *St. Mary's, York.*
- 1882 MORRIS, SIR DANIEL, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.L.S., 14 *Crabton Close, Boscombe*; and *Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1900 MORRISON, JAMES K., 10 *Eton Road, South Hampstead, N.W.*; and *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 MORRISON, WALTER, *Malham Tarn, Settle*; and 77 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1904 MORTON, RICHARD F., 38 *Grange Crescent, Sharrow, Sheffield.*
- 1881 MOSELEY, C. H. HARLEY, C.M.G., 75 *Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.*
- 1904 MOSELY, ALFRED, C.M.G., *West Lodge, Hadley Wood, Barnet.*
- 1902 MOSENTHAL, GEORGE J. S., 190 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 19 *Green Street, W.*
- 1896 MOULSDALE, WILLIAM E., 24 *Chapel Street, Liverpool.*
- 1888 MOYSEY, HENRY L., I.S.O., c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65 *Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1906 MUGFORD, CAPTAIN SAMUEL, 9 *Marine Road, Eastbourne.*
- 1902 MULLER, ROBERT, c/o Messrs Ryan & Caddy, 4 *Great James Street, W.C.*
- 1897 MUNN, WINCHESTER, *Laverstoke, near Whitchurch, Hants.*
- 1907 MUNRO, JAMES, 68 *Merchiston Avenue, Edinburgh.*
- 1902 MURDOCH, JOHN, 52 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1896 MURE, SIR ANDREW, 4 *McLaren Road, Newington, Edinburgh.*
- 1899 MURRAY, THE HON. ALEXANDER O. (MASTER OF ELIBANK), M.P., *Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, Peeblesshire*; and *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1885 †MURRAY, CHARLES, *Eastcote Place, Pinner, Middlesex.*
- 1904 MURRAY, COLIN A., I.S.O., c/o *National Provincial Bank, Folkestone.*
- 1901 MURTON, SIR WALTER, C.B., *Gipp's Close, Langton, Kent*; and *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1901 †MUSGRAVE, CAPTAIN HERBERT, R.E., *Hurst-an-Clays, East Grinstead.*
- 1908 MYLIUS, STANLEY, 147 *Finchley Road, N.W.*
- 1875 †NAIRN, JOHN, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1906 NATHAN, FRANK B., 29 *Brudenell Avenue, Leeds.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1889 NATHAN, GEORGE I., c/o Messrs. I. Salaman & Co., 46 Monkwell Street, E.C.
- 1887 †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., 23 Pembroke Gardens, W.
- 1881 NATHAN, N. ALFRED, 28 Finsbury Street, E.C.
- 1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, Woodlands, Selling, Faversham.
- 1894 NEIL, WILLIAM, 35 Walbrook, E.C.
- 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.
- 1903 NELSON, SEPTIMUS G., Messrs. Merryweather & Sons, Greenwich Road, S.E.
- 1881 NELSON, SIR E. MONTAGUE, K.C.M.G., 3 Whitehall Court, S.W.
- 1893 NELSON, HAROLD, 14 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
- 1904 NESBITT, ROBERT C., 26 Palace Court, W.; and 7 Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
- 1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., Winterbourne, Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey.
- 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, 146 Piccadilly, W.
- 1909 NEVILL, JAMES FORDER, 179 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.
- 1896 †NEWMARCH, JOHN, Chasewood, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
- 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 57 Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.
- 1904 †NICHOLAS, WILLIAM, F.G.S., c/o National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1891 NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., Homestead, Great Missenden, Bucks.
- 1903 NICHOLLS, HORACE W., 9 Amherst Avenue, Ealing, W.
- 1896 NICHOLS, ARTHUR, Bank of Egypt, 26 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1907 NICHOLS, CHARLES LEE, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- 1889 †NIVISON, ROBERT, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
- 1878 NORTH, FREDERIC WILLIAM, F.G.S., 142 Portsdown Road, W.
- 1894 NORTHCLIFFE, RT. HON. LORD, 36 Berkeley Square, W.; and Elmwood, St. Peters, Kent.
- 1908 NORTHCOTE, SIR ERNEST A., 46 Kensington Palace Mansions, W.
- 1891 †NORTHEK, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 6 Hans Crescent, S.W.
- 1904 OAK, WILLIAM PERCIVAL, M.Inst.C.E., 4 Pembroke Square, Bayswater, W.
- 1906 O'FARRELL, THOMAS A., J.P., 30 Lansdowne Road, Dublin.
- 1898 †OLIVER, LIONEL, 13 Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.
- 1897 OMMANNEY, CHARLES H., C.M.G., 3 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
- 1888 OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O., The Old Rectory, Finchampstead, Wokingham.
- 1889 ONSLOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.; and Clandon Park, Guildford.
- 1904 OPPENHEIMER, BERNARD, 76 Bickenhall Mansions, W.
- 1903 ORFORD, CHARLES T., 43 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- 1907 †ORR-EWING, MALCOLM H., Parkwood, West Malvern.
- 1904 OSBORN, EDWARD B., 160 Lauderdale Mansions, W.
- 1883 †OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, Harbury Hall, Leamington.
- 1897 OSTROG, COUNT STANISLAUS J., F.R.G.S., 5 Netherton Grove, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1889 OTTERSON, ALFRED S., 8 St. George's Court, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1872 OTWAY, RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 Eaton Square, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

Year of  
Election.

- 1902 †PALIOLOGUS, AUGUSTUS L.  
 1897 PALMER, CAPT. RICHARD E., *Oaklands Park, Newdigate, Surrey.*  
 1899 †PALMER, THOMAS.  
 1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, *3 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*  
 1889 †PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., R.N.R., *Logan, Seagry Road, Wanstead, N.E.*  
 1890 †PARKER, SIR GILBERT, M.P., *20 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Homestall, East Grinstead.*  
 1889 †PARKER, HENRY, *Vale View Cottage, Tring Hill, Tring.*  
 1893 †PARKIN, GEORGE R., C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., *17 Waterloo Place, S.W.*  
 1885 PARKINGTON, SIR J. ROPER, J.P., D.L., *24 Crutched Friars, E.C.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1902 PARKINSON, THOMAS W., M.D., *77 Sloane Street, S.W.*  
 1907 PARTRIDGE, W. A. M., C. E., *New Club, Cheltenham.*  
 1897 PARR, REV. EDWARD G. C., *1 Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*  
 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, *Wynches, Much Hadham, Herts.*  
 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, *27 Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater, W.*  
 1902 PATERSON, JAMES GOWANS, *Billiter Buildings, E.C.*  
 1887 †PATTERSON, MYLES, *Southover, Tolpuddle, Dorchester; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1881 †PEACE, SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *83 Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, *27 Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*  
 1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., *Bawtry Hall, Yorks.*  
 1877 †PEARCE, EDWARD, *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*  
 1896 †PEARSON, SIR WEETMAN D., BART., M.P., *16 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; and Paddockhurst, Worth, Sussex.*  
 1896 †PEMBERTON, COLONEL ERNEST, R.E., *6B The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*  
 1903 PEEL, THE HON. GEORGE, M.A., *20 Manchester Square, W.*  
 1894 PENDER, SIR JOHN DENISON, K.C.M.G., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Electra House, Moorgate, E.C.*  
 1907 PENFOLD, HAROLD L., *St. John's College, Cambridge; and Bendigo, Victoria.*  
 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., LL.D., *Rathsallagh, Colbinstown, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.*  
 1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., *8 West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*  
 1907 PENNEY, FREDERICK GORDON, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*  
 1899 PERCEVAL, SPENCER A., *16 Southsea Terrace, Southsea.*  
 1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTBY B., K.C.M.G., *20 Cophthall Avenue, E.C.*  
 1895 PERKS, SIR ROBERT WM., BART., M.P., Assoc.Inst.C.E., *11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*  
 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*  
 1902 PERRY, ROBINSON G., *Glendyne, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.*  
 1884 †PHILLIPS, LIONEL, *P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1903 PHILLIPS H. JOSHUA, *The Nook, Tredegar.*  
 1903 PICKERING, JONATHAN, *50 Wellington Street, Glasgow.*  
 1908 PIPER, WILLIAM F., *c/o J. A. Smallbones, Esq., 27 Milton Street, E.C.*  
 1907 PITCHER, COLONEL DUNCAN G., *101 Inverness Terrace, W.*  
 1897 PITTS, THOMAS, C.B., *Oak Lodge, Maidenhead.*  
 1888 †PLANT, HON. EDMUND H. T., M.L.C., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*  
 1882 PLEYDELL, T. G., *63 St. James's Street, S.W.; and East Sussex Club, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1905 †POLLOCK, SIR FREDERICK, BART., 21 *Hyde Park Place, W.*
- 1897 †PONSONBY, REV. S. GORDON, *The Rectory, Devonport; and 57 St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1900 PONTIFEX, ARTHUR R., *South Lynch, Hursley, Winchester.*
- 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., *Old Lodge, Salisbury.*
- 1892 PORTER, ROBERT, 37 *Chalmers Street, Edinburgh.*
- 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
- 1873 PRANCE, REGINALD H., *The Ferns, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1904 PRATT, EDWIN A., *Mount Bank, Farnborough, S.O., Kent.*
- 1901 PRATT, J. JERRAM, *The Eagles, West Hill, Highgate, N.*
- 1885 PREECE, SIR WM. HENRY, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., *Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon, S.W.*
- 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WEEDON, *Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1898 †PRICE, HENRY J.
- 1906 PRIESTLEY, SIR W. E. BRIGGS, M.P., 65 *Vicar Lane, Bradford.*
- 1886 PEILLEVITZ, J. M., 2 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GORDON D., R.E., K.C.B., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1882 PROBYN, SIR LESLEY, K.C.V.O., 79 *Onslow Square, S.W.*
- 1899 PROBYN, LIEUT.-COLONEL CLIFFORD, J.P., 55 *Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1901 PUCKLE, HENRY LEONARD, *North Queensland Insurance Co., Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, *Walliscote, St. Luke's Park, Torquay.*
- 1907 QUARITCH, BERNARD A., 34 *Belsize Grove, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1899 QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBERT, BART., 28 *South Street, Park Lane, W.; and Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge.*
- 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, *Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.*
- 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 *Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.*
- 1905 RALEIGH, SIR THOMAS, K.C., K.C.S.I., 75 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1881 RALLI, PANDELI, 17 *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, *Howletts, Canterbury.*
- 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, *Siddinghurst, Chiddingfold, Godalming.*
- 1889 †RANDALL, EUGENE T., *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1880 †RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART., *Bryngwyn, Hereford.*
- 1906 RASON, HON. SIR CORNTHWAITE H. (*Agent-General for Western Australia*), 15 *Victoria Street.*
- 1885 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, 96 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1894 RAWES, LIEUT.-COLONEL WM. WOODWARD, R.A., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1892 READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., *Staffield Hall, Kirkoswald, S.C., Cumberland.*
- 1881 †REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 *Great Stanhope Street, W.*
- 1894 REEVES, HUGH WM., 42 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1896 REEVES, HON. WILLIAM PEMBER, 43 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 94 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1883 RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, *6 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1900 †RENTON, J. H., *Aspley Guise, S.O., Beds.*
- 1903 REYNOLDS, EDWARD C., *National Bank of South Africa, London Wall Buildings, Circus Place, E.C.*
- 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1897 †RICHARDS, GEORGE, *20 Hyde Park Place, W.*
- 1907 RICHARDSON, NEWMAN.
- 1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Delvine, Murthly, Perthshire, N.B.*
- 1902 RIDDELL, PATRICK, *Messrs. F. Bailey & Co., 59 Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1895 RIDGEWAY, RT. HON. SIR J. WEST, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 RIPPON, JOSEPH, *33 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1891 RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, *"British Trade Journal," 24 Mark Lane, E.C.; and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
- 1894 ROBERTS, G. Q., M.A., *St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.*
- 1902 ROBERTS, JAMES, *Perran House, Perranporth R.S.O., Cornwall.*
- 1895 ROBERTS, RICHARD NEVILL, *29 Finchley Road, N.W.*
- 1907 ROBERTSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD, K.C.S.I., *Parkham Binfield, Bracknell, Berks.*
- 1902 ROBERTSON, SIR GEORGE SCOTT, K.C.S.I., M.P., *2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.; and Bevere Cottage, Claines, Worcester.*
- 1869 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C. W., C.B., *Beverley House, 38 Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.; and Army & Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1906 ROBINSON, SIR J. CLIFTON, J.P., *Keith House, Porchester Gate, W.; and 16 Great George Street, S.W.*
- 1894 †ROBINSON, SIR JOSEPH B., BART., *Dudley House, Park Lane, W.*
- 1889 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., *Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.*
- 1878 ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., *28 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- 1905 ROGER, GEORGE, *75 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.*
- 1898 ROLLO, THE HON. GILBERT, *55 Seymour Street, W.*
- 1885 ROME, ROBERT, *2 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1888 †RONALD, BYRON L., *14 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.*
- 1897 ROOT, JOHN, JUN., *Uplands, Banstead Road, Ewell.*
- 1906 ROPER, EDWARD WM., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1888 ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. OXON., *Forde Abbey, Chard.*
- 1878 ROSE, B. LANCASTER, *1 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1879 ROSE, SIR CHARLES D., BART., M.P., *Hardwick House, Pangbourne, Reading.*
- 1906 ROSE, THOMAS L. MARWOOD, *Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.*
- 1881 †ROSEBERRY, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., K.T., *38 Berkeley Square, W.; and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.*
- 1905 ROSS, ARTHUR, *St. Clements, Carshalton Road, Sutton, Surrey.*
- 1905 ROSS, ARTHUR, JUN., F.I.C., F.C.S., *1 Glengall Road, Peckham, S.E.*
- 1905 ROSS, JAMES W. G., *Silverdale, Babington Road, Streatham, S.W.*
- 1881 †ROTH, H. LING, *Briarfield, Shibden, Halifax.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., c/o Messrs. Deutsch, Schlesinger & Co., Warrford Court, E.C.
- 1894 ROTHWELL, GEORGE, 5 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
- 1906 †ROWE, HENRY VINCENT, 48 Onslow Square, S.W.
- 1890 ROYDS, EDMUND M., Fenstanton, St. Ives, Hunts.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
- 1881 †RUDD, CHARLES D., 8 Old Jewry, E.C.
- 1899 RUDD, FRANK M., New Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1883 †RUNCHMAN, M. S., 3 Adams Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., Fyning House, Rogate, Petersfield.
- 1875 RUSSELL, G. GREY, Glenfulloch, Branksome Wood Road, Bourne-mouth.
- 1907 RUSSELL, PATRICK N., c/o Agent-General for Transvaal, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1875 RUSSELL, THOMAS, Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.
- 1898 RUSSELL, THOMAS J., London & Westminster Bank, 41 Lothbury, E.C.
- 1891 RUSSELL, WM. CECIL, Haremere, Etchingham, Sussex.
- 1889 RUTHERFORD, H. K., Salome Court, Banstead, Epsom.
- 1885 SAALFELD, ALFRED, The Elms, Bickley, Kent.
- 1881 †SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
- 1909 SALMON, EDWARD, 2 St. John's Villas, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
- 1902 SAMUEL, SIR EDWARD L., BART., 3 Lancaster Gate, W.
- 1902 SAMUEL, HENRY, 11 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.
- 1898 †SANDEMAN, ALASTAIR C., 3 Palmeira Square, Hove.
- 1887 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, Ashburton, Richmond Hill, Surrey; and 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.
- 1873 SASSOON, ARTHUR, C.V.O., 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- 1908 SASSOON, SIR EDWARD A., BART., M.P., 25 Park Lane, W.
- 1891 †SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
- 1899 SAUNDERS, SIR FREDERICK R., K.C.M.G., 57 The Drive, Hove, Sussex; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1897 SAVILL, WALTER, 9 Queen's Gardens, West Brighton.
- 1904 SAWTELL, REV. WILLIAM ARTHUR, 5 Avenue Road, Acton, W.
- 1883 SAWYER, ERNEST E., M.A., C.E., 20 Devonshire Terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.
- 1909 SAYE & SELE, RT. HON. LORD, Old Southcote Lodge, Reading.
- 1895 SCAMMELL, EDWARD T., 47 St. Germain's Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
- 1885 †SCARTH, LIVESON E., M.A., 84 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.
- 1900 SCHIFF, ARTHUR, 501 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- 1905 SCHILLING, FRANK J., 4 Stratford Place, W.
- 1896 SCHLICH, SIR WILLIAM, C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., 29 Banbury Road, Oxford.
- 1897 SCHMIDT, ROBERT F. W., Ph.D., F.R.G.S., 39 Clarendon Road, Putney, S.W.
- 1909 SCHOLEFIELD, GUY H., 88 Gleadon Road, Streatham, S.W.; and 130 Fleet Street, E.C.
- 1885 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., 8 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, 1 Wetherby Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

Year of  
Election

- 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., *Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Hilgay, Guildford.*
- 1908 SCOTT, JAMES H., *5 Princes Gate, S.W.*
- 1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., *Park Road, East Molesey.*
- 1904 SCRIVENER, F. A., *Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1903 †SCRUBY, F. SUTHERLAND, B.A., *Latchmore Heath, Watford.*
- 1893 SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, *9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1906 SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, ROBERT M., B.A., *East Cliff Lodge, Ramsgate.*
- 1905 †SEDGWICK, ALFRED M.
- 1908 SEELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN E. B., D.S.O., M.P., *29 Chester Square, S.W., and Brook House, Isle of Wight.*
- 1904 SELLIAR, GERARD H. CRAIG, *75 Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Littlegreen, Petersfield, Hants.*
- 1890 \*SELOUS, FREDERICK C., *Heatherside, Worplesdon, Surrey.*
- 1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., *Cranhurst, Beechwood Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.*
- 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, *147 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1871 SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, *166 Sloane Street, S.W.*
- 1898 SETTLE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HENRY H., R.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1907 SHAND, ALEXANDER ALLAN, *62 Beulah Hill, S.E.*
- 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, *24 Rood Lane, E.C.*
- 1909 SHARE, HAMNET H., R.N., *Kewyn House, Trehaverne, Truro.*
- 1900 SHELDRICK, JOHN S., *96 Gresham House, E.C.*
- 1898 SHELFORD, FREDERIC, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., *1 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1907 †SHELFORD, WILLIAM H., *24 Gloucester Place, W.*
- 1907 SHENNAN, WATSON DOUGLAS, *Christ's College, Cambridge.*
- 1885 SHERLOCK, WILLIAM H., *West View, Caterham, Surrey.*
- 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., *10 Ladbroke Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., *Wyreema, Edward Road, Sundridge Park, Kent.*
- 1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1885 SIDEY, CHARLES, *8 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, W.*
- 1905 SIDEY, JAMES W., *Rotherhurst, Rotherfield, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *28 Beverley Road, Barnes Common, S.W.*
- 1883 †SIMPSON, MAJOR FRANK, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1892 †SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, *69 Rutland Gate, S.W.*
- 1888 †SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Rook House, South Petherton, Somerset.*
- 1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, *14 Palace Court, W.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.*
- 1895 SKINNER, WILLIAM BANKS, *Flinton House, Woodside Park, N.*
- 1896 SLADE, GEORGE, *18 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1894 SLADEN, ST. BARBE RUSSELL, *1 Delahay Street, S.W.*
- 1899 SLATTER, EDMUND M., *Wildcroft, Newton Abbot, Devon.*
- 1891 †SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., *Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1901 SMART, WILLIAM, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1901 SMITH, ALEXANDER CURRIE, *Rokeby, Surbiton.*
- 1888 SMITH, RT. HON. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., *The Grange, Welwyn.*
- 1889 †SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 142 *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.*
- 1900 SMITH, DANIEL WARRES, *Birkby House, Bickley, Kent.*
- 1898 SMITH, EDWIN, *Coburg Hotel, Carlos Place, W.*
- 1895 SMITH, LT.-COLONEL SIR GERARD, K.C.M.G., *Holford House, Baldock, Herts.*
- 1880 †SMITH, JOSEPH J., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1908 SMITH, J. OBED., 30 *Montague Road, Richmond, Surrey; and 11 & 12 Charing Cross, S.W.*
- 1909 SMITH, LESLIE CECIL, 17 *Aynhoe Road, Brook Green, W.; and 112 Banbury Road, Oxford.*
- 1905 SMITH, LINDSAY CLIVE, *London Hospital, E.*
- 1896 SMITH, RICHARD TILDEN, 4 *Cophall Avenue, E.C.*
- 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, 35 *Northcote Avenue, Ealing, W.*
- 1907 SMITH, THOMAS F., *Melford Lodge, Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.*
- 1898 SMITH, THE HON. WM. F. D., M.P., 3 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.*
- 1880 †SMITH, SIR WILLIAM F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Queen's Acre, Windsor.*
- 1887 SMITH-REWSE, EUSTACE A., *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1893 SMYTH, REV. STEWART, *St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown, E.*
- 1901 SNELL, CHARLES R., *Braywick Road, Maidenhead.*
- 1889 SNELL, EDWARD, 5 *Rutland Gate, S.W.*
- 1907 SOLOMON, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Agent-General for Transvaal*), 72 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1881 †SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNES, *Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1896 †SONN, GUSTAV, 428 *Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.*
- 1886 SPANIER, ADOLF, 30 *Maresfield Gardens, N.W.*
- 1905 SPARROW, REGINALD G., *Lenton Avenue, The Park, Nottingham.*
- 1899 †SPEAK, JOHN, *The Grange, Kirton, Boston.*
- 1905 SPENCE, WILLIAM R., *Sunnyside, Hildaville Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.*
- 1902 SPENSLEY, HOWARD, *Westoning Manor, Ampthill.*
- 1904 †SPERLING, F. HARVEY E., *Sports Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- 1888 SPICER, SIR ALBERT, BART., M.P., 10 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.*
- 1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Hilton, Worcester Road, Malvern Link.*
- 1893 STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *Dunham Massey Hall, A'trincham.*
- 1891 STANFORD, EDWARD, 12 *Long Acre, W.C.*
- 1895 †STANFORD, WILLIAM, *Radcot, The Loan, Colinton, Midlothian, N.B.*
- 1903 STARK, W. EMERY, F.R.G.S., *Rydal Lodge, New Park Road, Clapham Park, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
- 1905 STARKEY, RICHARD WM., *Penmaen, Hampt'n Wick, Middlesex.*
- 1904 STATHAM, WILLIAM, *The Redings, Tottenham, Herts.*
- 1900 †STEAD, ALFRED, 4 *Chelsea Court, S.W.*
- 1896 STEINTHAL, ANTON E., 7 *Harley Street, W.; and c/o Messrs. A. Goetz & Co., 20 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1902 STEPHEN, NOEL CAMPBELL, 61 *Stanhope Gardens, S.W.*
- 1902 STEPHEN, THOMAS, 65 *London Wall, E.C.*
- 1909 STEPHENS, CAPTAIN GERARD E. B. (Rifle Brigade), *Denmead, Alton, Hants.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1882 STEWART, CHARLES W. A., 2 Marchmont Road, Richmond, Surrey.  
 1899 STEWART, GERSHOM, *Whiteholme, Hoylake, Cheshire.*  
 1905 STEWART, HAROLD C., *Ebor House, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.*  
 1907 † STEWART, WM. BURTON, 3 Rutland Gate, S.W.  
 1874 † STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., *Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.*  
 1899 STOKES, ALFRED PARKER, 14 Kensington Court Gardens, W.; and  
 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.  
 1877 STONE, FREDERICK W., B.C.L., *Holms Hill House, Ridge, Barnet; and*  
 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.  
 1901 STONE, HERBERT, F.L.S., *Bracebridge Street, Birmingham.*  
 1893 STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., 30 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.  
 1900 STOPFORD, JAMES T. A., *St. Catherine's End Farm, Ruislip, Uxbridge.*  
 1907 † STOREY, CHARLES B. COVERDALE, 24A Portland Place, W.  
 1875 † STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., *Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset.*  
 1873 † STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
*(High Commissioner for Canada), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.*  
 1898 STREET, ARTHUR, 8 Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.  
 1880 † STREET, EDMUND, *Brightstone, Newport, Isle of Wight.*  
 1900 STRONGE, W. CECIL, 34 Westbourne Gardens, Folkestone.  
 1888 † STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., *Spitchwick Manor, Ashburton, Devon.*  
 1896 STURT, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES S., *Muddiford House, Barnstaple.*  
 1904 SUETER, CAPTAIN MURRAY F., R.N., 31 Weymouth Street, Portland  
 Place, W.  
 1904 SUTHERLAND, DAVID A., F.I.C., F.C.S., 26 Victoria Street, S.W.  
 1891 SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, *Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton, Berks.*  
 1902 SUTTON, ERNEST P. FOQUET, *Holme Park, Sonning, Reading.*  
 1891 SUTTON, LEONARD, *Hillside, Reading.*  
 1896 SUTTON, M. H. FOQUET, *Broad Oak, Reading.*  
 1896 SUTTON, MARTIN J., *Holme Park, Sonning, Reading.*  
 1883 SWANZY, FRANCIS, *Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.*  
 1889 † SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Glencoe, 61 Elmbourne Road,*  
*Tooting Common, S.W.*  
 1897 † SYKES, ROBERT D.  
 1909 SYMONDS, CHARTERS J., M.S., F.R.C.S., 58 Portland Place, W.  
 1902 SYTNER, ALBERT H., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1883 TALBOT, MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR REGINALD, K.C.B., 12 Man-  
 chester Square, W.  
 1885 † TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 49 Warwick Square, S.W.  
 1902 TARTÉ, ERNEST E. F., *The Hythe, Staines.*  
 1908 TAUNT, GEORGE, 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C.  
 1908 † TAYLOR, CHARLES DAVENPORT, 11 Stafford Terrace, Plymouth; and  
*Santa Ana, California, U.S.A.*  
 1909 TAYLOR, FREDERICK W., *Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.;*  
*and Fairfield, Sunninghill, Ascot.*  
 1888 † TAYLOR, JAMES B., *Lyne Grove, Virginia Water.*  
 1905 TAYLOR, ROBERT H., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., 230 Lewisham High Road  
*St. John's, S.E.*  
 1881 † TAYLOR, THEODORE C., M.P., *Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1831 †TAYLOR, W. P., 32 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1893 TEGETMEIER, CHARLES G., 2 *Sussex Gardens, Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1908 TENCH, SAMUEL E., *Barons Court Chambers, West Kensington, W.*
- 1905 †TENNYSON, RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., *Aldworth, Haslemere; and Farringford, Freshwater.*
- 1901 TENNYSON-COLE, PHILIP, 61A *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- 1896 TERRY, JOHN H., *Elmcote, Barnet.*
- 1896 †TEW, HERBERT S.
- 1903 †THOMAS, D. C. J., *Arlington, Bassett, Southampton.*
- 1898 THOMAS, REV. E. J. MOLLARD, *The Manse, Brixham, Devon.*
- 1881 THOMAS, JOHN COLLETT, *Trewince, Portscatho, Cornwall.*
- 1902 THOMAS, KEITH J., 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.*
- 1904 THOMAS, VIVIAN, 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, S.E.*
- 1892 \*THOMPSON, SIR E. MAUNDE, G.C.B., I.S.O., LL.D., *Mayfield, Sussex.*
- 1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, *Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.*
- 1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
- 1897 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, *Burgie House, Forres, A.B.*
- 1906 †THORNHILL, THOMAS B. CLARKE-, 3 *Carlisle Place, S.W.; and Rushton Hall, Kettering.*
- 1886 THORNE, SIR WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony; and Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., 11 New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.*
- 1907 TICKLE, ARTHUR H., 11 *Mount Street, W.*
- 1908 TILBY, AUBREY WYATT, *Keston, Hayes, Kent.*
- 1903 TILLOTSON, JOHN LEVER, *Heathfield, Bebington, Cheshire.*
- 1897 TIMSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL SAMUEL ROWLAND, V.D., F.R.G.S., *c/o Messrs. W. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted.*
- 1883 †TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, *Cliffden, Teignmouth.*
- 1892 TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., 11 *Maiden Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 60 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1900 TOTTENHAM, HENRY LOFTUS, 1 *The Boltons, S.W.*
- 1905 †TOUCHE, GEORGE A., *Broomfield, Westcott, Dorking; and Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.*
- 1884 †TOWN, HENRY, 1031 *Robson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1897 TOWNEND, THOMAS S., *c/o "Argus" Office, 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
- 1887 TOZER, HON. SIR HORACE, K.C.M.G. (*Agent-General for Queensland*), 409 *Strand, W.C.*
- 1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Broadlands, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1884 †TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, *Tortington, Arundel.*
- 1888 TREACHER, SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.M.G., *Lawday Place, Farnham, Surrey.*
- 1885 TRINDER, OLIVER J., 87A *Ladenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1903 TROUP, JAMES, 53 *Abingdon Court, Kensington, W.*
- 1905 TUCKER, FREDERICK N., *Underhill, Camberley.*
- 1903 TUKE, JAMES, *British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1909 TUPPER, SIR LEWIS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Glenlyn, East Molesey, Surrey.*
- 1908 TURNBULL, ERNEST H., *Craigie Lea, Muswell Hill, N.*
- 1899 TURNER, FREDERICK WM., *The Grange, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.; and 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
- 1885 TURNER, GORDON, *Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1883 TURNER, HON. JOHN H. (*Agent-General for British Columbia*), 818 *Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
- 1905 TURNER, ROBERT J., J.P., 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1896 TUSTIN, J. E., A4 *The Albany, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 2 *Wetherby Place, S.W.*
- 1898 TYSER, HENRY ERSKINE, 16 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
- 1904 †USHER, SIR ROBERT, BART., 37 *Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.*
- 1908 †USHERWOOD, VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS E., 179 *St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*
- 1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, 86 *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Dunmore, St. Catherine's Road, Southbourne, Christchurch, Hants.*
- 1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Ernstowe, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.*
- 1902 VERDON, ARTHUR, A.M.Inst.C.E., 91 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1907 VERNEY, FREDERICK WM., M.P., 12 *Connaught Place, W.*
- 1895 VERNON, HON. FORBES G., *Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.*
- 1901 VINCENT, WILLIAM, *Kimberley Waterworks Company, 20 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*
- 1880 VOSS, HERMANN, *Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Ely Grange, Frant, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1897 WADHAM, WM. JOSEPH.
- 1887 WAGHORN, JAMES.
- 1894 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., G.C.M.G., *Marlborough House, S.W.*
- 1897 WALKER, EDMUND, 8 *Langland Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1897 †WALKER, FRANK, 36 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1895 †WALKER, HENRY DE ROSENBAUGH, M.P., *Melton Lodge, Swanage, Dorset.*
- 1906 WALKER, SIR JAMES LEWIS, C.I.E., *Worplesdon Place, Worplesdon, Surrey.*
- 1885 †WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., *Westray, Coombe Down, Bath.*
- 1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., *North Villa, Park Road, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1903 WALLACE, GEORGE W., *Commercial Bank of Australia, 1 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1900 WALLACE, PROFESSOR ROBERT, F.L.S., F.R.S.E., *The University, Edinburgh.*
- 1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, *Royal Crescent Hotel, Brighton.*
- 1891 WALPOLE, SIR CHARLES G., M.A., *Broadford, Chobham, Woking.*
- 1901 WALTON, JOSEPH, M.P., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and Glenside, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.*
- 1896 WARBURTON, SAMUEL, *Trenton, 4 Harrington Villas, Preston Park Brighton.*
- 1907 WARD, THOMAS ROWDON, 16 *Cavendish Grove, Southampton.*
- 1905 WARE, FABIAN, 64 *Victoria Street, S.W.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Uva Lodge, 49 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.*
- 1900 WASON, JOHN CATHCART, M.P., 40 *Grosvenor Road, S.W.*; and *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1885 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD.
- 1895 WATERHOUSE, P. LESLIE, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., 1 *Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.*; and *Shotover, College Avenue, Epsom.*
- 1894 WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., *Ivy Bank, Mayfield, Sussex.*
- 1896 †WATSON, COLONEL SIR CHARLES M., R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., 16 *Wilton Crescent, S.W.*
- 1901 WATSON, JOHN A. S., *Ellangowan, Caterham Valley, Surrey.*
- 1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 *Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.*; and 15 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., *Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., 14 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.*
- 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E.
- 1906 WEBB, C. AUGUSTUS, *New England Co., 1 Hatton Garden, E.C.*; *Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E.*; and 40 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.*
- 1880 WEBB, HENRY B., *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.*
- 1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1893 †WELSTEAD, LEONARD, *Oakhurst, Caterham, Surrey.*
- 1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- 1892 WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., *Folly Court, Wokingham.*
- 1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1875 WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1897 †WESTRAY, JAMES B., 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 51 *Lansdowne Road, Croydon.*
- 1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 30 *Hans Mansions, S.W.*
- 1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Glenside, Haywards Heath.*
- 1902 WHITE, MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT, 16 *Stratton Street, W.*
- 1885 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., *Northwold, Lansdown, Cheltenham.*
- 1908 WHITNEY, EDWARD, *c/o Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall St., E.C.*
- 1897 WHITTLE, JAMES LOWRY, 11 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
- 1891 †WHITTY, HENRY TARBTON, *Dewhurst Lodge, Wadhurst, Sussex.*
- 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
- 1902 †WHYTOCK, WILLIAM, *Messrs. Fowlie & Boden, 15 Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1896 †WILKINS, THOMAS, 19 *Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, S.E.*; and 21 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1896 WILLATS, HENRY R., *Spa Hotel, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., *Redthorn, Rodway Road, Roehampton, S.W.*
- 1907 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR E., *The Hermitage, Epsom.*
- 1895 WILLIAMS, COLONEL ROBERT, M.P., *Bridehead, Dorchester.*
- 1889 †WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 27 *Cornhill, E.C.*
- 1905 WILLIAMSON, JOHN BRUCE, 64 *Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN P. G., *Rothsay House, Richmond, Surrey.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., 23 Savile Row, W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- 1905 WILLSON, BECKLES, Quebec House, Westerham, Kent; and Royal Societies Club, 63 St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1909 WILSON, ARNOLD MUIR, Whiteley Wood Hall, Sheffield.
- 1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., The Vicarage, Portsea, Portsmouth.
- 1886 WILSON, COLONEL SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., Marchdyke, Chandler's Ford, Hants.
- 1899 †WILSON, D. LANDALE, 59 Mark Lane, E.C.
- 1901 WILSON, JAMES H. CHARNOCK, King's Leigh, Wembley, N.W.
- 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 86 Westmoreland Road, Bromley, Kent.
- 1898 WILSON, SIR HARRY F., K.C.M.G., Lennox House, 43 Ovington Square, S.W.
- 1906 WILSON, MAURICE F., M.Inst.C.E., 11 Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.
- 1881 †WINCHILSEA, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, Harlech, Merioneth.
- 1900 WINGFIELD, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., Mulbarton Hall, Norwich.
- 1902 †WINGFIELD, MAURICE E., Cranleigh House, Addlestone.
- 1891 WOOD, ALFRED, The Tyrol, 120 Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
- 1908 WOOD, ALFRED G. EDWIN, The Tyrol, 120 Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
- 1894 WOOD, GEORGE, Newsham Villa, North Street, Romford.
- 1899 †WOOD, PETER F., Camden Lodge, Lubbock Road, Chislehurst.
- 1906 WOOD, T. ALEXANDER, Penshurst, Prince of Wales's Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
- 1900 WOOD, THOMAS, Cornwallis House, Cornwallis Gardens, Hastings.
- 1894 WOOD, THOMAS LETT, Woodlands, Sotwell, Wallingford.
- 1890 WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
- 1896 WOODGATE-JONES, W., M.A., Marl pits, Edenbridge.
- 1882 †WOODS, ARTHUR, 18 Lancaster Gate Terrace, W.
- 1884 †WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN M., J.P., Sherwood Park, Tunbridge Wells.
- 1890 †WOOLLAN, FRANK M., Charlton, Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1907 WRAGG, SIR WALTER, D.C.L., Sirmio, Port St. Mary, Isle of Man.
- 1903 †WREN, CHARLES H., 54 Onslow Gardens, Highgate, N.
- 1903 WRIGHT, ARTHUR G., c/o Messrs. J. Buttery & Co., 7 Mark Lane, E.C.
- 1896 WYNDHAM, RT. HON. GEORGE, M.P., 35 Park Lane, W.
- 1897 †WYNTER, ANDREW ELLIS, M.D., M.R.C.S., 17 Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
- 1892 YERBURGH, ROBERT A., 25 Kensington Gore, S.W.
- 1869 †YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 205 Colcherne Court, S.W.
- 1888 YOUNG, COLONEL SIR JOHN S., C.V.O., 13 Gloucester Street, S.W.



## NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of  
Election.

- 1889 ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1909 ABBOTT, ERNEST W., *Drostdy, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, *Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1895 †ABREY, HENRY, *Ideal Farm, Sydenham, Natal.*  
 1901 ABBIT, W., B.A., *The College, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1905 ABRAHAM, EDWARD A. V., *America Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1906 ABRAHAM, LIONEL A., *Palmerston North, New Zealand.*  
 1906 ABRAMS, ARTHUR B., *Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1899 ACHESON-GRAY, ARTHUR, P.O. Palmerston North, *New Zealand.*  
 1891 †ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, *Ashburton, New Zealand.*  
 1908 ACLAND, HUGH T. DYKE, F.R.C.S., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*  
 1908 ACTON, ROGER D., *Supreme Court, Penang, Straits Settlements.*  
 1906 ACTON-ADAMS, HERBERT, *Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand.*  
 1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., *Tipapa, Canterbury, New Zealand.*  
 1897 ACUTT, COTTON, *Connington, Mooi River, Natal.*  
 1905 ACUTT, COURTNEY, P.O. Box 1342, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1904 †ACUTT, ERNEST LESLIE, C.M.G., *Acutt's Arcade, Durban, Natal.*  
 1893 ACUTT, LEONARD, *Aberfoyle, Tongaat, Natal.*  
 1901 ADAMS, HON. ARTHUR R., M.L.C., *Goodwood, Penang, Straits Settlements.*  
 1901 ADAMS, EDWARD C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*  
 1894 ADAMS, PERCY, *Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.*  
 1909 ADAMSON, ROBERT, M.I.M.E., *Susanna Mine, Gwanda, Rhodesia.*  
 1906 †ADIS, N. N., 16 *Collyer Quay, Singapore.*  
 1896 †ADLAM, JOSEPH C., P. O. Box 2998, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1897 †ADLER, HENRY, P. O. Box 1059, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1893 AGAR, WALTER J., *Logie Estate, Talauakelle, Ceylon.*  
 1895 †AGEEBI, REV. MOJOLA, M.A., Ph.D., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1897 †AINSWORTH, H. S., *Belvedere, Geraldton, Western Australia.*  
 1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., *Brynbell, Willow Grange Station, Natal.*  
 1897 ALCOCK, RANDAL J., 460 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1902 ALDOUS, REV. PERCIVAL M., M.A., *The Rectory, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*  
 1896 †ALEXANDER, ABRAHAM D., P. O. Box 76, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1908 ALEXANDER, C. W., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1902 ALEXANDER, J. M., c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1902 ALEXANDER, CAPTAIN SCOTT, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1908 ALEXANDER, MORRIS, *Barrister-at-Law, 117 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1909 ALEXANDER, RONALD, P.O. Box 664, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*  
 1881 ALISON, JAMES, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1897 †ALLAN, SIR HUGH MONTAGU, C.V.O., *Ravenscraig, Montreal, Canada.*  
 1901 †ALLARD, J. H., *Tanjong Malim, Perak, Federated Malay States.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1905 †ALLARDYCE, KENNETH JAMES, *Native Department, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1901 ALIARDYCE, H.E. W. L., C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 †ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., *Dunedin, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1882 ALLEN, THAINE, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 ALLEN, VIVIAN S., *Western Australia.*
- 1904 ALLIN, CEPHAS D., *The University, Minneapolis, U.S.A.*
- 1905 ALLISON, THACKERAY J., 241 *West Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1880 †ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., *The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1900 ALLT, ALLEN B., *Customs Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1904 ALTMAN, GRANVILLE J., *North Borneo Trading Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1907 AMAN, EDWARD G., *c/o Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1907 †AMOS, THOMAS N., *Public Works Department, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1888 AMPHLETT, GEORGE T., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 ANDERSON, C. WILGESS, I.S.O., J.P., *Department of Lands and Mines, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1907 ANDERSON, CHARLES A. M., *P.O. Box 14, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1909 ANDERSON, CAULDWELL H., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1902 ANDERSON, DANIEL ELIE, M.D., 121 *Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.*
- 1873 †ANDERSON, DICKSON, *Messrs. Anderson, McKenzie & Co., Montreal, Canada.*
- 1908 ANDERSON, GEORGE E., *Plantation Leonora, West Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1906 †ANDERSON, GILBERT, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1894 ANDERSON, JAMES, J.P., *Bandarapola, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1904 ANDERSON, JAMES, M.L.A., *P.O. Box 9, Vryheid, Natal.*
- 1881 †ANDERSON, REV. JAMES F., B.A., B.Sc., B.D., *St. John's, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1904 ANDERSON, H.E. SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*
- 1904 ANDERSON, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore.*
- 1901 ANDERSON, MURDOCH, *National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 †ANDERSON, THOMAS J., *P.O. Box 173, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †ANDREW, DUNCAN C., *c/o Union Castle S.S. Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 ANDREWS, M. STEWART, *Director of Telegraphs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1891 †ANDREWS, THOMAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 †ANGUS, JAMES, *Rooty Hill, New South Wales.*
- 1885 †ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., 100 *William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 ANSON, EDWARD R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 ANSON, HON. FRANK C. M., *Treasurer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1891 ANTHONISZ, HON. JAMES O., *The Treasury, Singapore.*
- 1896 ARCHER, HON. F. BISSET, *Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 ARCHER, LEONARD A., *Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1902 ARCHER, WILLIAM H. D., *Brickendon, Longford, Tasmania.*
- 1900 †ARCHIBALD, R. BRUCE, J.P., *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*
- 1899 ARCHIBALD, WILLIAM, *Roxborough, Tobago, West Indies.*
- 1900 ARDERNE, HENRY RALPH, *P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 ARMBRISTER, PERCY W. D., *Resident Justice, Inagua, Bahamas.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1898 ARMSTRONG, CHARLES N., 261 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.
- 1889 †ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., M.L.A., Inanda, Victoria County, Natal.
- 1907 ARMSTRONG, JACK P., H.B.M. Consulate, Leopoldville, Congo Free State.
- 1887 ARMYTAGE, BERTRAND, 472 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1881 ARMYTAGE, F. W., 472 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1890 ARNELL, C. C., 524 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1907 ARNETT, EDWARD JOHN, Resident, Zaria, Northern Nigeria.
- 1899 ARNOTT, G. W. CAMPBELL, 114 Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.
- 1905 ARTHUR, JOHN, Messrs. Brabant & Co., Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1908 †ARTHUR, RICHARD, M.D., M.L.A., Military Road, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1877 ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, South Sea Islands.
- 1896 ASHE, EVELYN O., M.D., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1909 ASIMONT, W. F. C., F.R.G.S., Singapore.
- 1905 ASPINALL, HERBERT H., Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1902 ASPINALL, WALTER F., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.
- 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1896 ASTROP, JOHN H., P.O. Box 430, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., Thursford House, Grahams-town, Cape Colony.
- 1900 †ATHERTON, THOMAS W. T., Ashanti Consols, Ltd., Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., 14 Brandon Street, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1887 ATKINSON, HON. J. MITFORD, M.E.C., M.B., Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.
- 1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE (J.P. of N. S. Wales), 332 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, U.S.A.
- 1901 ATLEE, PERCY STEPHENSON, Hotel de Poste, Pierrefitte Nestelas, France.
- 1902 †ATTRIDGE, HENRY, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1907 AULD, J. PATON, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., Public Works Dept., Belize, British Honduras.
- 1901 AUSTIN, HENRY BOASE, J.P., F.R.A.S., Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
- 1908 AUSTIN, JOHN ALFRED, F.R.G.S., Kansanshi, North-Western Rhodesia.
- 1909 BABBAGE, EDEN H., Rawhiti, Roseville, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1905 BABBS, ARTHUR T., Rhodes Building, St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1900 BADOCK, PERCY T., 10 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., Resident Magistrate, Woodstock, Cape Colony.
- 1907 BAGGE, STEPHEN S., C.M.G., Provincial Commissioner, Naivasha, British East Africa.
- 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, Rugby, St. Thomas, Bar'ados.
- 1891 †BAGOT, JOHN, Adelaide Club, South Australia.
- 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, M.L.A., P.O. Box 50, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1902 †BAILEY, AMOS, Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1897 BAILEY, EDWARD T., M.Inst.M.E., M.I.M.M., Pentjaboengan, Padang, Sumatra.



Year of Election.	
1904	BAILEY, CAPTAIN HENRY E., W.A.F.F., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1901	BAILEY, WILLIAM J. GEORGE, <i>c/o African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Limited, Ancobra River, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1907	BAILEY, WM. MAURICE, <i>c/o S. A. Haddon, Esq., Artillery Square, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1904	†BAILLIE, F. W., <i>Nairobi, British East Africa.</i>
1907	†BAIN, LT.-COLONEL ANDREW.
1884	BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM.
1887	†BAIRD, A. REID, <i>Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	†BAIRD, ROBERT TWEED, <i>Collingwood Bay, Samarai, Papua.</i>
1900	BAKER, ALFRED, <i>Messrs. Mansfield &amp; Co., Singapore.</i>
1905	BAKER, ALFRED JOHN, <i>Government Primary School, Greytown, Natal.</i>
1898	†BAKER, WILLIAM G., <i>Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	BAKEWELL, JOHN W., <i>Korralla, Mount Lofty, Crafers, South Australia.</i>
1900	BAKEWELL, LEONARD W., <i>Fitzroy Terrace, Fitzroy, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1903	BALE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G., <i>115 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1884	†BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Windella, Kew, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1904	BALFOUR, JOHN FORDYCE, <i>c/o Messrs. Guthrie &amp; Co., Singapore.</i>
1903	BALL, THOMAS A., <i>Lahat Dato, British North Borneo.</i>
1905	†BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., <i>P. O. Box 2536, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	†BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, C.M.G., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1887	†BALME, ARTHUR.
1893	BAM, CAPTAIN SIR PIETER C. VAN B., M.L.A., <i>City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1908	BAMBER, MONTAGUE KELWAY, F.I.C., F.C.S., <i>Hyde Park Corner, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1895	BANDARANAIKE, MAHA MUDALIYAR SIR SOLOMON DIAS, C.M.G., <i>Horogolla, Veyangoda, Ceylon.</i>
1906	BANGLEY, LEONARD, <i>Assistant Resident Magistrate, Bethel, Transvaal.</i>
1887	†BANKART, FREDERICK J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	†BANKIER, FRANK M., <i>Laverton P.O., Western Australia.</i>
1908	†BANKS, FREDERICK GRANT, <i>Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1904	†BANNISTER, CHARLES R.
1901	†BARBER, GEORGE H., <i>c/o R. J. Endean, Esq., Claude's Bungalow, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1891	BARBER, HILTON, J.P., <i>Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	BARBER, WALTER M., <i>92 Langley Avenue, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1903	BARBOUR-JAMES, JOHN A., <i>Postmaster, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1892	BARFF, H. E., <i>Registrar, Sydney University, New South Wales.</i>
1904	BARKER, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Orari, South Canterbury, New Zealand; and Christchurch Club.</i>
1899	BARKER, HENRY E., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1895	†BARKLIE, T. W. S.
1908	BARNARD, HENRY O., A.C.H., F.R.A.S., <i>The Observatory, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1886	BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P., <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
1905	BARNES, ALFRED H., <i>Town Hall, Muizenberg, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.M.G., C.E., <i>Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 1890 †BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1883 †BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON.
- 1900 BARNETT, FREDERICK J., *Government Residence, Tulagi, British Solomon Islands, Western Pacific.*
- 1904 BARNETT, LOUIS E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *Stafford Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1905 BARNES, E. W., M.A., *The College, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1898 BARRAUT, EDWARD H., *Resident, Kudat, British North Borneo.*
- 1891 †BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, P.O. Box 335, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS E., *Birksgate, Glen Osmond, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 †BARRY, ARTHUR J., *Pretoria Club, Transvaal.*
- 1907 †BARTH, HIS HONOUR JUDGE JACOB W., M.A., *Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1902 BARTHORP, JOHN GRANVILLE, *Silverhope, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
- 1908 BARTON, PERCIVAL F., *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1892 BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †BATEMAN, PERCY H., *Rossyvera, Norfolk Road, Sea Point, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 BATEMAN, WALTER SLADE, *Prisons Department, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 BATES, G. DUDLEY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1908 BATHGATE, DOUGLAS, *Public Works Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1907 BATTISCOMBE, E., *Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nyeri, British East Africa.*
- 1895 BATTY, JAMES A., P.O. Box 208, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1906 †BAUGHAN, FRANCIS WM., Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., *Zanzibar.*
- 1904 BAY, AARON, P. O. Box 5513, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 BAYLY, CECIL, *c/o Corporation of Western Egypt, Qara, via Kharga Junction, Upper Egypt.*
- 1905 BAXENDALE, MAJOR WALTER, P.O. Box 169, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1909 BAXTER, ERNEST C., *Customs Department, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1909 BAYNES, EDWARD W., *Government House, Dominica.*
- 1885 †BAYNES, HON. JOSEPH, C.M.G., M.L.C., J.P., 239 *Chapel Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1893 BAYNES, WILLIAM, *Settle, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1909 BEACHCROFT, HENRY A., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1906 BEALE, OCTAVIUS C., 474 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †BEALEY, RICHARD NOWELL, *Haldon, Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1891 BEANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., *Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1880 BEARD, HON. MR. JUSTICE CHARLES HALMAN, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1893 BEAUFORT, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1901 BEAUMONT, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, 6 *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, *Sunny Side, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1904 BEDDOES, ALFRED B., *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1889	†BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.</i>
1906	BEESTON, PHILIP E., <i>Chartered Bank of India, Tientsin, China.</i>
1905	BEETHAM, HUGH H., <i>Brancepeth, Masterton, New Zealand.</i>
1877	BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1898	†BEIT, WILLIAM, <i>Ascot, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1908	†BELL, ADAM, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1897	BELL, ALEXANDER, <i>Mangatiparu, Morrinsville, Waikato, New Zealand.</i>
1893	BELL, ANTHONY, <i>Montreux Club, Montreux, Switzerland.</i>
1903	BELL, HON. ARCHIBALD G., M.E.C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1896	BELL, F. H. DILLON, K.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1902	BELL, H.E. SIR HENRY HESKETH, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Entebbe, Uganda.</i>
1908	BELL, HENRY FITZGERALD, <i>First Assistant Secretary, Nandi, British East Africa.</i>
1886	BELL, LT.-COL. JOHN W., C.M.G., <i>Nairobi, British East Africa.</i>
1895	†BELL, WM. H. SOMERSET, P.O. Box 4284, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	BELLAMY, CHARLES VINCENT, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works, Lagos, Southern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1908	BELLIS, CHARLES H. S., J.P., <i>Kasempa, North-Western Rhodesia.</i>
1893	BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., <i>Esplanade, Durban, Natal.</i>
1901	BENINGFIELD, LT.-COL. R. W., 20 St. Andrew's Street, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1904	BENNETT, ARTHUR L., <i>Sycamore Lodge, Digby, Nova Scotia.</i>
1905	BENNETT, CHARLES E., <i>Ancobra River Transport Co., Arim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1888	†BENNETT, CHRIS., <i>Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.</i>
1885	BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, C.I.E., H.B.M. Consulate-General, <i>New York, U.S.A.</i>
1909	BENNETT, R. B., K.C., <i>Calgary, Alberta, Canada.</i>
1903	BENNETT, RICHARD C., <i>Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	BENNETT, THOMAS, M.Inst.C.E.
1905	BENNETT, WM. ERNEST, <i>Roseires, Sudan.</i>
1897	BENNETT, HON. WILLIAM HART, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1907	†BENNIE, ALEXANDER B., M.A., M.B., B.S., <i>c/o Bank of Victoria, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	†BENNIE, ANDREW, <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	BENSUSAN, RALPH, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1902	BENTLEY, EDMUND T., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
1902	BEOR, WILLIAM MICHAEL, <i>Harrismith, Orange River Colony.</i>
1907	BERESFORD, MARCUS H. DE LA POER, I.S.O., <i>Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1901	BERKELEY, HENRY S., <i>Assistant Resident, Northern Nigeria.</i>
1903	BERKELEY, HUMPHRY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1908	BERNAYS, CHARLES E., 45 Adelaide Street, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1900	BERNING, FREDERICK S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kokstad, Cape Colony.</i>
1898	BERNSTEIN, LEON J., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1903	BERT, ALBERT J.
1904	BERTRAM, HON. MR. JUSTICE ANTON, <i>Nicosia, Cyprus.</i>
1901	†BERTRAM, CHARLES FULLER, <i>Galteemore Farm, Pokwani Station, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., <i>High Constantia, Wynberg, Cape Colony.</i>



Year of  
Election.

- 1905 BEST, SENATOR HON. SIR ROBERT W., K.C.M.G., 352 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1901 BESWICK, J. H., New Kleinfontein Co., Benoni, Transvaal.
- 1887 †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., Enmore, East Coast, British Guiana.
- 1888 †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1908 BETTINGTON, DIGBY R. A., Police Force, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1891 †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.
- 1906 BEVAN, JAMES F., Auditor-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
- 1907 BEVES, GORDON, P.O. Box 4806, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1897 BEYERS, F. W., M.L.A., P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1895 BIANCARDI, LIEUT.-COLONEL N. GRECH, C.V.O., A.D.C., The Palace, Malta.
- 1884 †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, 44 Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1901 BIDDLES, FRANK, c/o Union Bank of Australia, Fremantle, Western Australia.
- 1889 †BIDEN, WILLIAM, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1884 BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1907 BIGGAR, WM. HODGINS, K.C., 726 Pine Avenue, Montreal, Canada.
- 1900 BIGGE, PHILIP MATTHEW, Mount Brisbane, Esk, Queensland.
- 1900 BINNIE, THOMAS I., C.E., Zomba, Nyasaland.
- 1877 BIRCH, A. S., Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1906 BIRCH, GEORGE E., c/o The Governor's Office, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1883 BIRCH, HON. JAMES KOERTRIGHT, Resident Councillor, Penang, Straits Settlements.
- 1893 BIRCH, WILLIAM C. CACCIA, Erwhon, Napier, New Zealand.
- 1873 BIRCH, WILLIAM JOHN, Thorsby, Marton, New Zealand.
- 1887 †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, Surrey House, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1906 BIRTWISTLE, CHARLES A., Commercial Intelligence Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1906 BISHOP, HON. ROBERT K., M.L.C., St. John's, Newfound'and.
- 1908 BISHOP, WM. WALLS, Baro-Kano Railway, Northern Nigeria.
- 1891 BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1900 BLACK, JOHN H., Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1898 †BLACK, STEUART G., Glenormiston, Noorat, Victoria.
- 1889 †BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., Messrs. W. Anderson & Co., Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1886 BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1889 †BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1889 †BLAINE, HERBERT F., K.C., Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
- 1899 BLAIR, HON. DYSON, M.L.C., Commissioner of Lands, Suva, Fiji.
- 1907 BLAIR, M. CAMERON, M.D., Senior Medical Officer, Northern Nigeria.
- 1908 BLAIR, R. H. BALFOUR, Zomba, Nyasaland.
- 1903 †BLAKELEY, R. H., P.O. Box 102, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1889 BLAND, HON. R. N., Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
- 1902 BLANE, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., P.O. Box 2863, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1903 BLELOCH, ROBERT, P.O. Box 3692, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1897 BLELOCH, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 3692, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1903 BLICK, GRAHAM T., M.D., J.P., Broome, Western Australia.
- 1908 BLISS, GEORGE CECIL, Gampala, Ceylon.
- 1889 †BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS.

Year of  
Election.

- 1905 BOAG, GEORGE L., *Ferro-Carril Lorca à Baza, Aguilas, Provincia de Murcia, Spain.*
- 1906 BOBY, HUGH WOODS, *Que-que, Rhodesia.*
- 1903 BODLE, LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1890 †BODY, REV. PROFESSOR C. W. E., D.C.L., *General Theological Seminary, New York.*
- 1890 †BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 BOIS, SIR STANLEY, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1905 BOLT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, M.L.A., P.O. Box 133, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1901 BOLT, WILLIAM JAMES, *High Street, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1898 BOLTON, FRED W., *Farleigh Plantation, Mackay, Queensland.*
- 1906 BOLUS, PERCY R., M.B., M.R.C.S.
- 1906 BONHAM-SMITH, ROBERT, *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 †BONAR, THOMSON, M.D., 114 *Via del Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.*
- 1906 BONELL, THOMAS H. M., B.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1902 BONNER, GEORGE, *San Carlos, Falkland Islands.*
- 1898 BONYTHON, HON. SIR J. LANGDON, C.M.G., *King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1891 BOOKER, J. DAWSON, c/o *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 BOOTH, FERDINAND ROBERT, P.O. Box 1037, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 BOOTH, KARL E. O., P.O. Box 1037, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †BOOTH, ROBERT M. (Barrister-at-Law), *Stipendiary Magistrate and Commissioner, Reva, Fiji.*
- 1902 †BORGHESI, EDWARD C., *Taquah & Abosso G. M. Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1908 BORN, HON. EDWARD T., M.E.C., M.B., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1907 BORRON, JAMES M., *Mango Island, Fiji.*
- 1885 †BORTON, JOHN, *Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1908 BOSANQUET, H.E. ADMIRAL SIR DAY H., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 †BOSS, AARON A., P.O. Box 562, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 BOTHA, HERCULES P., *Wolfsfontein, Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.*
- 1889 BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., P.O. Box 679, *Peterboro', Ontario, Canada.*
- 1905 BOTTOMS, GEORGE, *Taquah and Abosso Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 BOURDILLON, EDMUND.
- 1900 BOURHILL, HENRY, *Inqubu, Colenso, Natal.*
- 1892 †BOURKE, EDMUND F., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1892 †BOURNE, E. F. B., *Norfolk Island, via Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 BOURNE, CAPTAIN HENRY R. M., *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1906 BOUTELL, FRANCIS H. CHEVALLIER, 564 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1887 †BOVELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1907 BOWDEN, CYRIL H., F.R.G.S., *Casa Leone, Strada Collegio, Sliema, Malta.*
- 1904 BOWDEN, WM. DAVIS, M.A., *Assistant District Commissioner, Sierra Leone.*
- 1882 †BOWEN, HON. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*

Year of  
Election.

- 1904 †BOWEN, EDWARD, *The Towers, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1905 †BOWER, DAVID J., *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 †BOWKER, F. G. HINDE, *British American Corporation, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1904 BOWLES, LIONEL O., C.E., F.R.G.S.
- 1908 BOWLING, THOMAS, *Arrawatta, Inverell, New South Wales.*
- 1907 BOWRING, HON. CHARLES CALVERT, C.M.G., M.L.C., *The Treasury, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1900 †BOWYER-BOWER, T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Obuassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1906 BOYCE, AUSTIN A. RODNEY, *Survey Department, Khartum, Sudan.*
- 1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., *Ministry of Public Instruction, Cairo, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 BOYLE, H.E. SIR CAVENDISH, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, *Monrovia, Liberia.*
- 1901 †BRACKEN, T. W., *Government Railways, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1879 BRADFIELD, HON. JOHN L., *The Grotto, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 BRADFORD, W. K., *Divisional Council Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 BRADLEY, GODFREY T., M.I.Mech.E., *c/o Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1901 BRADSHAW, HERBERT E., *c/o Messrs. Lynch Bros., Ahwaz, Persia.*
- 1900 BRAHAM, I. F., *The Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.*
- 1898 BRAIN, HERBERT S., *Customs Dept., Larnaca, Cyprus.*
- 1893 BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Irrigation Dept., Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1886 BRANDAY, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1902 BRATT, JAMES H. DAVSON, *Treasurer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana.*
- 1901 †BRAY, EDWARD L., *c/o H. B. W. Russell, Esq., Kumassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1908 BRIERLEY, ARTHUR J., *Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 BRIGHT, HAROLD P., *Messrs. Allen, Wack & Co., P.O. Box 2, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
- 1890 †BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, *P.O. Box 287, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 BRINK, AREND, *c/o De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 BRITTAN, WM. GUISE, *Cashmere Hills, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1896 †BRITTEN, THOMAS J., *P.O. Box 494, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †BROAD, ARTHUR J., *Mauritius Assets Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1903 BROAD, CHARLES, J.P., *P.O. Box 3525, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 BROAD, WALLACE, B.A., F.G.S., *c/o Shanghai Club, Shanghai, China.*
- 1905 BROADBENT, WALTER G., *74 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1899 BROADRICK, E. G., *Municipal Commissioner, Singapore.*
- 1904 BROCKMAN, EDWARD L., C.M.G., *The Residency, Pakang, Federated Malay States (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1901 BRODRICK, LANCELOT, *P.O. Box 24, Wepener, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 BROOKMAN, BENJAMIN, JR., *Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1906 BROOKS, EDWARD, M.B., C.M., *Risdon, Lindisfarne, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1897 BROOKS, GEORGE L., *Superintendent of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1889 BROOKS, JAMES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E., *Henley Villa, Mahé, Seychelles.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1907 †BROOKS, W. ALVIN, *Nigeria Bitumen Corporation, Epe, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 BROOKS, WILLIAM, 17 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1908 BROOME, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1901 BROTHERS, C. J., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 †BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 BROUGH, C. A. LA TOUCHE, *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1901 BROWN, ALFRED FORBES, *Forests Department, Khartum, Sudan.*
- 1901 BROWN, CAPTAIN ANDREW F., *P.O. Box 23, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 BROWN, DAVID A. MURRAY, *Sungei Nebong, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1903 BROWN, EDGAR J., M.B., B.S., *Ormonde College, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1896 BROWN, EDMUND A. B., *P.O., Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1896 BROWN, JAMES J., 1 *South View Villas, Havre des Pas, Jersey.*
- 1903 BROWN, JAMES E. MYLES, M.B., Ch.B., *Quatre Bornes, Mauritius.*
- 1884 BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, J.P., 406 *West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 BROWN, JOHN E., *Glenavon, Somerset East, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 BROWN, J. ELLIS, *P.O. Box 39, Durban, Natal.*
- 1893 BROWN, J. H., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1889 †BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, *Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.*
- 1909 †BROWN, PROFESSOR J. MACMILLAN, LL.D., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1904 †BROWN, LAWRENCE C., *Kuala Lumpor, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
- 1894 †BROWN, HON. LESLIE E., M.L.C., *Messrs. Brown & Joske, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1889 BROWN, HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE RICHARD MYLES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1907 †BROWN, ROBERT, *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1906 BROWN, THOMAS D. C., *P.O. Box 967, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 †BROWN, THOMAS DOUGLAS, *Lower Burdekin, Queensland.*
- 1902 BROWN, PROFESSOR W. JETHRO, LL.D., *The University, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 BROWN, MAJOR WILLIAM H., *Rock Life Assurance Co., Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 BROWN, HON. WILLIAM VILLIERS, M.L.C., *Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1895 †BROWNE, EVERARD, *Cororooke, Colac, Victoria.*
- 1880 †BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, C.M.G., M.L.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1902 BROWNE, NICHOLAS E., J.P., *Wilberforce Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1895 †BROWNE, SYLVESTER, *Minembah, Whittingham, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †BROWNE, THOMAS L., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1897 BROWNELL, WILLIAM P., *Liverpool Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1889 †BRUCE, GEORGE.
- 1890 †BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, 20 *Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1900 BRUCE, ROBERT HUNTER, *Amoy, China.*
- 1904 BRUCE, WILLIAM J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- 1886 †BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, M.L.A., J.P., *Eshowe, Natal.*
- 1895 BRUNTON, MAJOR JOHN SPENCER, J.P., *Winslow, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1908 BRYAN, MAJOR HON. HERBERT, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 BRYANT, ALFRED, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 †BRYANT, ALFRED T., *Audit Office, Singapore.*
- 1897 †BRYANT, JOSEPH, J.P., *Esleta, Ligar Street, Ballarat, Victoria.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1880 BUCHANAN, HON. SIR E. JOHN, *Judge of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARKE, M.H.R., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1886 †BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1909 †BUCHANAN, W. F., JUN., *Warrigal Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 BUCKLE, ATHANASIOS, J.P., *Carlton House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1897 BUCKLEY, G. A. McLEAN, *Lagmhor, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1908 †BUCKLEY, ST. JOHN McLEAN, *Redcastle, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1905 BULAU, LOUIS, *Beauchamp, Grand River, Mauritius.*
- 1901 BULL, CHARLES, *c/o A. F. FitzHerbert, Esq., Waimarama, Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1909 BULKLEY, GEORGE, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1897 †BULLEN, WM. ALFRED, *Star Life Assurance Society, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 \*BULT, C. MANGIN, *Avis, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1907 BULT, FREDERIC W., *Attorney-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 BULTEAUX-CARR, LOUYS A., *Bel Air, Bois de la Pomponette, Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, France.*
- 1909 BUNTINE, ROBERT A., M.B., Ch.B., *151 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1901 BURBANK, JOHN E.
- 1892 BURBURY, EDWARD P., *New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1903 BURCHELL, HERBERT C., *Sydney, Nova Scotia.*
- 1899 BURDON, MAJOR J. ALDER, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.G.S., *Resident, Sokoto Province, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1906 †BURDWAN, THE MAHARAJA DHIRAJ OF, *The Palace, Burdwan, Bengal, India.*
- 1888 BURGESS, HON. W. H., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1905 BURNHAM, MATHER H., *c/o 1st National Bank, Douglas, Arizona, U.S.A.*
- 1905 †BURNS, COLONEL HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Parramatta, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 BURRELL, PERCY, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1903 BURROWS, DONALD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1909 BURROWES, THOMAS FRASER, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1894 BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1903 †BURT, ANDREW, M.Inst.M.E., M.A.I.M.E., *P.O. Box 208, Shanghai, China.*
- 1882 BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, K.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1903 BURTON, ALFRED R. E.
- 1907 BURTON, WILLIAM, *c/o F. R. Burton, Esq., Union Street, Semaphore, South Australia.*
- 1892 BUSBY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
- 1893 BUSH, ROBERT E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
- 1903 BUSK, CHARLES W., *Nelson, British Columbia.*
- 1901 †BUSS, REV. ARTHUR C., M.A.
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *248 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 BUTLER-WRIGHT, WILLIAM.
- 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1887 BUTT, JOHN H., *c/o Langlaagte Estate Gold Mining Co., P.O. Box 98, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 †BYE, MAUNG PO, K.S.M., *Myaungmya, Burma.*
- 1902 BYRDE, F. T., *Koba de Balato, Siguiri, Guinée Française, via Paris.*
- 1893 †CACCIA, ANTHONY M., M.V.O., *Dehra Dun, United Provinces, India.*
- 1909 CADENHEAD, J. F., *P.O. Box 412, Public Library, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 †CAIN, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *De Hoop, Somerset West, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 CALDECOTT, WM. A. B.A., F.C.S., *Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, P.O. Box 1167, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 CALDER, CHARLES W., *Messrs. Couche, Calder & Co., Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1905 CALDER, WILLIAM, *Baku, Russia.*
- 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1908 CALDWELL, D. R., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, I.S.O.
- 1903 CALVERLEY, MAJOR E. LEVESON, *Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1904 CAMERON, DONALD C., *Colonial Secretariat, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1900 CAMERON, WILLIAM M., *Advocate, P.O. Box 3, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1899 CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD M., *Loudoun, Berea, Durban, Natal.*
- 1906 CAMPBELL, HON. COLIN H., K.C., *Inveraray, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1902 CAMPBELL, DAVID WM., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Montreal, Canada.*
- 1890 CAMPBELL, JAMES P., *Barrister-at-Law, 15 Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1906 CAMPBELL, MAJOR JOHN CATHEY, *Chief of Police, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1896 †CAMPBELL, HON. MARSHALL, M.L.C., *Mount Edgecumbe, Natal.*
- 1906 CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 22, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
- 1900 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, HARRY F., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 CANNING, ARTHUR R., *c/o H. J. Wise, Esq., Bank Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 CARGILL, H. E., *Villa Pescatore, Frascati, Rome.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
- 1908 CARGILL, SIDNEY R., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, *care of Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1898 CARMODY, P., F.I.C., F.C.S., *Government Analyst, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1906 CARPENTER, JOHN A., *c/o Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., Samarai, Papua, via Australia.*
- 1905 CARRICK, AITKEN, *18 Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †CARRUTHERS, DAVID, *East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., *471 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1908 CARRUTHERS, THOMAS B., *P.O. Box 261, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1878 CARTER, H.E. SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Barbados*



Year of  
Election.

- 1905 CARTWRIGHT, HON. JOHN D., M.L.C., *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †CARUANA-GATTO, CONTINO A., B.A., LL.D., *Assistant Crown Advocate, 59 Strada Levante, Valletta, Malta.*
- 1903 CASELBERG, ALFRED, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †CASEY, HON. J. J., C.M.G., K.C., *Ibrickane, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 CASHEL, CAPTAIN ROWAN, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1902 CASKIE, ALEXANDER, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1895 †CASTALDI, EVARISTO, 171 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.*
- 1886 CATOR, GEORGE C., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 CATTO, JOHN.
- 1906 CAULFIELD, WILLIAM F., *P.O. Box 608, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †CENTENO, LEON, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1906 CECIL, LT.-COLONEL LORD EDWARD H., D.S.O., *Ministry of Finance, Cairo, Egypt.*
- 1887 CHABAUD, JOHN A., *Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †CHADWICK, ROBERT, *Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 \*CHAILLEY-BERT, JOSEPH, 44 *Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.*
- 1892 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, *Labasa, Fiji.*
- 1902 CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, JUN., A.M.Inst.C.E., *c/o Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 †CHAMBERS, ARTHUR F., *British Consulate-General, San Francisco, U.S.A.*
- 1907 †CHAMBERS, BERNARD, *Tc Mata, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1907 †CHAMBERS, T. MASON, *Tauroa, Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †CHAMBERLAYNE, MAJOR TANKERVILLE J., 10 *Via Landino, Florence, Italy.*
- 1902 CHAMPION, CHARLES WM., *Lyndhurst, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 †CHAPLIN, THOMAS W., *P.O. Box 53, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 CHAPMAN, H. B. H., M.Inst.C.E., *Arica and Tacna Railway, Tacna, Chile.*
- 1907 †CHASE, RICHARD W., *Llanillo, Walgett, New South Wales.*
- 1888 CHATER, HON. SIR C. PAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., *Spring Creek, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1904 CHEKE, GEORGE O. M.
- 1907 CHESTERTON, FREDERICK.
- 1896 CHESTERTON, LEWIS B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †CHEWINGS, CHARLES, Ph.D., F.G.S., *William Street, Hawthorn, South Australia.*
- 1908 CHIDELL, CHARLES A., *c/o Castle Brewery, P.O. Box 1098, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND.
- 1893 CHISHOLM, JAMES, *Crossfield, Alberta, Canada.*
- 1880 †CHISHOLM, W., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 CHOMLEY, CHARLES H., *Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 CHRISP, CAPTAIN THOMAS, *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1896 CHRISTIAN, CHARLES, *Port Tewfik, Suez.*
- 1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, *Lammermoor, Prairie, Townsville, Queensland.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1908 CHRISTISON, ROBERT ALEXANDER, *Lammermoor, Prairie, Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1905 †CHRISTLIEB, ANDREW C., *c/o Messrs. Pickering & Berthoud, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1905 CHRYSTAL, JAMES H., *Dropmore, Seymour, Victoria.*
- 1907 CHURCHILL, ALEC F., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., M.L.A., *Wildcroft, Ennersdale, Natal.*
- 1901 †CHURCHILL, FRASER E., *Brymedura, Manildra, New South Wales.*
- 1884 CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, C.M.G., *Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1906 CHUTE, MERVYN L., A.M.I.Mech.E.
- 1906 CLARK, ARCHIBALD McCOSH, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †CLARK, CHARLES CRABB, 424 *Point Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1902 †CLARK, DOUGLAS, *Senekal, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 CLARK, FRANCIS W., M.D., *Medical Officer of Health, Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., C.M.G., *Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 CLARK, JOHN MURRAY, K.C., M.A., LL.B., 16 *King Street West, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1902 CLARK, ROBERT DOUGLAS, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1882 †CLARK, LT.-COLONEL WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 †CLARKE, A. RUTTER, *Universal Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1909 CLARKE, FREDERICK J., *Marumba, Livingstone, North-Western Rhodesia.*
- 1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FIELDING, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1908 CLARKE, JOSEPH H., C.E., *Newport, Quebec, Canada.*
- 1909 CLARKSON, ENGINEER - COMMANDER W., *Commonwealth Naval Forces, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1899 CLAUSON, MAJOR HON. JOHN E., R.E., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1895 CLAYTON, ARTHUR G., *Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, *Balingup, Western Australia.*
- 1900 †CLEVELAND, ROBERT A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *District Medical Officer, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1882 CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1896 CLIFFORD, HON. SIR HUGH, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1908 CLOUGH, JAMES A., M.B., L.S.A., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1909 †CLOUSTON, SIR EDWARD S., BART., 873 *Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1907 CLUBBE, CHARLES P. B., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., 195 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 †CLUCAS, EVAN C., J.P., *Kia Ora, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1903 †COATES, HON. ARTHUR R., M.E.C., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1905 COCHRANE, FRANK S., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1880 CODD, JOHN A., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1906 †COGHLAN, H. LAKE, 5 *Raffles Place, Singapore.*
- 1897 COHEN, ABNER, J.P., *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1895 COHEN, H. HIRSCHER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1909 COHEN, NATHAN, J.P., *Tamworth, New South Wales.*
- 1902 COKER, WILLIAM Z., *Kumasi House, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1897 †COLE, NICHOLAS, *West Cloven Hills, Camperdown, Victoria.*
- 1894 †COLE, WM. O'CONNOR, *Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1892 †COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Waititirau, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1907 COLENBRANDER, BENJAMIN, J.P., *The Residency, Estcourt, Natal.*
- 1903 COLLET, HON. WILFRED, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1907 COLLETT, JOHN WALLACE, M.D., L.R.C.P.&S., *Government Medical Officer, Forcados, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1905 COLLETT, VIVIAN, P.O. Box 315, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1908 COLLEY, GERALD H. POMEROY.
- 1898 †COLLIER, HERBERT, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1892 †COLLIER, JENKIN, *Werndew, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*
- 1907 COLLINS, ARCHIE, *Eastern Telegraph Co., St Thomé, Portuguese West Africa.*
- 1906 COLLINS, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 COLLINS, ERNEST E., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1906 COLLINS, GEORGE CHURTON, *Commerce Court, Durban, Natal.*
- 1902 †COLLINS, HARRY, *Club Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 COLLINS, HENRY M., *Reuter's Telegram Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1907 COLLINS, HENRY RAMSAY, J.P., A.M.Inst.C.E., "*Mercury*" Office, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 COLLINS, CAPTAIN ROBERT MUIRHEAD, R.N., C.M.G., *Melbourne Club, Victoria.*
- 1903 COLLYNS, ARTHUR SHUCHBURGH, *Nelson Club, Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1903 COLQUHOUN, DANIEL, M.D., 44 *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A.
- 1876 COMMISSIONG, HON. W. S., K.C., M.E.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1908 CONDELL, C. F., *Inspector of Schools, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1903 CONDER, HAROLD, *Beaufort Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 CONIGRAVE, B. FAIRFAX, 5 *Ingle Chambers, Hay St., Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1898 †CONLAY, WM. LANCE, *Kuala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.*
- 1909 CONRAN, CHARLES E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., 2 *High Road, Perumbur, Madras, India.*
- 1898 CONWAY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Glenorchy, Cheltenham, near Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †COOCH BEHAR, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF, G.C.I.E., C.B., *Cooch Behar, India.*
- 1906 COOK, ALFRED LESLIE, P.O. *Telegraphs, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1891 COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., *Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 COOKE, JOHN, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1908 COOKE, HON. SAMUEL W., *Murndal, Branzholme, Victoria.*
- 1889 COOLEY, WILLIAM, *Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.*
- 1895 †COOPE, CAPTAIN J. C. JESSER, *Bulawayo Club, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1908 COOPER, ALEXANDER, *Sylhet, India.*
- 1895 COOPER, ARNOLD W., J.P., F.R.M.S., *Richmond, Natal.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1890 COOPER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR POPE A., K.C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1904 †COOPER, RICHARD HENRY, *Hilton Road, Natal.*
- 1900 COPLAND-CRAWFORD, W. E. B., *Divisional Commissioner, Asaba, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1900 COPLAND, CHARLES A., *Director of Public Works, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1902 COPLEY, WM. DAWN, *P.O. Box 260, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1905 CORBALLY, LOUIS, *37 Nind Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †CORBET, EVERARD P., *Tweedie, Natal.*
- 1901 CORDEROY, JOHN W., *P.O. Box 22, Kokstad, East Griqualand, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †CORDNER, E. J. K.
- 1889 †CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., *A.M.Inst.C.E.*
- 1882 CORK, HON. PHILIP C., *C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 CORNER, CHARLES, *M.Inst.C.E., Resident Engineer, Rhodesian Railways, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1906 CORNISH, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES E., *D.D., Lord Bishop of Grahams-town, Bishopsbourne, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †CORNISH-BOWDEN, ATHELSTAN H., *Surveyor-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 †CORPE, JAMES R., *Kingston Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 †CORT, JAMES E., *Arim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 CORYNDON, R. T., *Resident Commissioner, M'babane, Swaziland, South Africa.*
- 1909 COSTLEY-WHITE, CYRIL, *C.E.*
- 1905 COTTON, ALFRED J., *Hidden Vale, Grandchester, Queensland.*
- 1902 COTTON, E. P., *Director of Surveys, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1886 COTTRELL, HENRY E. P., *A.M.Inst.E.*
- 1906 COTTRILL, GILBERT ST. JOHN, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 COUBROUGH, A. ADAIR, *M.L.C., Levuka, Fiji.*
- 1895 †COULDERY, WILLIAM H., *J.P., c/o Queensland National Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 †COUSIN, ROBERT, *Ashanti Go'dfields Corporation, Obuassi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 COUSSEY, CHARLES L. R. P., *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 COWEN, CHARLES, SENIOR, *P.O. Box 614, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 COWERN, WILLIAM, *Hawera, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †COWIE, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †COWLEY, W. H., *Sorana Group, Horana, Ceylon.*
- 1902 COWPER, SYDNEY, *C.M.G., Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 COX, HON. CHARLES T., *C.M.G., Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1901 †COX, GEORGE LIONEL, *Ouvah Kellie, Lindula, Ceylon.*
- 1902 COX, SENATOR HON. GEORGE A., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1897 COX, SIR LIONEL.
- 1902 COX, SYDENHAM E. S., *P.O. Box 3669, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH C., *Bulkeley Station, Ramleh, Alexandria, Egypt (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1906 CRAIG, E. H. CUNNINGHAM, *B.A., F.G.S., Burma Oil Co., Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1906 CRAIG, ROBERT WM., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1892 †CRAIGEN, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1897 CRAMER, HERMANN J., *Punta Gorda, British Honduras.*  
 1901 †CRART, WM. SAMUEL, 244 *Commercial Road, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Stock Exchange, Montreal, Canada.*  
 1907 CRAWFORD, ROBERT, 259 *William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1906 †CREASY, HAROLD T., *Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1906 CREELMAN, ADAM R., K.C., 85 *Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada*  
*(Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1884 †CREEWELL, JACOB, P.O. Box 469, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1904 CREWSWELL, ALFRED T., *G.P.O. Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1904 †CREWE, COL. HON. CHARLES P., C.B., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1901 CROFTS, CHARLES J., M.Inst.C.E., *Spencer's Farm, Balgowan, Natal.*  
 1896 †CROGHAN, JOHN G., M.D., *Klipriviersoog, Transvaal.*  
 1896 CROMBIE, FRANK E. N., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1903 CROMPTON, ROBERT, *Suva, Fiji.*  
 1898 CROSBY, CAPTAIN ARTHUR J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*  
 1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., J.P., R.M., *The Residency, Newcastle, Natal.*  
 1898 †CROSSE, THOMAS, *Woodland, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*  
 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *Bucksteep, Goombungee, Queensland.*  
 1901 CUBITT, MAJOR THOMAS A., R.A., D.S.O., *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*  
 1887 CUDDEFORD, WILLIAM, *Auditor, St. George's, Grenada.*  
 1901 CULLEN, COMMANDER PERCY, C.M.G., R.N.R.  
 1905 †CULLINAN, THOMAS M., M.L.A., *Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1884 †CULMER, HON. JAMES WILLIAM, M.E.C., *Nassau, Bahamas.*  
 1899 CULPEPER, SAMUEL A. H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1903 CUMBERLAND, F. BARLOW, *Dunain, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada.*  
 1895 CUNDALL, FRANK, F.S.A., *Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica* *(Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1902 CUNDILL, THOMAS J., *Windsorton, Cape Colony.*  
 1892 CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, *Lunyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*  
 1906 CUNNINGHAM, J. R. BALFOUR, P.O. Box 4636, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1895 †CURRIE, OSWALD J., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 24 *Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1903 †CURRIE, RICHARD, P.O. Box 614, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1896 †CURRIE, WALTER, P.O. Box 220, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1904 CUREY, ROBERT H., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*  
 1903 CUTHBERT, HON. SYDNEY, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*  
 1908 DABELL, CHARLES, *c/o Messrs. Lynch Bros., Ahwaz, Persia.*  
 1908 DABELL, HAROLD, *Moreni, Gara Baicoi, Roumania.*  
 1905 DAIN, C. K., *Assistant Treasurer, Entebbe, Uganda.*  
 1902 DANTON, ARTHUR E., *Public Works Department, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1904 DALGETY, DAVID, *Lyndridge, Olive Street, Albury, New South Wales.*  
 1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*  
 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING.  
 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1898 †DANIELS, CHARLES W., M.B., M.R.C.S.E.
- 1900 DARBY, WALTER G., *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1895 †DARBYSHIRE, BENJAMIN H., *Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1908 DARBYSHIRE, DOUGLAS E., M.B., M.R.C.S., *Leake Street, Cottesloe, Western Australia.*
- 1903 DARLING, JOHN, M.P., 64 *Kent Terrace, Norwood, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 †DARLOT, LEONARD H., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1901 DARRAGH, REV. JOHN T., B.D.
- 1908 DAUNT, L. C., *Hahaipatha Tea Estate, Mal P.O., viâ Jalpaiguri, India.*
- 1904 DAVENPORT, HOWARD, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1902 DAVENPORT, JAMES E., P.O. Box 155, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1905 DAVEY, ARNOLD E., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., 17 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1906 DAVEY, TOM H., *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 DAVIDSON, A. A., A.I.M.M., F.G.S., *Casilla 6, Valparaiso, Chile.*
- 1909 DAVIDSON, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, *Invercauld, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 †DAVIDSON, H.E. W. E., C.M.G., *Government House, Mahé, Seychelles (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1898 DAVIES, HON. CHARLES E., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1899 DAVIES, CLEMENT, P.O. Box 155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 DAVIES, FRANK A. O., *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1904 DAVIES, HENRY.
- 1889 DAVIES, LT.-COL. HON. SIR JOHN G., K.C.M.G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1899 †DAVIES, LEAMA ROBERT, *Karridale, Western Australia.*
- 1897 DAVIES, PHILIP V., *c/o Millar's Karri & Jarrah Co., Bombay.*
- 1886 †DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., 436 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1886 †DAVIES, MAURICE C., J.P., *Commercial Bank Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 †DAVIES, WALTER KARRI, P.O. Box 2040, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 DAVIES, WILLIAM H., *College House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1904 DAVIS, CHARLES, P.O. Box 160, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1908 DAVIS, CHARLES G. H., G.P.O., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1873 †DAVIS, N. DARNELL, C.M.G., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1875 †DAVIS, P., "Natal Witness" Office, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1907 DAVIS, MOSS, *Princes Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1902 DAVIS, STEUART SPENCER, *The Treasury, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1907 DAVY, JOSEPH BURTT, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., *Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 434, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1905 DAWE, JOHN GROSVENOR, *c/o Messrs. Erbe, Wegener & Co., Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast.*
- 1907 DAWES, RICHARD C. HOPE, *Gawler, South Australia.*
- 1889 DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Gawler, South Australia.*
- 1906 DAWES, WILLIAM J., P.O. Box 301, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 DAWSON, ALEX. W., *Queen's Mine, P.O. Box 220, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1909 DAWSON, R. H. MASSY, P.O., *Que Que, Rhodesia.*
- 1907 DAWSON, WM. ALISON, *Geraldine, New Zealand.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1893 †DAWSON, WALTER H., c/o P.O. Rangoon, Burma.
- 1904 †DAY, GEORGE BERT, Resident Engineer's Office, Government Railways, Famagusta, Cyprus.
- 1882 DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1907 DEAKIN, HON. ALFRED, M.P., 20 Walsh Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1902 DEALE, ARTHUR, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
- 1907 DEAN, WM. MARKHAM, Port Stephens, Falkland Islands.
- 1905 DEANS, JOHN, Riccarton, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 1899 DEASE, PATRICK PAGET, C.E., Les Sapins, Dinan, France.
- 1907 DE BEER, ROBIN B.
- 1905 †DE BOISSIÈRE, RAOUL F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Government Medical Officer, Suva, Fiji.
- 1897 DE HAMEL, MAJOR H. BARRY, Police Department, Penang, Straits Settlements.
- 1908 DE HAVILAND, THOMAS L., Legislative Assembly, Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1904 DE KOK, KAREL B., P.O. Box 24, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1882 DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- 1897 †DE LAUTOUR, BRIGADE-SURGEON LT.-COLONEL HARRY A., M.R.C.S., Reed Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.
- 1908 DE LEMOS, WILLIAM, J.P., Rangbodde Estate, Ramboda, Ceylon.
- 1903 DE LISSA, OSBORNE L.
- 1895 DELGADO, BENJAMIN N., Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1874 DENISON, COLONEL GEORGE T., Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.
- 1904 DENNETT, R. E., Forests Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.
- 1889 †DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1906 DENNY, GEORGE A., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1906 DENNY, HARRY S., P.O. Box 4181, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1905 DENT, R. COURT, J.P., Messrs. Dreyfus & Co., Ltd., East London, Cape Colony.
- 1890 DENTON, H.E. SIR GEORGE C., K.C.M.G., Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.
- 1906 †DENTON, HENRY, P.O. Box 36, Standerton, Transvaal.
- 1881 DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S., Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1881 DE PASS, JOHN, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1907 DERRY, B. GRAHAM, P.O. Box 6, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
- 1907 DERRY, FRANCIS H., Joker Mine, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
- 1904 DESCROIZILLES, FRÉDÉRIC V., 79 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris.
- 1909 †DE ST. ROMAINE, RICHMOND E., M.R.C.S.E., Surinam, Dutch Guiana.
- 1899 †DE SOUZA, A. J., P.O. Box 98, Shanghai, China.
- 1897 DE SOYSA, MUDALIYAR J. W. CHARLES, M.A., J.P., Alfred House, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1883 DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK.
- 1905 DE VILLIERS, JACOBUS P., P.O. Box 24, Lower Paarl, Cape Colony.
- 1908 DE VILLIERS, RT. HON. SIR J. HENRY, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Wynberg House, Wynberg, Cape Colony.
- 1901 †DE WAAL, DAVID C., P.O. Box 97, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1898 DE WITT, ANTHONY M., Whitehall Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., District Judge, Kandy, Ceylon.
- 1892 †DIBBS, THOMAS A., Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

Year of  
Election.

- 1907 DICKINS, ALFRED, *Derby Farm, Nottingham Road, Natal.*
- 1896 DICKINSON, FRANCIS M., *Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 DICKSON, ALEXANDER, *P.O. Box 738, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 DICKSON, CAPTAIN J. QUAYLE, D.S.O., *Ocean Island, Gilbert Islands.*
- 1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, *c/o Canadian Pacific Railway, Eholt, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, *Fauresmith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1898 DIESPECKER, CAPTAIN RUDOLPH, 331 *Douglas Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1893 DIETRICH, H., J.P., *P.O. Box 12, Zeerust, Transvaal.*
- 1895 DIGBY-JONES, C. K., *c/o Jumbo G. M. Co., P.O. Box 94, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1908 DILLON, JAMES F. KENNY, J.P., *District Commissioner, Lealui, Barotse-land, North-Western Rhodesia.*
- 1906 DISHINGTON, DAVID, *British Concession, Chinde, Portuguese East Africa.*
- 1894 DIXON, GEORGE G., C.E., *Colonial Secretariat, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1900 DIXON, JAMES DICKSON, J.P., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1899 DIXSON, ARCHIBALD, *Willumbong, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 †DIXSON, ROBERT CRAIG, 45 *Park Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 DOBSON, SENATOR HON. HENRY, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1907 DOCKER, HIS HONOUR JUDGE ERNEST B., *Eltham, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., *Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 DOCKER, WILFRID L., *Nyrambla, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 DOLLAR, EDWARD, *c/o Standard Bank of S.A., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 DOLLEY, HON. JOHN F., *Blenheim House, Uitenhage, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 DOLLING, CALEDON J. R., *Fraser's Buildings, Longmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 DOMVILLE, LIEUT.-COL. SENATOR HON. JAMES, *Rothsay, New Brunswick.*
- 1907 DONALD, WALTER M., *The Treasury, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1906 DONALDSON, JOHN S., *P.O. Box 1075, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 DONNELLAN, BENJAMIN J., *Water Works, Zwaartkoppes, Transvaal.*
- 1904 DONNELLY, GEORGE P., *Crissoge, Ngatarawa, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1897 DONOVAN, FERGUS, *P.O. Box 4, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., K.C., M.A., LL.D., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1906 DORNING, EDWARD S., *Dodowah, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1908 †DOUGLAS, JAMES, 99 *John Street, New York, U.S.A.*
- 1905 DOUGLAS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, M.A.
- 1904 DOUGLAS, ROBERT, "Star" Office, *P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 DOUGLASS, EDWARD WINGFIELD, 68 *Gordon Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 DOUGLASS, JAMES H., *Albany Club, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 DOVE, FREDERICK W., *The Dovecot, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 DOWNER, ALFRED WM., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1909 DOWNER, CLARENCE H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1898 DOWNER, VEN. ARCHDEACON GEORGE W., *The Rectory, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1908 DOWNER, JOHN, *New Amsterdam, British Guiana.*
- 1904 DOWSE, THOMAS A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Fernleigh, Levuka, Fiji.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1903 †DOWSETT, CHARLES, *c/o Messrs. Attwell & Co., St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †DOYLE, CAPTAIN J. J., *s.s. "Lagoon," Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1905 †DOYLE, JAMES HENRY, *Invermein, Scone, New South Wales.*
- 1902 †DRADER, FRANK, *Nigeria Bitumen Corporation, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1900 †DRADER, H. F., *Ploesti, Roumania.*
- 1901 DROUGHT, F. A., *380 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1903 DROUGHT, JAMES J., F.C.S., A.I.M.M., *Molo Station, via Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1904 DRUMMOND, GEORGE E., *421 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1903 †DRUMMOND, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES H., V.D., *Jamaica.*
- 1907 †DRYSDALE, JOHN MONTEITH, M.A., *Calle Florida 77, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1880 DUDLEY, CECIL.
- 1906 DUFF, JAMES ERSKINE, *12 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 DUFF, HON. ROBERT, M.E.C., *Immigration Agent-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1907 DUFFIELD, WALTER GEOFFREY, B.A., B.Sc., *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1902 DUFFILL, JOHN HENRY, C.E., *Town Hall, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 DUFFIN, BRUCE WM.
- 1904 DUFFUS, W., *Guardian Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †DUGMORE, GEORGE EGERTON, M.L.A., *Indwe, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 DUIRS, DAVID P., M.D., *P.O. Box 610, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 DUKA, CAPTAIN A. T., D.S.O., M.A., M.R.C.S.E., *Lismore, New South Wales.*
- 1907 †DULY, CAPTAIN CHARLES, D.S.O., *P.O. Box 131, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 370, Johannesburg Transvaal.*
- 1896 DUNCAN, ALEXANDER M. T., J.P., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1899 DUNCAN, ALISTER, *Imperial Maritime Customs, Swatow, China.*
- 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1905 †DUNCAN, EDWARD, J.P., *Labasa, Macnata, Fiji.*
- 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENOON, *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 †DUNCAN, JOHN, *Messrs. Levin & Co., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1901 †DUNCAN, JOHN, *The Grove, Picton, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †DUNCAN, HON. JOHN J., M.L.C., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
- 1907 †DUNCAN, PATRICK, C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1897 †DUNCOMBE, H. F., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 DUNCOMBE, WALTER KELSALL, *1st Grade Financial Assistant, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1901 DUNLOP, J. M. M., LL.D., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 DUNLOP, JOHN SYM, *Ashenhurst, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 DUPIGNY, E. G. MORSON, *Resident, Yola, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Stadacona, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1905 DUBING, ABRAHAM A., *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 DUTTON, HENRY, *Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.*
- 1906 DWYER, FREDERICK L., B.A., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 DYETT, HON. WM. C. L., M.L.C., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1903 DYKE, JAMES F., *59 Carlton Street, Toronto, Canada.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1907 DYKES, ARTHUR J., *Railway Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1900 DYKES, F. J. B., *Warden of Mines, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
- 1909 EADIE, JAMES, M.B., B.S., *Balaclava, Melbourn, Victoria.*
- 1904 EAGLESOME, JOHN, C.M.G., *Public Works Department, Lokaja, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1894 EAKIN, J. W., M.D., *Government Medical Officer, 12 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1884 †EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
- 1899 EARDLEY-WILMOT, S., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1905 EARLE, PERCY M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1897 EARLE, ROBERT C., M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1908 EARNSHAW, ALBERT, M.A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Main Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1903 EARP, HON. GEORGE F., M.L.C., *Newcastle, New South Wales.*
- 1901 EASTERBROOK, ARTHUR D., *Karonga, Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland.*
- 1895 EASTWOOD, PHILIP B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 EBBELS, WM. PHILLIPS, *Beau Séjour Estate, Mauritius.*
- 1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *care of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 †EDINGTON, THOMAS D., *Premier Diamond Mining Co., P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 EDMONDSON, CRESSY S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, DAVID R., M.D., *care of Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 EDWARDS, FREDERIC G. H., M.D., *Florida Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 EDWARDS, G. BAKER, 17 York Buildings, Rissik Street, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1876 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1908 EDWARDS, JOHN, *Rosslands, P.O. Henning Station, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 EDWARDS, JOHN TENISON, *Padang Tjerman, Bindjei, Deli, Sumatra.*
- 1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1904 †EDWARDS, W. MOORCROFT, *P.O. Box 37, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., C.M.G., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Road, Mauritius.*
- 1883 EGERTON, H.E. SIR WALTER, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1897 EHRHARDT, HON. ALBERT F., *Attorney-General, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1907 ELGAR, CHARLES, *Featherston, New Zealand.*
- 1907 ELIOT, EDWARD CARLYON, *Provincial Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1908 ELLARD, JOHN BRANDON, *Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. CANON F. W. T., *St. Michael's Rectory, West Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1899 ELLIOT, LESLIE.
- 1905 †ELLIS, HENRY REGINALD, M.B., M.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1909 ELLIS, JOSEPH PATRICK, *Kansanshi, North-Western Rhodesia.*
- 1907 ELLISON, CHARLES, *Dunblane, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1894 ELMSLIE, CHRISTOPHER TATHAM, 39 Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1902 ELWIN, RT. REV. EDMUND H., M.A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Sierra Leone, Bishop's Court, Sierra Leone.
- 1903 EMBLING, JAMES, c/o Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.
- 1897 †ENGLISH, THOMAS ROWE, De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1908 ERNST, JAMES B., Juan Viñas, Costa Rica.
- 1883 ESCOTT, H.E. SIR E. BICKHAM SWEET, K.C.M.G., Government House, St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1902 ESPEUT, CLAUDE V., Public Works Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.
- 1902 ESPEUT, REGINALD WM., C.E., Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1897 †ESSIEN, ALBERT DUKE, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1895 †ESSERY, EDWIN, J.P., Riet Valley, Umhlali, via Durban, Natal.
- 1897 ESUMAN-GWIRA, JOHN BUCKMAN, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1902 ETLINGER, THOMAS E., C.E., Mutual Buildings, Durban, Natal.
- 1901 EVANS, FRANKLYN S., Bulawayo Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
- 1880 EVANS, HON. SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.
- 1889 EVANS, J. EMRYS, C.M.G., M.L.A., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1907 EVANS, LEWIS, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1902 †EVANS, MAURICE S., C.M.G., M.L.A., J.P., Hill Crest, Berea Ridge, Durban, Natal.
- 1897 EVANS, SAMUEL, 15 Saratoga Avenue, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1906 EVANS, WALTER BOWEN, Daylesford, Victoria.
- 1890 EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, P.O. Box 558, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1902 †EVERSFIELD, CAPTAIN GEORGE A., c/o Post Office, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- 1903 †EVES, CAPTAIN HUBERT E., J.P., Arntully, Cedar Valley P.O., Jamaica.
- 1909 EWART, JOHN HAMILTON, 18 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Canada.
- 1908 EWART, JOHN SKIRVING, K.C., Molson's Bank Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.
- 1907 EWBANK, WM. WITHERS, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., Ludstone Chambers, 352 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1903 †EWENS, CREASY, 36 Queen's Road, Hong Kong.
- 1906 †EWING, WM. LECKIE, Rupurara, Inyanga, Rhodesia.
- 1900 FADELLE, EDWARD, C.E., Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
- 1887 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, M.P., care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1907 FAIRBAIRN, JAMES, P.O. Box 3182, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1909 FAIRBAIRN, THOMAS, Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1907 FAIRBRIDGE, WILLIAM E., Argus Printing and Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1891 FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., Barrister-at-Law, Elaine, New South Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1898 †FAIRFAX, JAMES OSWALD, Koorali, Wolesey Road, Point Piper, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1882 FAIRFAX, SIR JAMES R., Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1909 FAIRLIE, ALEXANDER, Haslemere, Turret Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

Year of  
Election.

- 1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., 5 Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1906 FALCK, ANOSI, *Postmaster-General, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1889 †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1896 †FARQUHARSON, JOHN C., J.P., *Garland Grove, Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1908 FARRINGTON, JOHN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Nukuloa, Ra, Fiji.*
- 1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART, *c/o Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., Equitable Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 FAWNS, SYDNEY, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1909 FELL, DAVID, M.L.A., *Equitable Buildings, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 FELL, HENRY, *Cleveland House, Alexandra Road, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1906 †FELL, W. SCOTT, *Kilcreggan, Mosman, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1907 FELTON, WM. BERTLES, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1908 †FERGUSON, ALAN C. W., B.A. (Cantab.), *Naseby Estate, Nuwara Elliza, Ceylon.*
- 1909 FERGUSON, ARTHUR D., *British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1897 FERGUSON, JAMES FINLAY, P.O. Box 22, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 †FERGUSON, JAMES, P.O. Box 98, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1879 †FERGUSON, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1907 †FERGUSON, RONALD H., B.A. (Lond.), *Alderley, Rosmead Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1907 FERNANDO, H. MARCUS, M.D., B.Sc., *General Civil Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F.
- 1899 FESTING, MAJOR ARTHUR H., C.M.G., D.S.O., *The Residency, Kano, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1907 FETHERSTONHAUGH, CUTHBERT, *Summerland, Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.*
- 1901 FETTES, ALEXANDER, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †FIELD, A. PERCY, P.O. Box 154, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †FIELDING, HON. WILLIAM S., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J.
- 1901 FINCH, BARNARD, *Masonic Hotel, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 FINCH, GEORGE G., P.O. Box 233, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *c/o "Register," Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1895 FINLAYSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT A., C.M.G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †FINNIE, J. P., P.O. Box 46, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1903 FIRMIN, CECIL H., *Government Railway, Bo, Sierra Leone.*
- 1896 †FIRMINGER, REV. WALTER K., B.D., M.A., *care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.*
- 1901 †FISHER, HERBERT S.
- 1906 FISHER, HUBERT C., P.O. Box 665, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 FISHER, JAMES B., 197 Gloucester Street, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1893 FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, 39 *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1905 FISHER, NORMAN R., B.Sc., M.E., *Cobalt, Ontario, Canada.*  
 1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1901 FITZGERALD, GEORGE L., C.E., *The Foliage, San Fernando, Trinidad.*  
 1902 FITZGERALD, O'CONNELL, *Crane House, Bridgetown, Barbados.*  
 1900 †FITZPATRICK, SIR J. PERCY, M.L.A., P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1909 FLATAU, ALFRED, c/o *Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1900 †FLEGELTAUB, WALTER, *Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1892 †FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., P.O. Box 64, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*  
 1897 FLEMING, CHARLES D., J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*  
 1880 FLEMING, JOHN, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*  
 1900 FLEMING, JOHN M., *Great Diamond Estate, British Guiana.*  
 1896 †FLEMING, RICHARD, P.O. Box 393, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1878 FLEMING, SIR SANDFORD, K.C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).*  
 1903 FLEMING, THOMAS, *Good Hope, Boston, Natal.*  
 1900 FLETCHER, FRANKLYN H.  
 1888 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 670, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1902 †FLETCHER, WM. HORTON, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1897 †FLINT, CAPTAIN WM. RAFFLES, *Sandakan, British North Borneo.*  
 1884 FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, *Levuka, Fiji.*  
 1905 FORAN, W. ROBERT DE B., *Police Force, Mombasa, British East Africa.*  
 1904 †FORBES, CAPT. DAVID, D.S.O., *Swazi Coal Mines, Athole, Swaziland, South Africa.*  
 1885 †FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1907 FORBES, GORDON S. DRUMMOND, M.L.C., D.S.O., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1883 †FORBES, HENRY, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 FORD, JOSEPH C., 117 *Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1896 †FORDE, ROBERT M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Principal Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1882 †FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1906 FORIN, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. A., *Nelson, British Columbia.*  
 1881 †FORREST, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Perth, Western Australia.*  
 1891 FORSTER, JULIUS J.  
 1906 FORSYTH, WILLIAM T., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1890 FORTUNO, JOSEPH, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1908 FORWOOD, WALTER W., J.P., *Hindley Street West, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1909 FOSTER, DONALD F., *Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Obuassi, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1903 FOSTER, EDGAR W., *Forestry Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1908 FOSTER, WM. MELVILLE, M.A., B.C.L., *King's House, Jamaica.*  
 1889 †FOWLER, JAMES, *Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1909 FOWLER-NEWSAM, ARTHUR, *Mahé, Seychelles.*  
 1903 FOX, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Gordon Street, Suva, Fiji.*  
 1906 FOX, JOHN, G.P.O., *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1904 †FOX-DECENT, THOMAS, 354 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1898 †FOXON, FRANK E., *Resident Magistrate, Ixopo Division, Natal.*
- 1893 FRAMES, PERCIVAL ROSS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 FRANCIS, PERCY J., *Union-Castle S.S. Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 FRANKLAND, FREDERICK W., *New York Life Insurance Company, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.*
- 1895 FRANKS, GODFREY F., M.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 FRASER, CHARLES A., *Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1907 FRASER, FRANK, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 †FRASER, SIR JOHN GEORGE, M.L.A., P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein Orange River Colony.
- 1896 FRASER, JAMES L., P.O. Box 429, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1898 †FRASER, JOSEPH, *Pitakande Estate, Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1895 FRASER, MALCOLM A. C., *Registrar-General, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1907 FRASER, WM. KING, *Resident, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1893 FRASER, WILLIAM PERCY, P.O. Box 26, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1909 FRAZER, WM. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., P.O. Box 147, Fordsburg, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1900 FREDERICKS, J. HAROLD, *Offin River Gold Estates, Ltd., Dunkwa, via Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1907 FREDERICKS, MAURICE, *Bank of British West Africa, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1906 †FREMANTLE, JOHN MORTON, *Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1902 FRERE, ALLAN GRAY, *Kawkareik, Amherst District, Burma.*
- 1900 FRERE, HAROLD ARTHUR, *Superintendent of Prisons, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1907 FRERE, NORL GREY.
- 1908 FREWEN, HUGH MORETON, *Government House, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1894 FRICKER, WILLIAM C., *care of Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 FRIEDLANDER, CHARLES, *Victoria Chambers, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 FRODSHAM, RIGHT REV. GEORGE H., M.A., D.D., *Lord Bishop of North Queensland, Bishop's Lodge, Townsville, Queensland.*
- 1896 †FROOD, THOMAS MORTON, M.D., P.O. Box 1032, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1882 FROST, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 †FRY, HAROLD A., P.O. Box 46, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1902 FULFORD, HARRY E., C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consulate-General, Tientsin, China.*
- 1889 †FULLER, ALFRED W., *Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 FULTON, HERBERT VALPY, *Outram, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1906 FURLEY, JOHN TALEFOURD, *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 FYNN, CHARLES GAWLER, *Native Commissioner, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1878 †FYSH, HON. SIR PHILIP O., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1902 GABBETT, GERALD F. A., *Marine Department, Lokaja, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1908 GABRIEL, E. VIVIAN, C.V.O., *Government Secretariat, Calcutta.*
- 1908 GADD, SELBY MONTAGUE, J.P., *Springfield P.O., Tafelberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 GAGE, CHARLES E., *Guinear, Empangeni, Zululand, Natal.*
- 1892 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *c/o Shri Sayagi Library, Baroda, India.*
- 1884 GAISFORD, HENRY, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1899 GALLETTLY, ARCHIBALD J.C., *Bank of Montreal, Victoria, British Columbia.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1900 †GALLEWSKI, MAURICE, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 †GALPIN, GEORGE LUCK, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Cradock Place, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 GAMBLE, OSWALD, *Police Force, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1899 GANADO, ROBERT F., LL.D., *27 Strada Zaccaria, Valletta, Malta.*
- 1905 GARDINER, GEORGE, *Government Storekeeper, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., *Tapah, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1905 †GARLICK, JOHN, *P.O. Box 63, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 GARNETT, GEORGE R., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 GASELEE, GENERAL SIR ALFRED, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.
- 1888 GASKIN, HON. C. P., M.C.P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1903 †GASSON, GEORGE H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 GATLAND, GEORGE J., *P.O. Box 278, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 GAU, JULIUS, *P.O. Box 209, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 GAULT, ALEXANDER, *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1908 GAVIN, NORMAN A., *Azim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †GAY, ARNOLD E., *The Brothers, Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1902 †GAY, GEORGE SINCLAIR, *Coronado, San Diego County, California, U.S.A.*
- 1893 GEARY, ALFRED, *Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1897 GEE, GEORGE F., *care of National Bank of New Zealand, Limited, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1903 GEMMELL, HUGH B., *Government Railways, Uitenhage, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1902 GEORGE, EDWARD C. S., C.I.E., *G.P.O., Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1894 GIBBON, CHARLES, *Goonambil, Wategama, Ceylon.*
- 1885 GIBBON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1897 GIBBONS, MAJOR ALFRED ST. HILL, F.R.G.S., *Pemba, North-Western Rhodesia.*
- 1904 GIBBS, CLEMENT M., *c/o Messrs. H. Bevern & Co., 31 Long Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 GIBBS, ISAAC, *New Zealand Shipping Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1897 †GIBBS, JOHN, *P.O. Box 74, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1907 GIBLIN, ALFRED, *Te Aute, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1904 †GIBLIN, JOHN SCRUBY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1908 †GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, H.E. SIR THOMAS D., Bart., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1905 GIBSON, FREDERICK A., I.S.O.
- 1889 GIBSON, HARRY, J.P., *P.O. Box 1643, and 92 Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1908 GIDDY, LENNOX S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 GIDEON, D. S., J.P., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
- 1905 †GILCHRIST, THOMAS B., M.D., *P.O. Box 161, Fordsburg, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 GILCHRIST, WILLIAM J., *Attorney-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1907 GILES, HEW O'HALLORAN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1898 GILES, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, M.A., LL.B., *23 Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1905 GILES, WM. ANSTHY, M.B., C.M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1903 GILFILLAN, ALEXANDER, B.Sc., P.O. Box 157, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.  
 1904 †GILFILLAN, DOUGLAS F., P.O. Box 1397, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1903 GILFILLAN, EDWARD T., Conway P.O., Middelburg, Cape Colony.  
 1908 †GILFILLAN, WILLIAM H., Surveyor-General, Pretoria, Transvaal.  
 1909 GILLESPIE, JOHN WM., Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, Montalto, Grace Park, Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., Englewood, Inverleigh, Victoria.  
 1902 GILLOTT, ARTHUR G. M., Casilla 385, San José, Costa Rica.  
 1892 GILLOTT, HON. SIR SAMUEL, 9 Brunswick St., Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1900 GILMOUR, DAVID W., Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.  
 1889 †GIRDLESTONE, MAJOR NELSON S., c/o Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.  
 1907 GIROUARD, H.E. LT.-COLONEL SIR PERCY, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Government House, Nairobi, British East Africa.  
 1895 †GISBORNE, DUDLEY G., P.O. Box 104, Pietersburg, Transvaal.  
 1906 GLADWYN, WILLIAM T., Liberator Mine, St. Helens, Tasmania.  
 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.  
 1901 GLASIER, F. BEDFORD, Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.  
 1906 GLEDDEEN, ROBERT, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.  
 1905 †GLENNY, THOMAS A., Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1901 GLOAG, ANDREW, J.P. Clontarf Villa, Park Drive, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.  
 1901 †GLOAG, DURANT, Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.  
 1902 GLYNN, HENRY THOMAS, Huntingdon Hall, Lydenburg, Transvaal.  
 1907 GODDEN, H. DANVERS, D.D.S.  
 1900 GODFREY, GEORGE, Strathmore, Fitzroy St., St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria  
 1895 †GODFREY, JOSEPH JAMES, c/o London and River Plate Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.  
 1906 GOSALL, ROBERT S., M.B., C.M., Toowoomba, Queensland.  
 1906 GODWIN, EDWIN H., Nairobi, British East Africa.  
 1903 GOLDIE, AMYAS LEIGH, P.O. Box 1975, Goldfield, Nevada, U.S.A.  
 1895 GOLDIE, A. R., c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1908 GOLDING-BIRD, VERY REV. DEAN CYRIL H., Newcastle, New South Wales.  
 1896 GOLDMANN, RICHARD, M.L.A., P.O. Box 2424, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1902 GOLDBREICH, SAMUEL, P.O. Box 933, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1905 GOLDSMITH, HENRY E., F.R.M.S., Public Works Department, Hong Kong.  
 1902 †GOLDSMITH, THOMAS, Kroonstad, Orange River Colony.  
 1906 GOLLEDGE, GEORGE H., Gikiyanakanda, Neboda, Ceylon.  
 1901 GOMES, HARRIS LLOYD, Government Railways, Papar, British North Borneo.  
 1907 GOMM, HARRY H., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Curitiba, Brazil.  
 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., 48 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.  
 1893 †GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, P.O. Box 176, Kimberley, Cape Colony.  
 1907 GOODFELLOW, ADAM A. G., London and River Plate Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.  
 1899 GOODRIDGE, HON. A. F., St. Johns, Newfoundland.  
 1888 GOULD-ADAMS, H.E. MAJOR SIR HAMILTON J., G.C.M.G., C.B., Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.  
 1891 †GORDON, JOHN, Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.  
 1889 †GORDON, W. GORDON, Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.

Year of  
Election

- 1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Assistant Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.*
- 1891 GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1900 GOSLING, J. T., *Postmaster-General, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1900 GOULTER, HERBERT H., *Barrister-at-Law, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*
- 1898 GOURLAY, WILLIAM DICKSON, *Dock Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 GRAAFF, HON. JACOBUS A. C., M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 GRADWELL, WILLIAM B., J.P., *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 †GRAHAM, FRANK J. G., *Chiromo, Nyasaland.*
- 1908 GRAHAM, JOSEPH WM., *Government Railway, Ibadan, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1909 GRAHAM, SIR HUGH, LL.D., *918 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 †GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., *P.O. Box 1155, Johannesburg, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1909 GRAHL, HENRY J. J., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1899 †GRAIN, ERNEST A., *P.O. Munly, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 GRANT, DONALD A., *c/o Messrs. Wilkinson & Lavender, 12 Spring Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 †GRANT, DUNCAN, *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1879 †GRANT, E. H.
- 1889 GRANT, HON. HENRY E. W., *Colonial Secretary, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1896 GRANT, SIR JAMES A., M.D., K.C.M.G., F.G.S., *150 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1877 GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, *c/o William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*
- 1905 †GRANT, WM. LAWSON, M.A., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1906 GRASSICK, PETER A., *Calle Cangullo 666, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1897 GRAVES, SOMERSET H., *179 Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 GRAY, HON. GEORGE W., *448 Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1906 GRAY, MELVILLE, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1907 †GRAY, ROBERT, *Ellerslie, Gourton P.O., Natal.*
- 1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1907 GRAY, ST. GEORGE, B.A., M.B., *Senior Medical Officer, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1892 GRAY, WENTWORTH D., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 †GREATHHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †GREEN, DAVID, *Ferndale Villa, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 GREEN, FRANK J.
- 1905 †GREEN, FRANK J. H., *P.O. Box 106, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 GREEN, HELPERIUS R., *Messrs. E. K. Green & Co., Somerset Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 GREEN, HENRY, *Mason's Avenue, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1877 †GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1905 GREEN, WILLIAM J., *P.O. Box 1770, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1909 GREEN, WM. MORRIS, *c/o Western Australian Bank, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1880 †GREENACRE, SIR BENJAMIN W., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 GREENACRE, WALTER, *413 West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 GREENE, COLONEL HON. EDWARD M., K.C., V.D., M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1899 GREENE, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 406, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1909 GREENER, HERBERT, *Athenaeum Club, P.O. Box 6499, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 †GREENLEES, JAMES NEILSON, *Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1894 †GREENLEES, T. DUNCAN, *M.D.*
- 1905 †GREENSHIELDS, GEORGE, *Douglas Station, Falkland Islands.*
- 1906 GREENSLADE, FREDERICK WM., *c/o African Association, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1895 GREENWOOD, G. DEAN, J.P., *Teviotdale, Amberley, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1896 GREIG, GEORGE, *Laxapana, Maskeliya, Ceylon.*
- 1903 GRELL, CHARLES H., *Clapham House, Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1903 GRENFELL, ARTHUR PASCOE.
- 1895 GREY, MAJOR RALEIGH, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 †GREY-WILSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1907 GREY, WULF HENRY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1879 †GRICE, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Assistant Principal Medical Officer, Torrington Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1882 †GRIFFITH, HON. HORACE M. BRANDFORD, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1881 GRIFFITH, THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL W., G.C.M.G., *Chief Justice, Federal High Court, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 †GRIFFITHS, HARRY D., A.R.S.M., M.I.M.E., &c., *P.O. Box 2146, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*
- 1896 GRIMMER, WM. P., *P.O. Box 174, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 GRIMSHAW, HERBERT C. W., B.A., *Assistant District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1884 †GRIMWADE, F. S., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 GRIMWADE, MAJOR HAROLD W., A.F.A., *Waveney, Hampden Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 GRINTER, REV. CANON JOHN.
- 1905 GROOM, THOMAS F., *Moreton Bay Oyster Co., Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1897 †GROVE, DANIEL, *Bank Chambers, Vryheid, Natal.*
- 1905 GROVES, THOMAS, A.M.I.Mech.E., *Batu Gajah, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1906 GROWDER, JOHN, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1908 GRUCHY, LYNDON STANLEY, *African Plantations, Ltd., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, K.C., *Alexandra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 GUBBAY, R. A., *3 Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong.*
- 1884 GUERITZ, H.E. E. P., *Government House, Sandakan, British North Borneo (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1908 †GUERRIER, HUGH T., *P.O. Box 125, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1905 GUTHRIE, JAMES, *P.O. Box 581, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1907 †GUTHRIE-SMITH, H., *Tutira, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1895 †HACKER, REV. WILLIAM J., *Edendale, Natal.*  
 1907 HACKETT, HON. JOHN W., M.L.C., LL.D., *Perth, Western Australia.*  
 1895 HADDON-SMITH, HON. G. B., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1902 HADDON-SMITH, HENRY B., *Govt. Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1894 HAGGART, E. A. H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Rotherwood, 107 Redpath Street, Montreal, Canada.*  
 1905 HAINES, ROBERT T., *Footie Street, Elsternwick, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1893 †HAINS, HENRY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1897 HALL, REV. ALFRED, *Toronto, Canada.*  
 1907 †HALL, FREDERICK T., *Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong.*  
 1897 HALL, GODFREY, *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*  
 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1908 HALLIDAY, JAMES MELMORE, *British North Borneo.*  
 1901 †HALLIFAX, JAMES W., *George Town, Penang, Straits Settlements.*  
 1885 HAMILTON, C. BOUGHTON, C.M.G.  
 1894 HAMILTON, HENRY DE COURCY.  
 1897 HAMILTON, H. W. B., *Hannan's Club, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*  
 1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 24 Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.*
- 1908 HAMMOND, ARTHUR C., *230 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Bank of Madras, Madras.*  
 1888 †HAMPSON, B., *20 Hampson's Buildings, South Street, Durban, Natal.*  
 1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *20 Hampson's Bldgs, South St., Durban, Natal.*  
 1897 HANBURY-WILLIAMS, COLONEL SIR JOHN, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Government House, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1895 HANCOCK, H. R., *National Mutual Buildings, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1897 †HANCOCK, STRANGMAN, *Jumpers Deep, Limited, Cleveland, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †HANCOCK, SYDNEY, *10 Queen's Gardens, Hong Kong.*  
 1904 HAND, CECIL, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1907 †HANDS, GEORGE E., *P.O. Box 46, Durban, Natal.*  
 1885 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1897 †HANKIN, CHRISTOPHER L.  
 1900 HANNA, JAMES C., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1885 †HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1906 HANNON, P. J., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J., *Market Square, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1908 HARCOURT, JOHN B., *Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*  
 1907 †HARDING, J. WALDEN, *Mount Vernon, Waipukurau, New Zealand.*  
 1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD A., LL.R.C.F., J.P., *Hawermere, Howick Falls, Natal.*  
 1898 HARDY, JOHN, *Printing Office Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1883 HAREL, PHILLIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1893 HARFORD, FREDERICK, *St. Andrew's, Grenada.*
- 1909 †HARKER, GEORGE, D.Sc., 35 Boulevard, Lewisham, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1902 HARMSWORTH, CAPT. ALFRED C., J.P., *Riversmead, Norvals Pont, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 HARNEY, HON. EDWARD A. ST. AUBYN, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., *Guildford, Western Australia.*
- 1903 HARPER, CHARLES H., B.A., *Colonial Secretariat, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1904 HARPER, J. PEASCOD, F.R.G.S., *Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1906 †HARPER, KENNETH J., *Matale, Ceylon.*
- 1884 HARPER, HON. ROBERT, M.P., *Myoora, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1881 †HARRIS, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID, C.M.G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 HARRIS, EDWARD, *Pleasant Valley, Geraldine, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 HARRIS, SAUL, P.O. Box 753, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 †HARRIS, WM. DUCKETT, *Harris Dale, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †HARRISON, FRANK, *Nictaux Falls, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.*
- 1905 HARRISON, GEORGE A., *c/o Bibiani Ltd., Dunkwa, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1892 HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Colonial Surgeon, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 †HARRISON, WILLIAM EWART, *Sierra Leone Coaling Co., Bo, Sierra Leone Protectorate.*
- 1906 HARRISS, RICHARD H., P.O. Box 6398, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 HARRISSON, SYDNEY T., C.M.G., *Controller of Customs, Barbados.*
- 1909 HART, ARTHUR ERNEST, *New Zealand.*
- 1902 HART, PETER FRANCIS, *Kelton, Arthur Street, Surrey Hills, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1905 HARTLEY, CLEMENT PERCY, P.O. Box 70, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1902 HARTLEY, JAMES H., *Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 HARVEY, HENRY FREDERICK, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., 14 *National Mutual Buildings, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1898 HARVEY, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1901 HARWIN, JOHN, *Sans Souci, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1903 HARWOOD, HON. THOMAS C., M.L.C., *Geelong, Victoria.*
- 1902 †HASSALL, RAYMOND L., 9 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1906 HASTINGS, CAPTAIN WILFRID C. N., D.S.O., *Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1906 HATCH, JOHN LENNARD, *Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 434 Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †HATHORN, FERGUS A., 107 *Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., K.C., M.L.A., P.O. Box 3, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 †HATHORN, K. HOWARD, B.A., P.O. Box 3, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 HAWES, CECIL E., *Legislative Assembly Chambers, Pretoria, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 †HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1897 HAWKER, MICHAEL S., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*  
 1897 HAWKER, RICHARD M., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*  
 1898 HAWKINS, ISAAC T., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1900 †HAY, HARRY ALGERNON, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*  
 1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collendina, Corowa, New South Wales.*  
 1895 HAY, JAMES DOUGLAS, *Oue, Western Australia.*  
 1897 HAY, JAMES M. ALLAN, P.O. Box 48, *Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1878 †HAY, WILLIAM, *Wyuna, Black Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1909 HAYDEN, A., *Superintendent of Sanitation, &c., Avera, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1905 †HAYDON, LEONARD G., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., *Port Health Office, Point, Durban, Natal.*  
 1901 HAYES-SADLER, H.E. LIEUT.-COL. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, St. George's, Grenada.*  
 1899 HAYFORD, REV. MARK C., D.D., F.R.G.S., *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1905 HAYLES, HARRY S. H., *Taquah & Abooso G.M.Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1908 HAYNES, ALWYN S., *Indian Immigration Office, Penang, Straits Settlements.*  
 1901 HAYTER, A. C., *Transcontinental Telegraph Co., Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*  
 1899 †HAYWARD, FRANK E., *Messrs. J. Martin & Co., Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1908 HAZELL, ALFRED, *Premier Hotel, Cullinan, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1897 †HEAD, WM. BEACHY, P.O. Box 1146, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1908 HEATLEY, HUGH H., *Kamiti Ranch, Nairobi, British East Africa.*  
 1902 †HEATLIE, ARTHUR, B.A., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1891 HEBDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*  
 1886 †HEBRON, HON. A. S., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*  
 1909 HECTOR, EDWARD JAMES, *Valencia, Port Pirie, South Australia.*  
 1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Villa Nelson, Vulescure, St. Raphael, France.*  
 1903 HEDLEY, T. LIETCH, *Cape Forage Co., Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1906 HEDSTROM, HON. JOHN MAYNARD, M.L.C., *Levuka, Fiji.*  
 1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 †HEMERY, PERCY, *Assistant Receiver-General, Berbice, British Guiana.*  
 1881 HEMMING, JOHN, *Mayfield, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1902 HEMMENS, CAPTAIN R. A., *Commissioner's Office, P.O. Box 4, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1908 HENDERSON, JAMES A., *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1889 HENDERSON, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*  
 1906 †HENDERSON, THOMAS R., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1900 †HENDERSON, THOMSON, *National Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1896 HENDRIKS, A. J., *Black River, Jamaica.*  
 1906 †HENNAH, HENRY H., *Port Stephens, Falkland Islands.*  
 1891 †HENNESSY, DAVID V., J.P., *Sydenham, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1896 HENRY, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., *Devonport West, Tasmania.*  
 1902 HENSHALL, THOMAS, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1899 †HERBERT, REGINALD F. DE COURCY, J.P., *Plantation Springlands, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1904 HERRICK, EDWARD J., *Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1904 HERRICK, F. D., *Tautane, Herbertville, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1903 HERSHENSOHN, ALLAN C., *P.O. Box 2540, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 HESKETH, SAMUEL, *Wyndham Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1903 HERTSLET, PERCY, I.S.O., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 HEUGH, COMMANDER JOHN G., R.N., D.S.O., *British Legation, Pekin, China.*
- 1903 HEUSSLER, CHRISTIAN A.
- 1904 †HEWAT, JOHN, M.B., M.L.A., *Woodstock, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HEWICK, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1909 HEYMAN, JOSEPH, J.P., *56 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 HEYMAN, JULIUS N., *Premier Mine, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1906 HAYS, FREDERICK T., *P.O. Box 167, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †HIDDINGH, J. M. F.
- 1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 HIGGINSON, R. C., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1883 †HIGHETT, JOHN MOORE.
- 1908 HILL, ARTHUR H. JOCELYN, B.A., F.R.G.S., *St. George's Cathedral Grammar School, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 HILL, CHARLES WM., *Postmaster-General, Gibraltar.*
- 1902 HILL, J. WOODWARD, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Caixa N. 308, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.*
- 1908 HILL, WM. CAREY, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1908 HILL, WILLIAM H. F., *Railway Department, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1901 HILL, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS ALEXANDER, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1887 HILL, LUKE M., M.Inst.C.E., *Town Hall, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 HILL, WARDROP M., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1900 †HILLIARD, CHARLES H., *Resident Magistrate, Hanover, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 HILLMAN, SELIG, *P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 HILLMAN, WOLF, *P.O. Box 2954, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †HILTON, THOMAS J., *York Island, Sherbro, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 HIRSCH, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †HIRSCHHORN, FRIEDRICH, *10 Christian Street, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 HIRTZEL, CLEMENT, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1888 †HITCHINS, HON. CHARLES, M.L.A., *African Boating Co., Point, Durban, Natal.*
- 1906 HOBBS, MAJOR JOSEPH J. TALBOT, *Cottlesloe, Western Australia.*
- 1908 †HOBSON, GEORGE R., *Hillside, Maseru, Basutoland.*
- 1902 HOCHSCHILD, SIGMUND, *P.O. Box 25, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 HOCKEN, THOMAS M., M.R.C.S.E., F.L.S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †HOCKLY, DANIEL EDWARD, *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 HODDER, SAMUEL, *Poste Restante, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1908 HODGETT, ERNEST C., *Bank of Nigeria, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1884 HODGSON, H.E. SIR FREDERIC M., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1907 HODGSON, THOMAS, *Northern Boot Manufacturing Co., Hobson Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1894 †HOBY, UNG BOK.  
 1897 †HOFMEYER, HENRY J., B.A., P.O. Box 3357, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1885 HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., *Avond Rush, Stephan Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Swarthmoor, Havelock North, Napier, New Zealand.*  
 1894 HOLE, HUGH MARSHALL, *Chief Secretary, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*  
 1907 HOLFORD, WILLIAM G., *Anglo-French Exploration Co., P.O. Box 2927, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1889 HOLLAND, CUYLER A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*  
 1901 HOLLAND, CHARLES THEODORE, J.P., *c/o Charterland Goldfields, Limited, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1903 HOLLANDER, FELIX CHARLES, P.O. Box 228, Durban, Natal.  
 1889 †HOLLINS, RICHARD R., P.O. Box 289, Johannesburg, Transvaal and Pretoria.  
 1896 †HOLLIS, HON. A. CLAUD, M.L.C., *Secretary for Native Affairs, Nairobi, East Africa.*  
 1904 HOLMES, CHARLES WILLIAM, 202 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.  
 1904 HOLMES, FRANCIS A., M.R.C.S.E., M.H.A., Nassau, Bahamas.  
 1907 HOLMES, HARRY G., *Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., B.L., *District Judge, Nicosia, Cyprus (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1902 HOLMES, WM. J., *Upington, Cape Colony.*  
 1891 HOLROYD, HON. JUSTICE SIR EDWARD D., Melbourne, Victoria.  
 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1907 †HOLWAY, THOMAS B., 1753 Calle Charcas, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.  
 1889 †HOMAN, LEONARD E. B., P.O. Box 178, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1902 HOOD, A. JARVIE, M.B., C.M., 127 Macquarie St., Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1898 HOOD, WM. ACLAND, *c/o Bank of British North America, Vancouver, British Columbia.*  
 1904 †HOOKE, AUGUSTUS, JR., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1902 HOOPER, RAYMOND E., 364 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.  
 1884 †HOPE, C. H. S.  
 1908 HOPE, HERBERT ASHWORTH, *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*  
 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., Fremantle, Western Australia.  
 1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., Kimberley, Cape Colony.  
 1883 †HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1897 †HORDERN, SAMUEL, Retford Hall, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.  
 1901 †HORNBY, WILLIAM F., *Chellow Dean, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*  
 1898 HORNBY-PORTER, CHARLES, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1908 HORNE, WILLIAM H. K., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1909 †HORSWELL, EDMUND, *Burma Oil Co., Nyoungghla, Upper Burma.*  
 1905 HORTON, ROBERT C., "N. Z. Herald," Auckland, New Zealand.  
 1908 HORWOOD, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*  
 1896 HOSKEN, WILLIAM, M.L.A., P.O. Box 667, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1884 †HOSMER, LT.-COLONEL EDWARD A. C., *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.*  
 1894 HOWARD, JOHN WM., *c/o "Natal Mercury," Durban, Natal.*  
 1907 HOWSE, MAJOR NEVILLE R., V.C., F.R.C.S.E., *Orange, New South Wales.*  
 1904 HOY, G. FREDERICK, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1903 †HOYLE, JAMES JOHNSON, P.O. Box 744, Johannesburg, Transvaal.  
 1903 †HUBBARD, ARTHUR G., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1906 HUDDART, LINDOW H. L., M.A. (Cantab.), A.R.S.M., A.M.Inst.C.E.,  
A.Inst.M.M., *c/o Secretariat, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1898 HUDSON, HON. ARTHUR, *Attorney-General, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1894 †HUDSON, WALTER E., *P.O. Box 189, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 HUFFAM, SYDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1903 HUGHES, FRANK G., *Town Hall, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 †HUGHES, HUGH STANLEY, *Anglo-African Club, 432 Richards Street,  
Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1907 HUGHES, JOHN D., *c/o C.O. West African Frontier Force, Freetown, Sierra  
Leone.*
- 1894 HULETT, GEORGE HERBERT, *Advocate of the Supreme Court, Verulam, Natal.*
- 1884 HULETT, HON. SIR JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
- 1902 †HULETT, HORACE B., *Kearsney, Nonoti, Natal.*
- 1908 HULL, CLAUDE W., *Nigeria Bitumen Corporation, Epe, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *The Lodge, Belgravia, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 †HULL, HON. HENRY C., M.L.A., *The Treasury, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1903 HULSTON, JOHN, *P.O. Box 92, Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 HUMBY, ALBERT J., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 HUMBY, CHARLES C., *Palace Chambers, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1901 HUMPHREYS, GEORGE, *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HUNT, HON. WALTER R., *Receiver-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1889 HUNTER, SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., *Colinton, Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, C.M.G., *H.B.M. Consul, Tonga, Friendly Islands.*
- 1898 †HUNTER, JAMES M., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 †HUNTER, THOMAS A., *27 Octagon, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1903 HUNTER, WILLIAM M., *161 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 HURRELL, WILLIAM, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1908 HURST, GEORGE, *Postmaster, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1906 HUSSEY-WALSH, MAJOR WILLIAM.
- 1903 HUTCHINGS, C., *Vita Rewa, Fiji.*
- 1897 HUTCHINSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOSEPH T., M.A., *Colombo,  
Ceylon.*
- 1906 HUTCHINSON, WALTER C., *The Treasury, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1901 HUTSON, HON. EYRE, *Colonial Secretary, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1904 HUTT, EDWARD, J.P., *Maitland, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 HUTTON, ANDRIES S., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Johannesburg Club, P.O. Box 3720, Johannesburg,  
Transvaal.*
- 1892 HUTTON, WILLIAM, *Resident J.P., Komati Poort, Transvaal.*
- 1909 HUXLEY, THOMAS C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1885 †HYAM, ABRAHAM, *P.O. Box 234, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 HYLTON, REGINALD E. A., *c/o Standard Bank, P.O. Box 119, Lourenço  
Marques, East Africa.*
- 1909 HYSLOP, JAMES, D.S.O., M.B., *Government Asylum, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 IEVERS, ROBERT LANCELOT, *Mount Ievers, Royal Park, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 †ILLIUS, DONALD W., *Apartado 25, Guanajuato, Mexico.*
- 1880 IM THURN, H.E. SIR EVERARD F., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House,  
Suva, Fiji.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1901 †INKSETTER, WM. ELLSWORTH, M.D., *San Jose, Costa Rica.*
- 1891 I'ONS, FREDERICK F., *Witwatersrand G.M. Co., P.O. Knights, viâ Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 IRELAND, PROFESSOR ALLEYNE, *St. Botolph Club, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
- 1892 IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1908 IRESON, J. PERCIVAL, *Kumaradola, Moneragalla, Ceylon.*
- 1891 IRVINE, HANS W. H., M.P., *Great Western Vineyard, Victoria.*
- 1904 †IRVINE, HON. WM. HILL, K.C., M.P., *462 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1907 IRVING, GEORGE CLERK, *Department of Telegraphs, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1886 †ISAAKS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 490, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 ISEMONGER, FRANCIS M., *Government Secretariat, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1908 †ISEMONGER, ROBERT B., *c/o Standard Bank, P.O. Box 2135, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †JACKSON, CECIL GOWER, J.P., *Magistrate, Weenen, Natal.*
- 1902 †JACKSON, THOMAS A., *Native High Court, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1908 JACKSON, WILFRID B., *Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1897 †JACOB, WILLIAM F., *Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1901 JACOBS, DAVID M., *P.O. Box 230, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1883 †JACOBS, ISAAC, *Lyndhurst, Queen's Road, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 JACOBS, SIMEON, *P.O. Box 167, Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
- 1897 JAGGER, JOHN WM., M.L.A., *P.O. Box 258, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 JAMES, EDMUND M., *141 Longmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 †JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., *Tanasari, Blakehurst, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 JAMES, SIR WALTER H., K.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1907 JAMES, W. HERBERT, *Erudina, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1905 JAMESON, CLARENCE, *Digby, Nova Scotia.*
- 1895 JAMESON, GEORGE, *Ellerton, St. Albans, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1904 JAMESON, HENRY B. L., *Customs Dept., Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1899 JAMESON, HENRY LYSTER, M.A., Ph.D.
- 1881 †JAMESON, RT. HON. L. S., C.B., M.L.A., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 JAMIESON, EDMUND C., *P.O. Box 357, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 JAMIESON, GEORGE, C.M.G.
- 1886 †JAMIESON, M. B., C.E., *39 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 JANION, E. M., *Chartered Bank of India, Singapore.*
- 1907 JANSSEN, FRANÇOIS J., C.C. & R.M., *Murraysburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 JARDINE, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Craigdlhu, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 JAYWARDENE, EUGENE W., *Advocate, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1904 JEFFARES, JOHN L. S., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Komgha, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 JELlicoe, EDWIN G., *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1900 JENKINS, GEORGE H. V., *Herbert Park, Armidale, New South Wales.*
- 1872 †JENKINS, H. L., *Indian Civil Service.*
- 1904 †JENKINS, PHILIP L., *Library Buildings, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †JEPPE, CARL, *Barrister-at-Law, City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1882 †JEPPE, JULIUS, *Danish Consul, 32 Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 †JEPPE, JULIUS, JUN., *P.O. Box 60, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 †JEROME, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 83, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 JERVOISE, G. P. V., *Hoima, Ungoro, Uganda.*
- 1895 †JOEL, LOUIS, *P.O. Box 232, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 †JOFFE, MAX F., *P.O. Box 326, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1909 JOHN, REGINALD M., *Union House, Slave Island, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1906 JOHNSON, CAPTAIN ARTHUR E., *D.S.O., Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1904 JOHNSON, EDWARD ANGAS, M.D., M.R.C.S., *56 Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1905 JOHNSON, E. A. PASHA, *Gezireh, Cairo, Egypt.*
- 1897 JOHNSON, HON. EDWARD O., *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1893 †JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 JOHNSON, PERCY VINEY, *Government Offices, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1904 †JOHNSON, W. C. B., M.H.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1907 JOHNSON, WILSON, *P.O. Box 3022, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, *Public Works Department, Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1894 JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 JOHNSTON, D. HOPE, M.A., *Barrister-at-Law, c/o Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., *Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.*
- 1904 JOHNSTON, JAMES LYON, *African Banking Corporation, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., *care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Royal Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1885 JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1898 JOHNSTONE, GEORGE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *1 Esplanade East, Calcutta.*
- 1909 JONES, EDGAR, *Mount Nessing, Albury, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1901 JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, *Hatherley, Homebush Road, Strathfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †JONES, JOHN R., *P.O. Box 966, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 JONES, OSWALD, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1884 JONES, SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., *16 College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 JONES, RODERICK, *Reuter's Telegram Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 JONES, STANLEY R., A.R.S.M., A.I.M.M., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1873 JONES, HON. SYDNEY TWENTYMAN, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 JONES, HIS HONOUR SIR WM. H. HYNDMAN, *Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, Singapore.*
- 1908 JONES, R. FLEMING, M.B., *Government Medical Officer, Samarai, Papua, via Australia.*
- 1909 JONG, J. C. DE JOSSELIN DE, *Livingstone, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1907 JONKLAAS, RICHARD W., *Malabar Street, Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1906 JORDAN, FREDERICK H.

Year of  
Election.

- 1903 JOSEPH, SELIM B., *Club del Progreso, Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires Argentine Republic.*
- 1908 JOSEPHSON, THOMAS F., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1905 JOSKE, HON. ADOLPH B., M.L.C., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1908 JOSKE, ALEXANDER BREWSTER, *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1899 JUDSON, MAJOR DANIEL, J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 JUTA, HON. SIR HENRY H., K.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †KATER, NORMAN W., M.B., C.M., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 KAUFMAN, ISAAC, P.O. Box 4291, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 †KAYSER, CHARLES F., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 †KEENAN, JAMES, F.R.C.S.I., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 KEEP, ERNEST E., *Witch Wood, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria; and Australian Club.*
- 1905 KEESING, ERNEST A., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1907 KEEVIL, JOHN J., *London and River Plate Bank, Ltd., Santos, Brazil.*
- 1904 KELLY, BENJAMIN S., 182 Loop Street, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 †KELLY, GEORGE C., *Mont Alto, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1896 KELLY, SIR HENRY G.
- 1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN.
- 1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, *Northwood, King River, Albany, Western Australia.*
- 1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, M.L.C., *Master of the High Court, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1884 KENNY, W., M.D. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).
- 1898 KENWAY, PHILIP T., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1886 KERMODE, ROBERT, *Mona Vale, Tasmania.*
- 1900 KERR, DAVID, *Strathdon Estate, Hatton, Ceylon.*
- 1908 KERR, JAMES FALCONER, c/o Niger Co., Ltd., *Egga, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1903 KERR, JOHN WISHART, M.B., *Government Medical Officer, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1888 †KERRY, T. C., *Sutton Lodge, Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †KESSLER, CAPTAIN ROBERT C., F.R.G.S., c/o Messrs. King & Sons, *Castle Buildings, Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 †KEYNES, RICHARD R., *Keyneton, South Australia.*
- 1906 KEYZER, SIEGFRIED S., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 KHAN, PESTONJEE D., Messrs. *Framjee, Bhikajee & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1908 KIDD, HENRY, *Chinipas, Chihuahua, Mexico.*
- 1907 KIDDLE, J. BEACHAM, *Moultrassie, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1892 †KIDDLE, WILLIAM, *Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1904 KIU PIN, ERNEST FULLER, C.M.G., *Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 †KING, ARTHUR S., *Nelson, Cairns, Queensland.*
- 1907 KING, BARON ALBERT, 438 *Bourke Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 KING, HARVEY, *Florida, Linea à Limon, Costa Rica.*
- 1907 KING, JOSEPH A., *Crown Solicitor, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1898 †KING, KELSO, 120 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
- 1901 †KIRKCALDY, WM. MELVILLE, F.S.S., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1897 †KIRKER, JAMES, *South British Insurance Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1897 KIRTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1894 KITCHEN, JOHN H., *c/o The Sydney Soap and Candle Co., Ltd., 365 Kent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 KITHER, WILLIAM, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1878 KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, *2 Rue de Loxum, Brussels.*
- 1883 KNIGHT, ARTHUR, *Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore.*
- 1902 †KNIGHTS, RICHARD, M.Inst.C.E., *Massingham Ranch, Rural Route 1, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.*
- 1902 †KNOBEL, JOHAN B., M.B., L.R.C.S., P.O. Box 179, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 KNOX, HON. WILLIAM, M.P., *74 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1893 †KÖNIG, PAUL, *Beau Bassin, Mauritius.*
- 1890 †KÖHLER, HON. CHARLES W. H., M.L.C., *Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †KOTHARI, JEHANGIR H., *Karachi, India.*
- 1876 †KRIEL, REV. H. T., *Worcester, Cape Colony.*
- 1909 KUFAL, ALBERT O., *Messrs. Bale & Greene, Chancery Lane, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †KUHR, HENRY R., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 LABODE, ARTHUR L. C., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1907 LAFLEUR, EUGENE, K.C., *New York Life Buildings, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1908 LAIDLAW, GEORGE MUIR, *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
- 1904 LAMB, HENRY J., P.O. Box 1244, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1905 LAMBERT, J. A. PEYTON, *Assistant Treasurer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1880 LAMPREY, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., R.A.M.C., F.R.G.S.
- 1898 †LANCE, WILLIAM F., M.L.A., P.O. Box 744, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Aroona, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1885 LANDALE, R. HUNTER, *Deniliquin, New South Wales.*
- 1901 LANDAU, MORRIS M., P.O. Box 347, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1900 LANE, HON. ZEBINA, M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 †LANG, WILLIAM A., *Carlaminda, Cooma, New South Wales.*
- 1894 LANGDALE, FRED. LENOX, F.R.G.S., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Wakaya, Fiji.*
- 1897 LANGDON, CHARLES P., *122 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 †LANGDON, WILLIAM CHURCHWARD, J.P., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1882 LANGE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., M.L.A., P.O. Box 253, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 LANGERMAN, JAMES, *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 LANGLEY, W. H., *Barrister-at-Law, 1111 Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1907 LANGLOIS, THOMAS T., *c/o B. C. Permanent Loan Co., 1275 Barclay Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1908 LANGSTON, EDMUND H., *Greenwood Park, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 LANNING, ROBERT, J.P., *Native Commissioner, Inyati, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1908 LAPHAM, ROBERT A., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*
- 1905 LARYMORE, MAJOR HENRY D., R.A., C.M.G., *Borgu, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1897 LASSETTER, COLONEL H. B., C.B., *Redleaf, New South Head Road, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1905 LAUGHLIN, MAJOR CHARLES E. H. (*Leinster Regiment*), *Jullundur, Punjab, India.*

Year of Election.	
1900	LAUGHTON, JOHN M., <i>Town Engineer, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1907	LAURENCE, HENRY H., <i>Barrister-at-Law, 7 Commerce Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1897	LAURIER, RT. HON. SIR WILFRID, G.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1906	LAVERTINE, A. G., <i>P.O. Box 679, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	LAW, CHARLES F., <i>P.O. Box 116, Vancouver, British Columbia.</i>
1889	†LAWLEY, ALFRED L., <i>P.O. Box 227, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1904	LAWLEY, H.E. THE HON. SIR ARTHUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Madras.</i>
1907	LAWRENCE, BROWN, <i>Barrack Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	†LAWRENCE, JOHN P., <i>Villa Valetta, Collonge, Territet, Suisse.</i>
1908	†LAWRENCE, RICHARD P., <i>c/o Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1905	LAWSON, PERCY B., <i>Director of Telegraphs, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1903	LAWTON, ALFRED B., <i>P.O. Box 536, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	LAYTON, BENDYSHE, <i>Messrs. Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co., Hong Kong.</i>
1901	LAZARUS, SIMEON L., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1892	†LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1907	LEACOCK, PROFESSOR STEPHEN B., Ph.D., <i>McGill University, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1889	†LEECH, H. W. CHAMBER, LL.D., <i>Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1883	†LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSY, <i>Kinta, Perak, Federated Malay States.</i>
1900	LEECHMAN, GEORGE BARCLAY, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1904	LEFEVRE, WILLIAM, <i>P.O. Box 5772, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1901	LEFROY, HON. HENRY BRUCE, C.M.G., <i>Walebing, Western Australia.</i>
1902	LEGGATT, H. B., <i>Casilla 85, Lima, Peru.</i>
1904	LEGGE, CHARLES ARTHUR L., <i>Inspector of Police, St. George's, Grenada, West Indies.</i>
1905	†LEGGETT, MAJOR E. H. M., D.S.O., <i>c/o B.E.A. Corporation, Mombasa, British East Africa.</i>
1894	LE HUNTE, H.E. SIR GEORGE RUTHVEN, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1905	LEIBBRANDT, CHRISTOFFEL, <i>Highfield House, The Gardens, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1877	LEMBERG, PHILIP ( <i>Consul for Portugal</i> ), <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Moir's Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1880	LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., <i>Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
1896	†LEMPRIERE, JOHN THOMSON, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1897	†LENZ, OTTO, <i>P.O. Box 92, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1896	LEONARD, CHARLES, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	†LEONARD, HON. JAMES W., K.C., <i>The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	LEOPOLD, LEWIS J., <i>Educational Institute, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1899	LESLIE, ALEX. STEWART, <i>The Treasury, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1889	†LESLIE, J. H., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1904	†LE SUEUR, GORDON, <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	LETT, ROBERT E., <i>Police Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1908	LETTES, RICHARD A., <i>P.O. Box 192, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>

Year of  
Election.

- 1898 †LEUCHARS, COLONEL GEORGE, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Beacken, Greytown, Natal.*
- 1891 †LEVEY, JAMES A., *Bowdon, South Yarra, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1882 LEVY, HON. ARTHUR, M.L.C., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1901 LEVY, BARNETT, P.O. Box 532, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1899 LEVY, GEORGE, P.O. Box 532, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1906 LEVY, JESSE HENRY, P.O. Box 532, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1908 LEVY, WILLIAM LEWIS, *Salvador.*
- 1906 LEWIN, PERCY EVANS, *Public Library, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1906 LEWIS, ALFRED, *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, K.C., *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1904 LEWIS, E. H., *Education Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1903 LEWIS, HENRY M., *Transport Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1906 LEWIS, IVOR, *Customs Department, Western Frontier, via Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1909 LEWIS, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., *Benacre, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1880 †LEWIS, HON. SIR NEIL ELLIOTT, K.C.M.G., M.A., B.C.L., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1902 LEWIS, WILLIAM MILLER, 171 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1904 †LEZARD, HERBERT L., P.O. Box 2756, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 LEZARD, LOUIS F., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, P.O. Box 1618, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 †LIDDLE, HORACE S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †LIDDLE, JOSEPH, *Norwich Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 LILLY, DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL FREDERICK J., R.N., *Royal Naval Hospital, Gibraltar.*
- 1894 LINCOLN, GABRIEL, *Colonial Secretariat, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1895 †LINDSAY, HENRY LILL, M.L.A., P.O. Box 1612, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 LINDSAY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Anabury, Farina, South Australia.*
- 1896 †LINDUP, WALTER, *Fairview Tower, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1903 LINE, LEONARD, 196 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1906 †LINES, THOMAS W., *Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Edmonton, Alberta Canada.*
- 1899 †LINSOTT, REV. T. S., *Brantford, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1897 LIPP, CHARLES, J.P., *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 LISTER, HERBERT, *Pemba, Zanzibar.*
- 1897 LITTMAN, KARL, P.O. Box 640, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 LITTLE, CHARLES WM., *Scottish Australian Investment Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 LITTLE, JAMES B., *Wanderer Gold Mines, Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1879 †LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., *Professor of Chemistry, The University, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 LLOYD, CHARLES, *Lowther Hotel, Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 LLOYD, CHARLES W., *Hayfield, Granville Heights, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 LLOYD, ERNEST A., *National Bank of South Africa, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
- 1899 †LLOYD, JOHN T.
- 1908 LOCKETT, GEORGE VERNON, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., *Vancouver Club, British Columbia.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1896 †LOCKWARD, HON. HENRY, *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1888 LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., *Pension Comte, Vevey, Switzerland.*
- 1904 LOGAN, EWEN R., M.A., *Magistrate, Makuru, British East Africa.*
- 1886 LOGAN, JAMES D., *Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 LONG, ARTHUR TILNEY, H.B.M. *Collector of Customs, P.O. Box 794, Lourenço Marques, East Africa.*
- 1906 LONGDEN, GEORGE GERARD, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1897 †LONGDEN, HERBERT T., M.L.C., *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 LONGLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. WILBERFORCE, *Halifax, Nova Scotia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 LOOS, HON. F.C., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Roseneath, Darley Road, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1898 LORAM, ALBERT E., 21 *Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1903 LORENA, A. CHARLES, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., *Government Medical Officer, c/o P.M.O., Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 †LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 LOUGHNAN, I. HAMILTON, *Tukihiki, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1888 LOVE, JAMES R., 99 *Bathurst Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, M.L.A., F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1906 LOVEGROVE, LEONARD, *Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
- 1878 LOVELL, SIR FRANCIS H., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.E.
- 1883 †LOVELY, COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, *Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 †LOVELY, WM. H. C., M.A.I.M.E., *Esplanade, Largs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1908 LOWRIE, H. H.
- 1898 LOWRY, MAJOR HENRY WARD, I.S.C., *Mandalay, Burma.*
- 1895 †LUCAS, ALEXANDER B., *Florida, Transvaal.*
- 1899 LUCAS, FREDERICK G. C., *Ridge Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1908 LUCAS, JOHN C., *Lagos Stores, Ltd., Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1895 †LUCAS, PHILIP DE N., *Florida, Transvaal.*
- 1902 LUDLOW, LIONEL, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1895 \*LUGARD, H.E. BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK D., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
- 1888 LUMB, SIR CHARLES F., M.A., LL.D.
- 1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 †LUNNON, FREDERIC J., M.A., LL.M., P.O. Box 400, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1907 LYALL, GEORGE P., P.O. Box 431, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1901 †LYLE, ALEXANDER, 246 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1905 LWIN, MAUNG TUN, K.S.M., *Eastern Magistrate, Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1898 †LYNCH, HON. GEORGE WM. A., M.L.C., M.B., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1905 LYNE, HENRY A., *Commerce Court, Durban, Natal.*
- 1906 LYNE, ROBERT NUNEZ, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., *Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.*
- 1901 LYNN, WILLIAM J.
- 1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 MACARTHY, THOS. G., *Phoenix Brewery, Tory St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 MACASKIE, JOHN C., *District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
- 1897 MACAULAY, JOHN MAY.

Year of  
Election.

- 1905 MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, F.R.G.S., *Cairns, Queensland.*
- 1906 MACDONALD, HON. ARCHIBALD C., M.L.C., *Director of Agriculture, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
- 1894 MACDONALD, H.E. COLONEL RT. HON. SIR CLAUDE M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., *Tokio, Japan.*
- 1891 †MACDONALD, DUNCAN, P.O. Box 82, *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 MACDONALD, EBENEZER, *c/o Perpetual Trustee Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 MACDONALD, REV. J. MIDDLETON, M.A. (*Senior Chaplain, Government of India*), *The Parsonage, Subutlu, India.*
- 1908 †MACDONALD, HUGH, M.D., *Rotumah, Fiji.*
- 1904 MACDONALD, RANALD, *Government Offices, Chiromo, Nyasaland.*
- 1904 †MACDONALD, RONALD M., *Messrs. Gould, Beaumont & Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HORT, *Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada.*
- 1889 MACEWEN, ALEXANDER P., *Hong Kong.*
- 1884 †MACFARLANE, SENATOR HON. JAMES, *Newlands, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1908 MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Clive Grange, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1908 MACFARLANE, WILLIAM F., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1890 MACFEE, K. N.
- 1897 †MACFIE, ROBERT A., *Estancia Perla, Luquillo, Porto Rico, West Indies.*
- 1903 MACGARVEY, JAMES, *Grosny, Terek Province, Russia.*
- 1908 MACGILL, DAVID, J.P., *Diamond Market, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †MACGREGOR, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, G.C.M.G., C.B., *Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1885 MACGLASHAN, NIEL, J.P., *Mining Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1891 MACINTOSH, JAMES, *c/o Messrs. Dalgety & Co., 6 Custom House Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1903 MACINTOSH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., P.O. Box 20, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 MACIVER, FERGUS, *Stock Exchange Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1896 †MACKAY, CAPTAIN A. W., J.P., *c/o W. Walker, Esq., 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 †MACKAY, GEORGE, *Marzelsfontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MACKAY, JAMES, *Central Club, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1909 MACKAY-MACKAY, MAJOR R., *Commanding Frontier Force, Monrovia, Liberia.*
- 1887 MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 *Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 MACKENZIE, FRANCIS WALLACE, M.B., C.M., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1886 †MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 MACKENZIE, J. DONALD, *Solicitor-General, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1897 †MACKENZIE, MURDO S., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*
- 1897 MACKENZIE, THOMAS, M.H.R., *Allan Grange, Kaikorai, New Zealand.*
- 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, *c/o Beach & Clarridge Co., Battery March Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.*
- 1891 †MACKINNON, W. K., *Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria.*
- 1908 MACLACHLAN, THOMAS, *Gampaha Estate, Uda Pusselawa, Ceylon.*
- 1895 †MACLAREN, DAVID, 62 *Frank Street, Ottawa, Canada.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1902 MACLAREN, JAMES MALCOLM, D.Sc., F.G.S., P.O., *Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1909 MACLEAN, ADRIAN J., *District Commissioner, Malindi, British East Africa.*
- 1909 MACLEAN, CHARLES W., *Maha Uva, Halgranoya, Ceylon.*
- 1905 †MACLEAN, KAID SIR HARRY, K.C.M.G., *The Court, Morocco.*
- 1908 †MACLENNAN, J. ROY, *Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1906 MACPHAIL, ROBERT S., C.E., *Irrigation Department, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1908 MACPHERSON, EDWARD H., 15 Hereford Street, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1903 †MACPHERSON, WILLIAM MOLSON, 73 Ste. Ursule Street, Quebec, Canada.
- 1902 †MACSHERRY, RT. REV. BISHOP HUGH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 MCAUSLIN, JAMES, 180 Longmarket Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1900 †MCBRYDE, HON. D. E., M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1883 MCCALLUM, H.E., COLONEL SIR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1897 MCCALLUM, WILLIAM, Oceana Consolidated Co., P.O. Box 1542, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1904 †MC CARTHY, JOHN J., P.O. Box 34, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.
- 1896 MC CARTHY, ROBERT H., C.M.G.
- 1886 †MCCAUGHEY, HON. SIR SAMUEL, M.L.C., Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.
- 1907 MCCLELLAN, JOHN W. TYNDALE, *Kisumu, British East Africa.*
- 1895 †MC CONNELL, JAMES, *Ardmore Hall, Vuna, Fiji.*
- 1897 †MCCOWAT, ROBERT L., F.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 318, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1882 MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., *Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 MCCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1896 MCCULLOUGH, WILLIAM, *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1906 McDONALD, CHARLES, P.O. Box 391, St. John, New Brunswick.
- 1893 McDONALD, DARENT H.
- 1896 McDONALD, ERNEST E., *Government Secretariat, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1908 McDONALD, FRANCIS R., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 McDONALL, REV. WILLOUGHBY CRICHTON, *Peking, China.*
- 1906 †MCDUGALL, JOHN A., Messrs. McDougall & Secord, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- 1908 McDOWELL, V. B. GRANT, P.O. Box 26, Umtali, Rhodesia.
- 1902 †MCEWAN, WILLIAM, 72 Noord Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1895 †MCGOUN, ARCHIBALD, K.C., 181 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.
- 1909 MCGREGOR, FRANK, *Mines Department, P.O. Box 1132, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1895 MCGUIRE, FELIX, *Mount Royal, Hawera, New Zealand.*
- 1908 MCILWAINE, R., *Law Department, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †MCLWRAITH, JOHN, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 MCINTYRE, ROBERT A., P.O. Box 76, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1906 MCIRVINE, CHARLES G., *Bank of Mauritius, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1894 MCIVOR, JAMES BALFOUR, *De Aar, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 MCKENZIE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1895 McLAREN, J. GORDON, *Dawson, Y.T., Canada.*
- 1901 McLAUGHLIN, JAMES, 11 St. James Buildings, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1883 †MCLEAN, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1878 †McLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, *Marakakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †McLEOD, EDWIN, *P.O. Box 36, Brooklyn, Queen's County, Nova Scotia.*
- 1905 McMILLAN, DUNCAN, C.E., *Derby House, Rosemead Place, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1894 †McMILLAN, MAJOR F. DOUGLAS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 McMILLAN, ROBERT, "*Stock and Station Journal*" Office, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1899 McMILLAN, HON. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Allison Street, Randwick, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 McNAUGHTON, COLIN B., *Concordia, Knysna, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 McPHILLIPS, ALBERT E., K.C., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1906 McRAE, WILLIAM, *Bank of New South Wales, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1907 MADDEN, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., *Cloyne, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1907 MADDRELL, ROBERT J. C., *Bedervale, Braidwood, New South Wales.*
- 1896 MAGAREY, WILLIAM J., *Unity Chambers, Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1908 MAGENNIS, JOSEPH C., *Resident Magistrate's Office, King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 MAGUIRE, CHARLES E., M.D., *Senior Medical Officer, Nukualofa, Tonga, Friendly Islands.*
- 1906 MAGUIRE, CAPTAIN ROSS R., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1906 MAIDMAN, N. DUNCAN, *c/o The Niger Co., Ltd., Gana Gana, River Niger, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1909 MAITLAND, FRANCIS PFAKE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *The Bungalow, Gwelo, Rhodesia.*
- 1902 †MALCOLM, HARCOURT G., M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1880 MALCOLM, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ORMOND D., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1898 MALLESON, PERCY ROXBARD, *The Willows, Hex River, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 MALLETT, PERCY WM., *Attorney-at-Law, City Chambers, Parliament Street, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 MANARA, VICTOR M., *Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1909 MANASSE, FRANK, *P.O. Box 502, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1890 MANCHEE, JOHN C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
- 1882 †MANIFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria.*
- 1904 †MANSEL, ROBERT S., *Grand Hotel, Calle Florida, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1902 MARAIS, CHARLES, *Land Surveyor, 2 Wale Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Vredenhof, Newlands, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., M.L.A., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 MARAIS, P. HARMSSEN, *Highbury, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 MARE, E. J. EARDLEY, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 †MARKLEW, E. C., *Frenchay, Diep River, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Consul for Japan, 98a Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1907 MARKS, ARTHUR T.
- 1902 †MARKS, ELLIA, *Messrs. Lewis & Marks, P.O. Box 379, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1902 MARKS, HENRY, *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1894 †MARKS, HERBERT T.

Year of  
Election.

- 1908 MARKS, JOHN, *Monerakelle Estate, Moneragalla, Ceylon.*
- 1906 MARKS, OLIVER, *Government Hill, Singapore.*
- 1894 MARKS, PERCY J., B.A., 117 *Victoria Street North, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1908 †MARRIOTT, OSWALD, M.D., B.S., *Hong Kong.*
- 1901 †MARRIOTT, WALTER J., P.O. Box 207, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1904 MARSH, H. VERNON, 183 *Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1896 MARSHALL, ARTHUR H., 2 *Victoria Buildings, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1900 MARSHALL, JAMES C., *Dunedin Club, Fernhill, New Zealand.*
- 1896 †MARSHALL, COLONEL ROBERT S., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1904 MARTEN, R. HUMPHREY, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 12 *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 †MARTIN, GEORGE F., J.P., *Wagadra, Nadi, Fiji; and Fiji Club, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1899 MARTIN, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 MARTIN, JOHN STUART, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1902 MARTIN, HON. WM. A., M.L.C., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 MARTIN, S. F. BRERETON, M.A., LL.B., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1896 †MARZETTI, C. J., M.R.A.S., *Kandahar Estate, Balangoda, Ceylon.*
- 1879 MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1899 MASON, J. HERBERT, *Permanent Loan and Savings Bank, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1900 †MASON, RICHARD LYTE, Messrs. *Mason & Whitelaw, P.O. Box 677, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 MATHEWS, ABRAHAM E., *Anglo-Transvaal Development Co., P.O. Box 845, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 MATTEI, CHARLES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer of Health, Rabato, Malta.*
- 1890 MATTERSON, CHARLES H., P.O. Box 4612, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 MATTHEW, ALFRED C., *Alliawattie Estate, Moneragalla, Ceylon.*
- 1898 †MATTHEWS, FLETCHER, *Colenbrander's Development Co., Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1906 MATTHEWS, HON. JOHN BROMHEAD, *Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1881 †MATTHEWS, JOSIAH W., M.D., 116 *Marshall St., Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 MAUGHAN, THOMAS, *Chamber of Mines, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A.
- 1889 †MAVROGORDATO, THEODORE E., J.P., *Assistant Commissioner of Police, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 MAW, HENRY S., L.S.A., *Tumberumba, New South Wales.*
- 1891 †MAXWELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE FREDERIC M., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1904 MAXWELL, J. CRAWFORD, M.A., M.D., *District Commissioner, Bandajuma, Sierra Leone.*
- 1905 MAXWELL, JOHN, *Travelling Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1881 MAXWELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS, J.P., V.D., *Victoria Club, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1905 MAXWELL, THOMAS D., *Crown Solicitor, Warri, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 MAY, AYLMER WM., M.D., *Government Laboratories, P.O. Box 1080, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 †MAY, CORNELIUS, 1 *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 MAY, GEORGE C., *Financial Assistant, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1902 MAY, HON. FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1904 MAYALL, ROBERT PERCIVAL W., B.A., *Government School, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1894 †MAYDON, HON. JOHN G., *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1899 MAYERS, HENRY M. STEWART, *Selukwe, Rhodesia.*
- 1889 †MAYNARD, MAJOR J. G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 MEDHURST, FREDERICK W., *Ethel Mount, Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1903 †MEEKS, HON. ALFRED W., M.L.C., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., 37 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 †MEIKLE, THOMAS, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 MEILANDT, H. S., C.E., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1882 †MELHADO, WILLIAM, *H.B.M. Consul, Truxillo, Spanish Honduras.*
- 1894 †MELVILL, E. H. V., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Land Surveyor, P.O. Box 719, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 †MENDELSSOHN, ISIDOR, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 MENDELSSOHN, SIDNEY, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 MENENDEZ, SIR MANUEL R.
- 1886 MENNIE, JAMES C.
- 1883 †MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Singapore.*
- 1885 †MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, 243 *Armagh Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 MEREWETHER, HON. SIR EDWARD MARSH, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Valletta, Malta (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1881 MERIVALE, GEORGE M., *Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., 37 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1903 †MERRICK, WILLIAM, 200 *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 MERRILL, ALFRED PERKINS, D.D.S., 52 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1905 †MERRIN, CHARLES E., *P.O. Box 242, Durban, Natal.*
- 1908 MEUDELL, GEORGE D., *Bank Place, Whitehall, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1889 MEUDELL, WILLIAM, *Ferryden, Princes Avenue, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1892 †MICHAU, J. J., M.L.A., J.P., *P.O. Box 194, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., *District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.*
- 1909 MICHELIN, WILLIAM P., *District Commissioner, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1893 MICHIE, ALEXANDER, *Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1906 †MICHIE, DAVID KINLOCH, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 †MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., *P.O. Box 404, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1909 MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., 8 *Rue des Capucines, Paris.*
- 1891 †MIDDLETON, JOHN J. I., 179 *Blackwood Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1882 MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1908 MIDDLETON, HON. ORMOND T., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1902 †MIDDLETON, RICHARD W., L.S.A., *District Surgeon, Weenen, Natal.*
- 1891 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, *Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, *Durban Club, Natal.*
- 1893 MILES, ALFRED H., *Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, *care of Messrs. T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 MILES, HON. E. D., M.L.C., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1891 MILRY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (*Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service*).



Year of  
Election.

- 1904 †MILLAR, HARRY, *c/o Standard Bank, Durban, Natal.*
- 1907 MILLAR, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 354, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1896 MILLER, ALLISTER M., *Swaziland Corporation, Bremersdorp, Swaziland, South Africa.*
- 1908 MILLER, E. MORRIS, *Public Library, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1903 MILLER, FREDERICK A., *The Retreat, Fisher St., Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 MILLER, ROLAND HENRY, *P.O. Box 300, Durban, Natal.*
- 1896 MILLS, E. C. EVELYN, *Messrs. E. W. Mills & Co., Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1903 †MILLS, FREDERICK W., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 MILLS, SIR JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 MILNE, GEORGE T., *F.R.G.S., F.C. Gran Central del Norte, Bucaramanga, Colombia.*
- 1902 MILTHORP, BERNARD T., *Blantyre, Nyasaland.*
- 1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 MILTON, HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM H., *K.C.M.G., Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1886 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Ellesmere, Jericho, via Stonor, Tasmania.*
- 1907 MITCHELL, JOHN T., *Messrs. Adamson, Gilfillan & Co., Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1908 †MITCHELL, WM. E. C., *D.S.O., Ferreira Deep Gold Mining Co., P.O. Box 1056, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 MITCHELL, SIR WILLIAM W., *C.M.G., Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1896 MOCKFORD, F. PEMBERTON, *P.O. Box 96, Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 †MODI, EDALJI M., *D.Sc., LL.D., Litt.D., F.C.S., Sleater Road, Bombay.*
- 1883 †MOGG, J. W., *P.O. Box 146, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1908 MOIR, CHARLES MAIN.
- 1903 MOLESWORTH, THE HON. CHARLES R., *Hôtel Bel-Air, Sark, Channel Islands.*
- 1905 MONRO, CLAUDE F. H., *Mines Office, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1907 †MONSON, WILLIAM J., *Secretary to Administration, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1901 MONTAGUE, CAPTAIN R. H. CROFT, *P.O. Box 333, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 MONTGOMERIE, ARCHIBALD, *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1909 MONTGOMERY, LT.-COLONEL JAMES A. L., *C.S.I., Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1908 MOON, E. IVENS, *Apartado 116, Minatitlan, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*
- 1900 MOOR, SIR RALPH D. R., *K.C.M.G.*
- 1903 †MOOR, JOHN W., *M.L.A., Hartford, Mooi River, Natal.*
- 1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 MOORE, CAPTAIN C. W., *Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1906 †MOORE, GEORGE F., *J.P., Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1908 MOORE, JOHN VANDER M., *Great Boulder Proprietary Mine, Great Boulder, Western Australia.*
- 1883 †MOORE, THE REV. CANON OBADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1906 MOORE, THOMAS, *326 Du Toit Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1902 MOORE, PROFESSOR WM. HARRISON, B.A., LL.B., *The University, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1876 \*MORGAN, HENRY J., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1909 MORICE CHARLES, F.R.C.S., *Greymouth, New Zealand.*
- 1909 †MORREL, ARTHUR L. R., *Joker Mine, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1896 †MORRIS, MOSS H., J.P., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Durban, Natal.*
- 1881 †MORRISON, JAMES, J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia.*
- 1903 MORTIMER, WILLIAM, M.L.A., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
- 1903 MORTLOCK, WILLIAM T., *Martindale, Mintaro, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.*
- 1897 MORTON, BENJAMIN K., 97 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1890 †MORTON, JAMES, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 MORTON, JOHN DRUMMOND, *Bulawayo Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1906 MOSES, MICHAEL, *Kampala, Uganda.*
- 1886 †MOSMAN, HON. HUGH, M.L.C., J.P., *Eastongray, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1895 MOSS, E. J., *c/o Messrs. King, Son & Ramsay, Shanghai, China.*
- 1909 MOSE, GEORGE, J.P., *Broome, Western Australia.*
- 1881 †MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, 88 *Barnard Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 †MOUNTFORD, WILLIAM H., *South African Milling Co., Shand Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 MUECKE, HON. H. C. E., M.L.C., J.P., *Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1899 MUIRHEAD, JAMES M. P., F.S.A.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.L., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 †MÜLLER, FRANZ, *Saulspoort, Rustenburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 MULLER, JOHN, B.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 †MULLINS, A. G., *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, 97 *Macleay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1908 MULLOY, LOERNE W. R., *Winchester, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1899 MUNRO, ALEXANDER M., M.R.C.V.S.
- 1909 MUNRO DONALD M., *Potgietersrust, Transvaal.*
- 1880 †MUNRO, JOHN.
- 1903 MUNRO, RICHARD ROSS, P.O. Box 684, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 †MURPHY, CECIL N., *Broome, Western Australia.*
- 1909 MURPHY, WILLIAM H. W., *Police Department, Gaberones, Bechuanaland Protectorate (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1901 MURRAY, HIS HONOUR THE HON. CHARLES G., *Government House, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1904 MURRAY, LIEUT.-COL. HON. ALEXANDER, V.D., M.E.C., *Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Singapore.*
- 1903 †MURRAY, FREDERICK, M.B., C.M., *Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 †MURRAY, GEO. E., M.B., F.R.C.S., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †MURRAY, GEORGE J. R., B.A., LL.B., *Magill, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 MURRAY, HERBERT, 319 *Bulwer Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1897 MURRAY, JAMES, *Tamunua, Navua River, Fiji.*
- 1898 †MURRAY, HON. SIR THOMAS K., K.C.M.G., *Cleland, Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1904 †MURRAY, WILLIAM, *c/o African Association, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1903 MURRAY, WILLIAM A., B.A., M.B., *Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong, India.*  
 1882 †MURRAY-AYNSLEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*  
 1903 MUSS, LEONARD J., *Supervisor of Customs, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1905 MUSSON, CLAUDE, 151 *Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1909 MYERS, ARTHUR M., *c/o Campbell & Ehrenfried Co., Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1907 MYERS, LEOPOLD M., *c/o Campbell & Ehrenfried Co., Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1897 NANCO, ROBERT JOHN, *Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*  
 1892 †NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., 381 *Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*  
 1898 NAPIER, HON. WALTER JOHN, M.L.C., D.C.L., *Attorney-General, Singapore.*  
 1896 †NAPIER, WILLIAM JOSEPH, *Barrister-at-Law, 105 Victoria Arcade, Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1907 NASH, GEORGE W., *Winneba, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1901 NASH, RICHARD B., P.O. Box 50, *Gwelo, Rhodesia.*  
 1883 NASH, WILLIAM GILES, *Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.*  
 1895 †NATHAN, EMILE, *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1901 NATHAN, LIONEL, P.O. Box 503, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*  
 1896 NATHAN, H.E. LT.-COLONEL SIR MATTHEW, R.E., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1909 NATHAN, VENOUR V., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1905 NAUDÉ, LORENZO, *Netherlands Bank of South Africa, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1906 NEAL, CAPTAIN HENRY V., D.S.O., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1884 NEILL, PERCEVAL CLAY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*  
 1908 NELIGAN, CHARLES W., F.R.G.S., *District Commissioner, Mombasa, British East Africa.*  
 1904 NELSON, MAJOR ABERCROMBY A. C.  
 1901 NESER, JOHANNES A., M.L.A., *Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 22, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*  
 1895 NEUMANN, JOSEPH O., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1903 NEVILE, RBT. MONTGOMERY, *Homeward Bound Mine, Beechworth, Victoria.*  
 1909 NEVILLE, R. S., K.C., 28 *Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.*  
 1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, *Prynnsburg, Orange River Colony.*  
 1904 NEWCOMB, GUY, *c/o Messrs. J. H. Bethune & Co., Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*  
 1907 NEWBERRY, JOHN H., A.I.M.M., *Prestea Block A Mines, Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1906 NEWCOMBE, EDMUND LESLIE, C.M.G., K.C., *Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Canada.*  
 1893 NEWDIGATE, WM., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1904 NEWHAM, REV. FRANK D., B.A., *Inspector of Schools, Nicosia, Cyprus.*  
 1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, *Singapore.*  
 1889 NEWLAND, SIMPSON, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1904 NEWMAN, PERCY H., *Sino, Liberia.*  
 1896 NEWNHAM, FREDERIC J., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1900 NEWTON, FRANK J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Treasurer-General, Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1893 †NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., *Bembesi Diamond Fields, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, *Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1908 NICHOLSON, C. SHAW, C.C., R.M., *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 NICHOLSON, HENRY, M.L.A., *Richmond, Natal.*
- 1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, *Golden Fleece, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †NIND, CHARLES E., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 NISBETT, HUGH M. MORR, *Kaoutuna, Coromandel, New Zealand.*
- 1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., *c/o Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., *Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1897 †NOBLE, ROBERT D'O'LY, *Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1886 †NORRIS, LIEUT.-COL. R. J., D.S.O.
- 1904 NORRIS, STEPHEN.
- 1908 NORTHCOLE, GEOFFREY A. STAFFORD, *Assistant District Commissioner, Kiambu, British East Africa.*
- 1903 NORTHCOLE, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.
- 1905 NORTHGROFT, GEORGE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., 11 Markgraf Street, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.
- 1879 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., *Grenada, West Indies.*
- 1888 †NOURSE, HENRY, P.O. Box 126, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 †NOYCE, ETHELBERT W., *Boscobello, Newcastle, Natal.*
- 1882 †NOYCE, F. A., *Noycedale, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 NOYES, HENRY, 15 Queen Street, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 NUNAN, JOSEPH J., *Solicitor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1906 NUNN, THOMAS F., P.O. Box 221, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1894 NUTTALL, HIS GRACE ENOS, D.D., *Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1906 †OATS, FRANCIS, M.L.A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 OBEYESÉKERE, DONALD, B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
- 1905 †OBEYESÉKERE, FORESTER A., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1904 †OBEYESÉKERE, JAMES P., B.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Batadola, Veyangoda, Ceylon.*
- 1902 OBEYESÉKERE, HON. S. C., M.L.C., *Hill Castle, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1898 O'BRIEN, CHARLES A., LL.D.
- 1895 †O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J., *Burger Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1902 O'CONNELL, JOHN HAMILTON, C.C. & R.M., *Komgha, Eastern Province, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., *Curepipe, Mauritius.*
- 1882 OFFICER, WILLIAM, *c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1901 †OGILVIE, ARTHUR H., *Suva, Fiji.*
- 1902 †OGILVIE, PATRICK A., P.O. Box 963, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 OGLE, FRANK B., P.O. Box 178, *Germiston, Transvaal.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1891 OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, *c/o* Post Office, Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.
- 1895 †OHLSSON, ANDRIES, 10 Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1903 OLDFIELD, FRANK STANLEY, Town Hall, Durban, Natal.
- 1907 O'LEARY, HENRY J., Customs Department, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1885 OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, Corriedale, Oamaru, New Zealand.
- 1901 O'MEARA, THOMAS P., M.L.A., 23 Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1907 O'NEALE, ROBERT D., M.B., C.M., Gouyare, Grenada, West Indies.
- 1904 †O'NEILL, CHARLES E., *c/o* African Association, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.
- 1897 †ONGLEY, FRED, Nicosia, Cyprus.
- 1903 ONGLEY, HON. PERCY A., M.L.C., Chief of Police, St. George's, Grenada  
(Corresponding Secretary).
- 1901 †ONSLow, G. M. MACARTHUR, Camden Park, Menangle, New South Wales.
- 1906 ONSLOW, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. W. MACARTHUR, M.L.A., Gilbulla, Menangle,  
New South Wales; and Australian Club.
- 1905 †OPPENHEIMER, ERNEST, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1903 ORFORD, REV. CANON HORACE WM., M.A., Old St. Andrews, Bloemfontein,  
Orange River Colony.
- 1881 †ORMOND, GEORGE C., Napier, New Zealand.
- 1894 ORMSBY, THE RT. REV. BISHOP G. ALBERT, D.D., H.B.M. Embassy, Paris.
- 1896 O'RORKE, HON. SIR G. MAURICE, M.L.C., Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1879 †ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, Inglewood, Davenport Road, Durban, Natal.
- 1897 †ORPEN, REDMOND N. M., C.M.G., J.P., St. Clair, Douglas, Cape Colony.
- 1907 †ORR, CAPTAIN CHARLES W., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.
- 1904 OSBORNE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE ALGERNON WILLOUGHBY, Lagos,  
Southern Nigeria.
- 1892 OSBORNE, FREDERICK G., Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1901 †OSBORNE, FRANCIS DOUGLAS, Gopeng, Perak, Federated Malay States.
- 1888 OSBORNE, GEORGE, Foxlow, *via* Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union  
Club, Sydney.
- 1881 OSBORNE, HAMILTON, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1907 †OSBORNE, HENRY C., Hopewood, Bowral, New South Wales.
- 1907 †OSBORNE, OLIVER T., Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1902 †OSWALD, JAMES D., Merton, Caulfield, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1886 †OSWALD, HERM E., Schlossgartenplatz 41, Darmstadt, Germany.
- 1889 OUGHTON, HON. T. BANCROFT, K.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General, 93 Harbour  
Street, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1904 OUTHWAITE, ROBERT LEONARD, *c/o* H. G. Soames, Esq., Carlton Buildings,  
Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1909 OWEN, ALFRED B., Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50 Peter Street, Toronto, Canada.
- 1907 OWEN, HUBERT BERRY, Van Ryn G. M. Co., P.O. Box 22, Benoni,  
Transvaal.
- 1902 OWEN, JOHN WILSON, Government Railway, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1887 OWEN, LT.-COLONEL PERCY, Wollongong, New South Wales.
- 1909 OWEN, OWEN WILLIAMS, Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1900 OXLEY, HORACE, P.O. Box 315, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
- 1908 †PACKE, HON. VERE, M.E.C., Sullivan House, Falkland Islands.
- 1896 PAGET, OWEN FRANK, M.D., Fremantle, Western Australia.
- 1872 †PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., 3 Artillery Place, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 1902 PAKEMAN, CAPTAIN ANDREW E., *c/o* Herr Suhr & Classen, Hamburg.

Year of  
Election.

- 1903 PALK, DAVID S., C.E., F.S.I., *Public Works Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1901 †PALMER, HON. JAMES D., M.L.C., P.O. Box 250, *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1900 PALMER, JOHN E., c/o Messrs. Lambton & Milford, 2 Bond Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 †PALMER, THOMAS NORMAN P., B.A., LL.B., 4 Carlton Buildings, *Parliament Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 PALMER, VALENTINE C., 292 Smith Street, *Durban, Natal (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1906 PALMER, WM. JARVIS, *Director of Agriculture, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1891 †PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., P.O. Box 5155, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 PARFITT, P. T. J., c/o Bank of New Zealand, *Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1908 PARK, MUNGO, *Inspector of Mines, Pahang, Federated Malay Straits.*
- 1909 PARKE, RODERICK J., 179 Cottingham Street *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1903 †PARKER, ARTHUR, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 PARKER, CHARLES E., P.O. Box 109, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 †PARKER, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1890 †PARKER, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR STEPHEN HENRY, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1902 †PARKER, ROBERT, 26 Lowther Avenue, *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1908 PARKER, WM. A., *Official Receiver, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1904 †PARKES, JOHN S., P.O. Box 1660, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1899 †PARRATT, WM. HEATHER, M.I.M.E., *Plantation Rose Hall, Barbice, British Guiana.*
- 1905 PARSONS, ALLAN C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Government Medical Officer, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1879 †PARSONS, CECIL J., *Thirlstane, Moriarty, Tasmania.*
- 1902 †PATERSON, ALEXANDER S., *Ratray Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1902 PATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE, *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1891 †PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1900 PATTERSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., D.S.O.
- 1907 †PATTERSON, JOHN HUNTER, JUN., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, P.O. Box 185, *Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1905 PAYER, GILBERT E., *National Bank, Brandfort, Orange River Colony.*
- 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 92, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1903 †PAYNE, EDWARD, F.G.S., 993 *Defensa, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1880 †PAYNE, J. FREDERICK W., *Barrister-at-Law, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1904 †PAYNE, HON. THOMAS H., M.L.C., *Leura, Toorak, Victoria.*
- 1889 †PEACOCKE, A. W. H., P.O. Box 5700, *Johannesburg, Transvaal, and Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 PEAKMAN, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS C., C.M.G., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 †PEARCE, ARTHUR E., *Messrs. Levin & Co. Ltd., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1906 PEARCE, ERNEST P., *Public Health Department, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1903 PEARCE, HERBERT G., *Penhalonga, viâ Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1901 †PEARCE, JOHN, 42 Esplanade Buildings, Durban, Natal.
- 1908 PEARSE, ALBERT WM., J.P., Warrigal Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1901 †PEARSE, SAMUEL H., Elephant House, Broad Street, Oke-Olowogbowo, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1901 †PEARSON, JOHN B., Sale, Victoria.
- 1906 PEARSON, PROFESSOR H. H. W., M.A., F.L.S., South African College, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1898 †PEARSON, WILLIAM E., 29 Rue des Vinaigriers, Paris.
- 1908 PEDDIE, JOHN LAING, Government Railway, Jebba, Northern Nigeria.
- 1905 PEEBLES, CAPTAIN HERBERT W., Assistant Resident, Kano, Northern Nigeria.
- 1908 PEECH, PERCY, P.O. Box 26, Umtali, Rhodesia.
- 1904 PERT, JAMES, M.I.Mech.E., Palmiste, San Fernando, Trinidad.
- 1904 PEIRIS, JAMES, B.A., LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Rippleworth, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1904 PEIRSON, ALEXANDER R., P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1892 PEIRSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 561, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1898 PEMBERTON, FREDERICK B., Victoria, British Columbia.
- 1899 PEMBERTON, JOSEPH D., Union Club, Victoria, British Columbia.
- 1902 PENDLETON, ALAN G., C.M.G., Railway Commissioner, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1906 PENNELL, MAJOR FOLLETT M. S., G.P.O., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1906 PENNINGTON, JAMES, 63 Pietermaritz Street, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1896 PENNY, GEORGE J., Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.
- 1889 †PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., Terrigal, Gosford, New South Wales.
- 1905 PERCY, JOSCELYN B., Union Bank of Australia, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1897 †PERKINS, HUBERT S., Borough Engineer's Office, Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1887 PERKS, THOMAS.
- 1886 PERRIN, LT.-COLONEL HARRY W., P.O. Box 219, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1893 PERRINS, GEORGE R., Morfa Lodge, 1st Avenue, Bezuidenhout Valley North, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1883 PERSSE, DE BURGH F., Tabragalba, Beaudesert, Queensland.
- 1904 PESSEN, MORRIS L., P.O. Box 22, Randfontein, Transvaal.
- 1902 PETERSON, PRINCIPAL WILLIAM, LL.D., C.M.G., McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
- 1905 PETHERBRIDGE, ROBERT C., Tanjong Rambutan, Perak, Federated Malay States.
- 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., 15 Elgin Street, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Victoria (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1906 †PETIT, BOMANJEE DINSHAW, Chateau Petit, Warden Road, Bombay.
- 1909 PETT, FREDERICK W. A., Waragalande Estate, Madukelle, Ceylon.
- 1905 PHARAZNY, CHARLES B., Longwood, Wairarapa, New Zealand.
- 1903 PHILBRICK, ARTHUR J., Provincial Commissioner, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1905 PHILIP, WM. MARSHALL, M.B., C.M., Town Hall, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE, H.B.M. Consul, Geneva.
- 1890 PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, 71 Brookman's Buildings, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.

Year of  
Election.

- 1875 PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, *Richmond Road, Carterton, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1905 PHILLIPS, HENRY DENBIGH, *District Commissioner, Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1903 PHILLIPS, CAPTAIN LLEWELLYN J., *P.O. Box 318, Krugersdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1909 PHILLIPS, JOHN, *18 West 25th Street, New York, U.S.A.*
- 1901 PHILLIPS, T. B., *The Treasury, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1907 PHIPPEN, HON. FRANK H., *K.C., Canadian Northern Railway, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1902 PICKWOOD, CECIL A., *Local Auditor, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1905 PICKWOOD, HOWELL, *The Treasury, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1895 †PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, *M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1902 PIERS, PETER D. H., *Blantyre, Nyasaland.*
- 1907 PILCHER, GEORGE DE VIAL, *Orange, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, *Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.*
- 1906 †PILGRIM, E. GRAHAM, *M.B., C.M., c/o Messrs. Moore & Tudor, 144 Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1899 PILKINGTON, ROBERT R., *B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1897 †PIM, HOWARD, *P.O. Box 1331, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 PINGSTONE, G. A., *F.C.S., P.O. Box 445, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 PITT, ROBERT G. CAMPBELL, *P.O. Box 5400, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 †PITT, WILLIAM A., *L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1901 PITTS, JOHN, *Consolidated Investment Co., P.O. Box 590, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 PIZZIGHELLI, RICHARD, *P.O. Box 2706, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 PLAYFORD, LOUIS L., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 PLUMMER, JOHN E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1899 POBEE, CHARLES, *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Half Assinee, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †POCOCK, W. F. H., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 †POLKINGHORNE, EDWIN.
- 1903 POLLITZER, PAUL, *Alliance Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1899 †POLLOCK, HON. HENRY E., *K.C., M.L.C., Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1904 PONTIFEX, REGINALD D., *c/o London and Brazilian Bank, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1905 POOLE, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C., *R.A., D.S.O., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1879 †POOLE, JOHN G., *P.O. Box 397, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †POOLE, THOMAS J., *P.O. Box 397, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 POOLEY, JOHN, *J.P., Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 POPE, EDWARD, *Gympie, Queensland.*
- 1897 POPE, WILLIAM, *Eagle Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1907 PORTER, ALEXANDER, *J.P., Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1900 PORTER, HOLLAND.
- 1903 POTTER, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BERESFORD, *M.A., Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1906 POUSTY, WILLIAM C., *Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1883 †POWELL, FRANCIS, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1906 POWELL, JAMES, *Westport, New Zealand.*
- 1905 POWELL, ROBERT B., *Suva, Fiji.*

Year of Election.	
1880	POWELL, WILFRID, <i>H.B.M. Consul, Philadelphia, U.S.A.</i>
1896	POWER, HARRY SHAKESPEARE, J.P., <i>Arden, Mid Illovo Central, Natal.</i>
1907	POWER, NORMAN DANVERS, 85 <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1906	POWER, WILLIAM, M.P., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
1904	POYNTON, JAMES C., <i>P.O. Box 247, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1906	PRATT, ARTHUR, <i>P.O. Box 3443, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1906	PRATT-BARLOW, EDWARD, <i>Luchenza, Blantyre, Nyasaland.</i>
1902	†PREISS, AUGUST E., <i>c/o Messrs. Daldorff, Schabbel &amp; Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1905	†PRIAULX, FRANK W., <i>Avondale, Bedford, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1889	PRICE, D. E., <i>District Commissioner, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1903	†PRICE, SIR THOMAS R., K.C.M.G., <i>Bryn Tirion, O'Reilly Street, The Berca, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1905	PRICE, WILLIAM C. B., J.P., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1901	PRINCE, ALFRED E. J., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	†PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., 188 <i>Smith Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1890	PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.B., M.L.C., <i>Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.</i>
1897	PRIOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. EDWARD G., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1892	†PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., <i>Mattock, Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1893	PROBYN, H.E. LESLIE, C.M.G., <i>Government House, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1898	PROCTOR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>Public School, Mafeking, Cape Colony.</i>
1894	PROUT, WM. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.B., C.M.
1906	†PUDUKOTA, H.H. THE RAJA OF, <i>Pudukota, Madras, India.</i>
1903	PULLAR, JAMES, F.F.A., A.I.A., 421 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1896	PUNCH, CYRIL, <i>Abeokuta, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1905	PURCELL, JAMES E., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1898	PURCHAS, THOMAS A. R., <i>P.O. Box 272, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1908	QUIN, HENRY C. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., <i>Fox Bay, Falkland Islands.</i>
1895	†QUINTON, FRANCIS J., <i>P.O. Box 662, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1903	QUINTON, JOHN PURCELL, F.R.H.S., <i>c/o Development Co., Monrovia, Liberia.</i>
1902	RAE, JAMES E., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	†RAJEPAKSÉ, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., <i>Gatherum, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1903	RALPH, CHARLES H. D., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Government Medical Officer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1897	RALPH, FRED W., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1884	RÁMA-NÁTHAN, P., C.M.G., K.C., <i>Sukhastan, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1905	RAMSAY, LT.-COLONEL WM. BOSWELL, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1900	RAMSDEN, HUGH C. H., <i>Belfield Estate, Hampden P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1897	RANFURLY, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G.
1909	†RANKINE, RICHARD S. D., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1880	RANNIE, D. N., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1907	RANSOME, PERCY, <i>P.O. Box 671, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1895	RAAPORT, ISIDORE, <i>Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>



Year of  
Election.

- 1902 RASON, CAPTAIN ERNEST G., R.N., *British Resident, Vila, New Hebrides.*
- 1896 RATHBONE, EDGAR P., P.O. Box 2960, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †RATTENBURY, FRANCIS M., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1902 RAWSON, ADMIRAL SIR HARRY H., G.C.B.
- 1899 †RAY, LIEUT.-COLONEL S. WELLINGTON, *Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1888 RAYNER, HON. SIR THOMAS CROSSLEY, K.C., *Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 READ, EDWARD H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Senior Medical Officer, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1904 †REECE, MAURICE D., *Axim, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1896 †REED, REV. G. CULLEN H., *Bulilima, viâ Plumtree Siding, Rhodesia.*
- 1904 REES, D., *Park House, Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1895 REID, ARTHUR H., C.E., F.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 120, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †REID, DAVID, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 REID, IRVINE K., M.D., C.M., *Government Medical Officer, Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1892 REID, JAMES SMITH, *Mount Macedon, near Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1883 REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1897 REID, MALCOLM D., *Franklin Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1901 REID, ROBERT SMITH, *King's Bay, Tobago, West Indies.*
- 1899 †REID, THOMAS H., F.J.I., c/o "Straits Times," *Singapore.*
- 1889 REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
- 1906 REID, WALTER, P.O. Box 746, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 †REID, WILLIAM D., *Reid Newfoundland Co., St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1908 REINDORF, CHRISTIAN J., *Winneba, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 †REILLY, CULLIS, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1885 RENNER, W., M.D., *Assistant Medical Officer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1905 RETIEF, JACOBUS P., *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 †REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., P.O. Box 92, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1898 †REYNOLDS, FRANK, M.L.A., *Umzinto, Natal.*
- 1893 REYNOLDS, HENRY, *Calle Progreso 1449, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1881 †RHODES, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, M.H.R., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1907 RICE, CECIL N., *Government House, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1903 RICHARDS, FRANK T., 547 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, *Assistant Govt. Secretary, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1899 RICHARDSON, EDWARD, C.E., *Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., *Queensland.*
- 1908 RICHARDSON, JOHN STEWART, *Tyspané, Kotmale, Ceylon.*
- 1894 RICHEY, HON. MATTHEW H., K.C., D.C.L., 427 *Brunswick Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1897 RICHMOND, JAMES, C.M.G., *Railway Department, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1888 RICHTER, GUSTAV H., *Colonna House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., c/o H.B.M. Consul, *Tientsin, China.*
- 1904 †RIDDELL, HENRY SCOTT, *Natal Bank, Greytown, Natal.*
- 1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †RIDDOCH, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Koorine, Kalangadoo, South Australia.*
- 1900 RIDER, REV. W. WILKINSON, *Uitenhage, Cape Colony.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1905 RIDGE, H. M.  
 1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A.  
 1907 RIDLEY, HENRY N., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., *Botanical Gardens, Singapore.*  
 1906 RIDSDALE, A. CYRIL, C.E., *Public Works Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*  
 1902 RIDSDALE, HERBERT A., *Coolgardie, Western Australia.*  
 1891 †RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *High Street, Kyneton, Victoria.*  
 1907 RIGHTHOUSE, J., *P.O. Box 5595, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1902 RILEY, RT. REV. CHARLES OWEN L., D.D., *Lord Bishop of Perth, Perth, Western Australia.*  
 1881 †RIMER, J. C., *Kelvin Grove, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1893 RISSIK, CORNELIS, *P.O. Box 401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1898 RITCHIE, DUGALD, *Gedong Estate, Penang, Straits Settlements.*  
 1892 RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*  
 1905 †RIVAS, PHILIP A., *Bellevue, Sea Point, Cape Colony.*  
 1900 ROBERTON, ERNEST, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Symond Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*  
 1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., A.D.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1899 †ROBERTS, CHARLES J., *P.O. Box 1771, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1905 ROBERTS, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 185, Germiston, Transvaal.*  
 1891 ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., *P.O. Box 304, Dunedin, New Zealand.*  
 1908 ROBERTS, LLEWELLYN, W., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *c/o H. Stillman, Esq., The Oldersfleet, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1897 ROBERTS, PERCY S., *Kooingal, Gladstone, Queensland.*  
 1900 ROBERTS, REGINALD A., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., *Valparaiso, Chili.*  
 1906 ROBERTS, ROBERT WM., *La Bolsa, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*  
 1899 †ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, *157 St. James's Street, Montreal, Canada.*  
 1890 †ROBERTSON, JAMES, *Yebir, North Pine, Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1907 ROBERTSON, JAMES W., *Resident Magistrate, Thaba 'ncho, Orange River Colony.*  
 1902 ROBERTSON, JOHN, *500 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.*  
 1906 ROBERTSON, JOHN ROSS, *"Evening Telegram" Office, Toronto, Canada.*  
 1905 †ROBINS, RICHARD WM., *74 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1899 ROBINSON, MAJOR E. ROKEBY, F.R.G.S., *The Wight, Oaklands, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1902 ROBINSON, F. ALLAN C., *Customs Department, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1899 ROBINSON, JOHN, *P.O. Box 1176, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1908 ROBINSON, JOHN J., *Gonakelle, Passara, Ceylon.*  
 1904 ROBINSON, JOHN R., *Fort Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia.*  
 1901 †ROBINSON, JOHN H., *139 Vickery's Chambers, 82 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1899 †RODDA, STANLEY N., *Mungana (Chillagoe) Mining Co., Lim., Mungana, North Queensland.*  
 1889 RODGER, H.E. SIR JOHN P., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1904 †RODGER, MAJOR THOMAS HENDERSON, D.S.O., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1896 †ROE, AUGUSTUS S., *Police Magistrate, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1905 ROE, JOHN BLAKEMORE, *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1900 †ROLES, F. CROSBIE, "*Times*" Office, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1905 ROLT, FRANK WARDLAW, *P.O. Box 1109, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*
- 1908 RONALDSON, GEORGE SCOTT, *Diamond Market, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 ROTH, EDWARD, M.L.A., *P.O. Box 208, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1905 ROSA, JOHN CORNELIUS, *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1883 †ROSADO, HON. J. M., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1901 ROSE-INNES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1907 ROSEN, JACOB, *P.O. Box 1647, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 †ROSETTENSTEIN, ALBERT V., J.P., *P.O. Box 741, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †ROSETTENSTEIN, MAX, *P.O. Box 49, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 ROSEWARNE, D. D., *c/o Commercial Bank of Australia, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1905 ROSS, ALEXANDER C., M.P., *Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.*
- 1898 ROSS, ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, C.B., *H.B.M. Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1899 ROSS, ALEXANDER J., *Messrs. Sharpe, Ross & Co., Singapore.*
- 1906 ROSS, CHARLES, *Barrister-at-Law, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1880 ROSS, JOHN, *Messrs. Ross & Glendinning, Ltd., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †ROSS, HON. JOHN K. M., M.E.C. (*Barrister-at-Law*), *Collector of Customs, Suva, Fiji (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1899 ROSS, REGINALD J. B., *Police Magistrate, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 †ROSS, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 151, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 ROSS, WM. ALSTON, *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1887 ROTHE, WALDEMAR H., *c/o Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1902 ROUSSEAU, JAMES T., M.A., *Warden and Stipendary Justice, Tobago, West Indies.*
- 1907 ROUTH, CAPTAIN REGINALD L., *Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1905 ROUTLEDGE, ALFRED WILLIAM, *Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
- 1900 ROW, THE RAJAH A. V. JUGGA, *Vizagapatam, Madras.*
- 1904 ROWBOTHAM, H. J., *P.O. Box 72, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 ROY, THOMAS J., *Demerara Railways, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 ROYCE, G. H., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1892 †ROYCE, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 2327, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, *5 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., I.S.O.
- 1902 RUNCIMAN, WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Simons Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 RUSSELL, ANDREW H., *Tunnni, Hastings, New Zealand.*
- 1877 RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., *Whare Rata, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
- 1898 RUSSELL, CHARLES W., *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1902 RUSSELL, ROBERT, I.S.O., LL.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1877 RUSSELL, HON. SIR WILLIAM R., M.H.R., *Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1905 RUSSOUW, J. W. H., *Marine Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Colony.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1906 RUST, RANDOLPH, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*  
 1889 †RUTHERFORD, ARTHUR F. B., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1909 RUTHERFORD, JAMES, *Dallas Hotel, Victoria, British Columbia.*  
 1908 RYAN, CHARLES G., *St. Clair, Talawakele, Ceylon.*  
 1908 RYAN, JAMES, J.P., *Bonavista, Newfoundland.*
- 1905 SACH, ROBERT, *Goldfields Corporation, Kumassi, Ashanti, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1896 †SACHS, LEO FERDINAND, *Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, *Wall Strasse 5/8, Berlin, Germany.*  
 1890 †SACKE, SIMON, *P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1901 †SAEGERT, FREDERICK A., *P.O. Box 8, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*  
 1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, *56 St. George's St., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., *60 University Place, New York, U.S.A.*  
 1904 SALTER, THOMAS, *Brynallt, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales; and Australasian Club.*  
 1903 †SAMUEL, HON. OLIVER, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, New Plymouth, New Zealand.*  
 1907 SAMUT, LT.-COLONEL ACHILLES, C.M.G., *46 Strada Ittorri, Sliema, Malta.*  
 1909 SANDERS, HUGH M., *Kopua, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.*  
 1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., C.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., Singapore.*  
 1900 SANDERSON, EDWARD MURRAY, *Glenboig, Strathelyde, Barbados.*  
 1903 †SANDOVER, ALFRED, *Claremont, Western Australia.*  
 1900 †SANDY, JAMES M., *Blenheim, Queen St., Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1901 SANER, CHARLES B., *Turf Mines, Ltd., P.O. Box 5887, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1905 †SARGANT, E. B., *Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*  
 1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*  
 1902 SASSE, A. R. G., *488 Latrobe Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1903 SAUNDERS, ARTHUR R., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., *Kingston, Jamaica.*  
 1896 †SAUNDERS, SIR CHARLES J. R., K.C.M.G., *Natal.*  
 1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tongaia, Natal.*  
 1901 SAUNDERS, MAJOR FREDERICK A., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.G.S., *Lancing House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1893 SAUNDERS, HON. HENRY J., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*  
 1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *c/o Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1903 SAVAGE, GABRIEL H., *Barrister-at-Law, Sunnyside, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1897 †SAW, WILLIAM A., *Land Titles Office, Perth, Western Australia.*  
 1906 †SAWERTHAL, HENRY, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*  
 1902 †SCARR, VALENTINE E., *Eldorado Gold Mine, Lomagunda, Rhodesia.*  
 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.E.C., *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*  
 1900 SCHEIDEL, AUGUSTE, PH.D., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1904 †SCHIERHOUT, MICHAEL J., *Bay View, Bellevue Road, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1888 SCHEPS, MAX, *Tete, via Kilimane, East Africa.*  
 1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1878 SCHOOLLES, HIS HONOUR SIR HENRY R. PIPON, *Chief Justice, Gibraltar.*
- 1897 SCHREINER, HON. WILLIAM P., C.M.G., K.C., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SCHULLER, OSCAR H., *P.O. Box 4427, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †SCHULZ, J. A. AUREL, M.D., *Stamford Hill Road, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 †SCONCE, HERBERT W., *Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1902 †SCOTT, ARTHUR ELDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *c/o Société du Béhéra, Alexandria, Egypt.*
- 1895 SCOTT, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 845, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 SCOTT, ELGIN, *Cuyo 1222, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1902 †SCOTT, GEORGE, *P.O. Box 250, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1876 SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., *Eagle Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1903 SCOTT, HON. HENRY MILNE, M.L.C., *Eldon Chambers, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1901 SCOTT, SIR JAMES GEO., K.C.I.E., *Taunggyi, Southern Shan States, Burma.*
- 1901 SCOTT, PERCY G., C.E., *c/o Public Works Department, Secretariat, Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1906 SCOTT, SAMUEL TULLOCH, *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1903 SCOTT, WILLIAM A., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1907 SCOTT-ATKINSON, RICHARD, *Postmaster-General, Jesselton, British North Borneo.*
- 1908 SCROGGS, LIEUT. HAROLD C., R.N. (retired), *Harbour Master, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1901 SCRUBY, CHARLES B., *District Commissioner, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1901 SEARLE, JAMES, M.L.A., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SEAVILL, CECIL ELIOT, *P.O. Box 295, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 SEDGEFIELD, ARTHUR E., *Seymour, Victoria.*
- 1906 †SELBORNE, H.E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1903 SELMES, HENRY P., J.P., *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*
- 1898 SENIOR, HON. BERNARD, I.S.O., *Treasurer, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1900 †SERRURIER, LOUIS C., *c/o General Estate and Orphan Chamber, Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 SETH, ARATHOON, I.S.O., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Hong Kong.*
- 1909 SETH-SMITH, BASIL, *Ngapara, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1906 SETH-SMITH, WALTER, *Ngapara, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1898 SEVERN, CLAUD, *Civil Service, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.*
- 1906 SHAND, CHARLES FARQUHAR, *Moka, Mauritius.*
- 1908 SHANDEL, SOLOMON, *P.O. Box 326, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1901 SHARP, J. W.
- 1908 SHARP, W. GOODENOUGH.
- 1907 SHARPE, ELIPHALET E., *Barrister-at-Law, 144 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1901 SHARPE, H.E. SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
- 1902 SHAUGHNESSY, SIR THOMAS G., K.C.V.O., *Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1903 †SHAW, CHARLES COURTENAY, *Government House, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 SHAW, HENRY B., *Assistant Under Colonial Sec., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SHEARD, ABRAHAM, *c/o Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1905 SHEFFIELD, OCTAVIUS R., *c/o Commercial Bank of India, Calcutta.*
- 1906 SHELDON, THOMAS, *Paarl, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 SHENNAN, WATSON, *High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †SHEPHERD, JAMES, *P.O. Box 518, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 SHEPLEY, GEORGE F., *K.C., Toronto, Canada.*
- 1907 SHEPSTONE, ARTHUR J., C.M.G., *Secretary for Native Affairs, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1908 SHERIFF, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE PERCY M. C., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1904 SHILLINGTON, TOM, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.*
- 1881 †SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., *Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1897 SHOLL, ROBERT F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1908 †SHOOBRIDGE, ROBERT W. G., J.P., *Valleyfield, New Norfolk, Tasmania.*
- 1904 SHORES, JOHN W., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Engineer-in-Chief, Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1904 †SHORT, LOUIS W., *18 Kock Street, Joubert Park, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †SHRAGER, ISAAC.
- 1884 SHRIMPTON, WALTER, *Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1902 †SIEDLE, OTTO, *P.O. Box 31, Durban, Natal.*
- 1903 SIFTON, HON. CLIFFORD, K.C., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1903 †SILBERBAUER, CHARLES F., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 †SIMKINS, EDWARD, *Whitecliff, Greytown, Natal.*
- 1894 SIMMONS, HON. C. J., M.L.C., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1882 †SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 †SIMPSON, RICHARD M., *Phoenix Assurance Co., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1893 SIMPSON, ROBERT M., M.D., *456 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1907 SIMS, ARTHUR, *143 Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 SIMSON, R. J. P., *Melbourne Club, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1897 SINCKLER, EDWARD G., *Police Magistrate, Gibbes Plantation, St. Peter, Barbados (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1890 SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, SIR EDMOND, M.D., *Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., *Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
- 1904 †SKERRETT, CHARLES P., *Barrister-at-Law, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1901 †SLACK, WILLIAM J., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1902 †SLINGER, DAVID L., *Green Hill, St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1896 SLOLEY, HERBERT C., C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.*
- 1902 SMALL, JOHN D., I.R.C.S., I.S.A.
- 1894 SMALL, JOHN T., K.C., *24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1905 SMALLWOOD, HENRY A., *Treasurer, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1905 †SMITH, ALFRED, *Pacific Cable Board, Doubtless Bay, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1891 SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, *Ballarat, Victoria.*
- 1903 SMITH, ARTHUR ASHDOWN, *P.O. Box 141, Durban, Natal.*
- 1908 SMITH, ARTHUR JOHNSTONE, *Baro-Kano Railway, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1906 SMITH, CHARLES A., *Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 SMITH, CHARLES H., A.R.I.B.A., *The Gables, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 SMITH, COLIN, *17 Bayswater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1883 †SMITH, SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 SMITH, F. B., *Agricultural Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1894 SMITH, F. CALEY, *Yalumba, Angaston, South Australia.*
- 1882 SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1904 †SMITH, CAPTAIN GEORGE, A.G.A., *Thursday Island, viâ Queensland.*
- 1899 SMITH, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., *Registrar-General, Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1905 SMITH, GEORGE DOUGLAS, C.M.G., *The Treasury, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1908 SMITH, HON. GEORGE JOHN, M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1904 SMITH, H. JASPER, *P.O. Box 1006, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*
- 1888 †SMITH, H. G. SETH, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, *Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1902 †SMITH, JOHN CLIFFORD, *Mooroolbark Park, Lilydale, Victoria.*
- 1901 SMITH, LAURENCE, *The Treasury, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
- 1909 SMITH, RICHARD, *Messrs. Harris, Scarfe & Co., Gawler Place, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1894 †SMITH, ROBERT GEMMELL, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Repton, Toorak Rd., Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1904 †SMITH, SYDNEY, F.R.G.S., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.*
- 1898 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Salisbury Club, Rhodesia.*
- 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Water Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1895 SMITH, W. E., *Railway Department, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 †SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., *P.O. Box 1330, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1906 SMITH, WM. FERGUSON, *Railway Offices, Offa, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1903 SMITHERS, HENRY, *Messrs. J. Robertson & Co., P.O. Box 279, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 SMITHSON, SAMUEL F., *Barrister-at-Law, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.B., C.M.(Edin.), *c/o South African Association, 6 Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1898 †SMUTS, JOHANNES, I.S.O., *Deeds Office, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1901 SMUTS, LOUIS B., *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 SMYTH, HERBERT WARINGTON, M.A., F.G.S., *Mines Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1902 SMYTH, J. W., *New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 SNOWDEN, SIR ARTHUR, *433 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1909 SOLOMON, A. KENNETH, *Attorney-at-Law, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1903 SOLOMON, HON. EDWARD P., M.L.A., *P.O. Box 424, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1896 †SOLOMON, HARRY, M.L.A., *P.O. Box 1388, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 SOLOMON, HON. JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM HENRY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1894 †SOMERSET, EDMUND T., *P.O. Box 43, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †SOMERSFIELD, OSCAR, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., *8 Change Alley, Singapore.*
- 1897 SONNENBERG, CHARLES, *P.O. Box 1311, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SOUTHEY, CHARLES, C.M.G., *Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 SOWDEN, WILLIAM J., J.P., *Park Terrace, Eastwood, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1904 SPARK, WILLIAM STALEY, *506 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Canada.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1902 SPARKS, LT.-COLONEL HARRY, V.D., *Calthorpe Hall, Sydenham, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 SPEKE, AUGUSTUS GRANT, *Assistant Collector, Entebbe, Uganda.*
- 1904 SPENCE, FRANK, *Stipendiary Magistrate, Navua, Fiji.*
- 1896 †SPENCE, ROBERT H., *P.O. Box 564, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 SPENCER, HAROLD, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1908 SPON, JOHN, *P.O. Box 3664, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1881 SPRIGG, RT. HON. SIR J. GORDON, G.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 SPRIGG, W. GORDON, *F.M.C.A., Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1905 SPRINGORUM, W., *P.O. Box 43, Dundee, Natal.*
- 1905 SPROULE, MILTON, *485 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1902 SPROULE, PERCY J., B.A., *Deputy Public Prosecutor, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1896 SPURRIER, ALFRED H., L.R.C.P., *Prison Island Sanitary Station, Zanzibar.*
- 1881 †STABLES, HENRY L., M.Inst.C.E., *c/o Chief Engineer of Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 †STALKER, WILFRED, *c/o Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Batavia, Java.*
- 1907 STALLARD, CHARLES F., *P.O. Box 5156, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 STANFORD, J. HENRY, *Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1892 †STANLEY, ARTHUR, *Middelburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 STANLEY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLAKENEY, *Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *23 Royal Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1894 STANLEY, JOSEPH HENRY, *Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.*
- 1905 †STAYT, WILLIAM, *Danebury, Terrace Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 STEADMAN, VINCENT, *Vindobona, Orange Grove Road, Singapore.*
- 1904 STEEDMAN, MARK CROMBIE, *c/o Messrs. Millers, Ltd., Saltpond, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1895 STEPHEN, SIR HENRY, *c/o E. G. Dawes, Esq., 28 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1905 STEPHENS, WM. FRANCIS, *Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1908 STEPHENSON, ARTHUR, *Livingstone, North Western Rhodesia.*
- 1904 STEVENS, CHARLES, *Schüttles Draai, Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.*
- 1888 †STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1904 STEVENS, ERNEST G., C.E., *Engineer of Roads, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1887 †STEVENS, FRANK, C.M.G., *389 West Street, Durban, Natal.*
- 1905 STEVENS, FREDERICK, *Scottsfontein, Highlands, Natal.*
- 1887 †STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., *Hamerton, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1902 STEVENS, PERCIVAL, A.M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1896 STEVENSON, THOMAS, *P.O. Box 411, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 STEWARD-EVANS, WILLIAM, *Castle Brewery, P.O. Box 274, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1883 STEWART, EDWARD C., *P.O. Box 193, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1896 STEWART, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1908 STEWART, JOHN CHEAPE, *Eiffel Blue Mine, Gatooma, Rhodesia.*
- 1888 †STEWART, MCLEOD, *Ottawa, Canada.*

Year of Election.	
1909	STEWART, ROBERT P., <i>Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1897	†STEWART, THOMAS, M.B., C.M., P.O. Box 88, <i>Salisbury, Rhodesia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1908	STEWART, THOMAS, <i>St. George's Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1895	†STEYTLER, HENRY DE VILLIERS, P.O. Box 174, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1908	STOBART, ST. CLAIR E. M., <i>Assistant District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1908	STOCK, WILLIAM F., J.P., <i>Insurance Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1906	†STOEHR, FREDERICK O., M.B., <i>Kansanshi, North-Western Rhodesia.</i>
1905	STOKES, FREDERICK W., <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†STOKES, STEPHEN, <i>Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1896	STONE, HARRY, P.O. Box 3217, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	STONE, HENRY, <i>Montacute, Evelyn Scrub, Herberton, Queensland.</i>
1900	STONE, SAMUEL, P.O. Box 234, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1897	†STONESTREET, GEORGE D.
1902	STOFFORD, THE HON. JAMES RICHARD N.
1904	STOUGHTON, WILLIAM A., <i>Rosenroll, Alberta, Canada.</i>
1903	STEACHAN, JOHN, <i>Jumbo Hotel, Mazoe, Rhodesia.</i>
1901	STRANACK, MORRIS WM., 320 <i>West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1892	STRANACK, WILLIAM, 320 <i>West Street, Durban, Natal.</i>
1895	†STREET, ALFRED R., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	†STRICKLAND, H.E. SIR GERALD, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1908	†STRINGER, J. WALTER, K.C., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1908	STROMBOM, W. E. S., <i>Board of Trade, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1908	STRONG, AYLMER C., c/o "Pioneer," <i>Allahabad, India.</i>
1897	†STRONG, EDGAR H., M.R.C.S., P.O. Box 193, <i>Bulawayo, Rhodesia.</i>
1894	†STRUBEN, ARTHUR M. A., A.M.INST.C.E., <i>Irrigation Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1903	†STRUBEN, CHARLES F. W., M.L.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., <i>Strubenheim, Rosebank, Cape Colony.</i>
1903	†STRUBEN, ROBERT H., <i>Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.</i>
1906	†STUART, ALAN L. C., LL.D., <i>District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.</i>
1907	STUART, HON. FRANK, M.L.C., 252 <i>Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria.</i>
1894	†STUART, JAMES, <i>Ingwavuma, via Eshowe, Natal.</i>
1908	STUART, ROLAND, <i>Cape Colony.</i>
1906	STUBBS, WM. WALTER, <i>Assistant District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria.</i>
1899	†STUCKE, W. H., A.R.I.B.A., P.O. Box 2271, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1894	STUCKEY, LEONARD C., <i>The Copiapo Mining Co., Ltd., Copiapo, Chile, South America.</i>
1883	†STUDHOLME, JOHN, <i>Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1902	†STUDHOLME, JOSEPH F., <i>Ruanui, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1889	STURDEE, H. KING, 240 <i>State Street, Albany, U.S.A.</i>
1898	SUTHERLAND, M. T., <i>Warmbad, German South West Africa (via Steinkop).</i>
1889	SUTTON, HON. SIR GEORGE M., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.</i>
1896	SWABY, THE RT. REV. WILLIAM P., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Barbados, Bishops court, Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>



Year of  
Election.

- 1909 SWAIN, ALFRED W., *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*  
 1881 †SWAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT A., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*  
 1905 SWANSON, WILLIAM G., *P.O. Box 220, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., *C.M.G.*  
 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*  
 1897 SWORD, THOMAS S., *Land Court, Brisbane, Queensland.*  
 1881 †SYMON, SENATOR HON. SIR JOSIAH HENRY, *K.C.M.G., K.C., Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 469, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 TANTON, JOHN WARWICK, *Advocate, 233 Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1901 TAMBACI, C., *C. Tambaci & Cie., Marseilles.*  
 1908 TAMPLIN, ERNEST H., *Athenæum Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1888 †TAMPLIN, LT.-COLONEL HERBERT T., *K.C., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1907 TANCOCK, J. L., *Allakolla Estate, Madulkelle, Ceylon.*  
 1902 †TANNAHILL, THOMAS F., M.D., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*  
 1905 TANNER, WM. HUGH, *P.A.S.I., Public Works Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*  
 1897 TANNOCK, JOHN P., M.B., C.M., *Park Avenue, East London, Cape Colony.*  
 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *17 Park Road, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1907 TARRANT, HUMPHREY N., *Assistant Treasurer, Entebbe, Uganda.*  
 1904 TASCHEREAU, RT. HON. SIR HENRI E., *Ottawa, Canada.*  
 1904 TATHAM CHARLES, J.P., *Greytown, Natal.*  
 1894 TATHAM, FREDERIC SPENCE, K.C., M.L.A., *7 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*  
 1895 TATHAM, RALPH H.  
 1904 TAVERNER, HON. JOHN W., *Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1902 †TAYLOR, ADOLPHUS J., *Arthursleigh, North Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1909 TAYLOR, FREDERICK W., *Polly Brewan, Walgett, New South Wales.*  
 1897 TAYLOR, HERBERT J., *Chief Native Commissioner, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.*  
 1898 †TAYLOR, J. HOWARD, *Perth, Western Australia.*  
 1909 TAYLOR, JOSEPH WATSON, *340 Pender Street W., Vancouver, British Columbia.*  
 1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1901 TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Hong Kong Club, Hong Kong.*  
 1883 TAYLOR, HON. W. F., M.L.C., M.D., *8 Wharf Street, Brisbane, Queensland (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1902 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM IRWIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Government Medical Officer, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1900 TAYLOR, WILLIAM L., *Kilham P.O., Alberta, Canada.*  
 1890 TAYLOR, SIR WILLIAM T., *K.C.M.G., Resident-General F.M.S., Carcosa, Selangor, Federated Malay States (Corresponding Secretary).*  
 1893 TREECE, RICHARD, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
 1908 TEMPLER, GEORGE D., *Forests Department, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*  
 1904 TENNANT, DAVID, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 232, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1904 †TENNANT, HERCULES, C.M.G.
- 1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1884 TESCHEMAKER-SHUTE, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
- 1897 \*THEAL, GEORGE M'CALL, LL.D., *Wynberg, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 †THEOMIN, DAVID E. *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 THEOPHILUS, DAVID, *P.O. Box 72, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 THISELTON, ALBERT E., *P.O. Box 985, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1901 †THOMAS, CHARLES C., *Government Surveyor, P.O. Box 54, Bethlehem, Orange River Colony.*
- 1909 THOMAS, C. NEUMANN, *House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 THOMAS, EDWARD H. L., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelle, Ceylon.*
- 1886 †THOMAS, HON. JAMES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Wilberforce House, Gloucester Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †THOMAS, J. EDWIN, *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1895 THOMAS, HON. JOHN H., M.L.C., J.P., *Little East Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Oonoonagalla, Madulkelle, Ceylon.*
- 1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1899 †THOMASSET, HON. HANS P., M.L.C., *Cascade Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., *Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1904 THOMPSON, HENRY N., *Forests Department, Calabar, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1891 THOMPSON, MAX G. C., *George Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1895 THOMPSON, HON. WILLIAM A., *Treasurer, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
- 1904 †THOMPSON, WILLIAM J., J.P., *Verulam, Natal.*
- 1907 THOMPSTONE, SYDNEY W., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., *Principal Medical Officer, Zungern, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1885 †THOMSON, ARTHUR H.
- 1905 THOMSON, GEORGE WATT, *c/o Norman R. Fisher, Esq., Cobalt, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1907 †THOMSON, HON. DUGALD, M.P., *Wyreepi, Milson's Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 THOMSON, JOHN ERSEKINE, M.B., C.M., *Perth Club, Western Australia.*
- 1908 THOMSON, JOHN SINCLAIR, *c/o National Bank, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1897 THOMSON, THOMAS D., *Middelburg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 THOMSON, WM. BURNS, M.L.A., J.P., *Harrismith, Orange River Colony.*
- 1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *340 Pender Street West, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1902 THORNE, THOMAS LANE, *Attorney-at-Law, 20 Bureau Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1905 †THORNE, WILLIAM J., *c/o Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1907 THORNES, JOSEPH, *83 Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1884 THORNTON, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. LESLIE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1907 THORNTON, THOMAS, *Messrs. Krische & Co., P.O. Box 220, Santos, Brazil.*
- 1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1906 THYNNE, HON. ANDREW J., M.L.C., A.M.P. Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1903 TIFFIN, CHRISTOPHER H., Queenstown, Cape Colony.
- 1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1890 †TOLHURST, GEORGE E., Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1896 †TOLL, BENJAMIN, Charters Towers, Queensland.
- 1905 TOLLAND, JAMES PULTENEY, C.E., Survey Department, Entebbe, Uganda.
- 1908 TOMKINS, STANLEY C., C.M.G., Entebbe, Uganda.
- 1900 TOOGOOD, JOHN F., c/o Messrs. Carson, Hutcheon & MacNaughtan, National Trust Block, Saskatoon, Sask, Canada.
- 1883 †TOPP, JAMES, Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.
- 1906 TOULMIN, EVELYN M. O., 121 San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
- 1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.
- 1893 †TRAVERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., State Surgeon, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
- 1903 †TRAVERS, JOHN EDMUND DE LA COUR, Pilgrims' Rest, Transvaal.
- 1888 †TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, The Hermitage, Queenstown, Cape Colony.
- 1908 TRELAWNY, EDWARD, P. & O. S. N. Co., 32 Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales
- 1903 TREMEARNE, CAPTAIN A. J. N., F.R.G.S., Police Department, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.
- 1905 †TREUSCH, JOHN B., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., Pacific Cable Board, Fanning Island.
- 1897 TRICKS, FREDERICK C., Taberna, Malvern Road, Armadale, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1900 †TRIMMINGHAM, NORMAN S. P., A.M.Inst.C.E., Bridgetown, Barbados.
- 1884 †TRIPP, C. HOWARD, Solicitor, Timaru, Canterbury, New Zealand.
- 1899 TRUDE, F. B., Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.
- 1902 TUCHTEN, JOSE G., P.O. Box 84, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1897 TUCKER, G. A., Mushroom Valley, Winburg, Orange River Colony.
- 1897 TUCKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. J., M.P., St. John, New Brunswick.
- 1898 TUCKER, W. J. SANGER, J.P., P.O. Box 122, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- 1883 †TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, C.M.G., M.L.A., P.O. Box 9, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1905 TUDOR, HON. DANIEL T., M.E.C., Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.
- 1900 TUGMAN, HERBERT ST. JOHN, New Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1896 TUGWELL, RT. REV. BISHOP HERBERT, D.D., Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1883 TUPPER, RT. HON. SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B., Ottawa, Canada.
- 1895 †TURLAND, A. DE SALES.
- 1898 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER H., Elibank, Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1905 TURNBULL, AUBREY M. D., Zomba, Nyasaland.
- 1908 †TURNBULL, GEORGE, Feilding, New Zealand.
- 1899 TURNBULL, ROBERT MCGREGOR, Linburn Station, Otago, New Zealand.
- 1898 TURNBULL, ROBERT T., Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1905 TURNER, ALFRED G., Axim, Gold Coast Colony.
- 1905 †TURNER, FRANK, P.O. Box 539, Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, Bundalohn, Tennyson Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria.



Year of  
Election.

- 1882 †TURTON, C. D.  
 1904 TYARS, GEORGE P., *P.O. Box 404, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1902 TYNDALL, ARTHUR, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*  
 1881 †TYSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS G., *Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1906 TYSSEN, FRANCIS D., *Police Department, Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1897 UDAL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN S., *St. John's, Antigua.*  
 1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Roud, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Victoria.*  
 1904 UNWIN, ARTHUR HAROLD, *Forests Department, Benin City, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1908 UNWIN, FREDERICK, *Bank of British West Africa, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*  
 1899 †UPPLEBY, JOHN G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*  
 1902 USHER, HON. ARCHIBALD R., M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*  
 1906 †VALLANCEY, WM. BERTRAM, *Junior Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1906 VÁMADEVA, RÁMANÁTHAN, *Sukhas'tan, Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1908 VAN ALPHEN, JOHANNES G. DE LABAT, B.A., *c/o Assistant R.M., Hopefield, Cape Colony.*  
 1892 VAN BOESCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., *P.O. Box 611, Pretoria, Transvaal.*  
 1889 VAN BREDÁ, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*  
 1900 VAN CUYLENBURG, MAJOR HECTOR, *Colombo, Ceylon.*  
 1906 VANDELEÛR, JOHN F. B., *3 Dineen Building, Toronto, Canada.*  
 1904 VANDER BYL, CHARLES LE F., *68 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1896 †VANDER HOVEN, H. G., *P.O. Box 22, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*  
 1903 VAN DER SPUY, SIEBRANDT J., *Scandia, Rosebank, Cape Colony.*  
 1903 VAN EEDEN, WALTER C., *Supervisor of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1905 VAN HIEN, HENRY, *Winneba, Gold Coast Colony.*  
 1904 †VAN HULSTEYN, SIR WILLIAM, M.L.A., *P.O. Box 46, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*  
 1885 VAN RENEN, HENRY, *Interlaken, Kenilworth, Cape Colony.*  
 1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Ravenscroft, Walkerville, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1895 VAN ULSEN, DIRK, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1906 VABTY, THOMAS BOYD, *Riet Vlei, Natal.*  
 1899 †VASSALLO, E. C., M.A., LL.D., *Advocate, Professor of International Law, The University, Malta.*  
 1899 VAUTIN, H. D., *Bellevue Gold Mine, Mount Sir Samuel, Western Australia.*  
 1908 VAVASOUR, HENRY D., *Ugbrooke Station, Blenheim, New Zealand.*  
 1883 †VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, *Singapore.*  
 1899 VERCO, JOSEPH C., M.D., F.R.C.S., *North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.*  
 1886 †VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.*  
 1901 †VICKERS, ALBERT, *Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*  
 1895 †VIGNE, JAMES TALBOT, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*  
 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, *Townsville, Queensland.*  
 1902 VINTCENT, ALWYN J., *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1895 VIRET, HON. A. PERCIVAL, *Collector of Customs, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1903 VISCHER, HANS, *Assistant Resident, Muri Province, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1897 VON STÜRMER, SPENCER W., *P.O. Box 1019, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1896 VREEDE, DIRK E., *c/o Messrs. Liebermann, Bellstedt & Co., Durban, Natal.*
- 1903 WACKRILL, HERBERT J., *P.O. Box 885, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 WADDELL, HON. WILLIAM P., *M.L.C., 18 Collyer Quay, Singapore.*
- 1902 WADE, FREDERICK C., *K.C., P.O. Box 416, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1904 WADMAN, REGINALD F. C., *Excise Department, Bassein, Burma.*
- 1885 †WAITE, PETER, *Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., *Niekerk's Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, *M.B., C.M.*
- 1908 WALDRON, HENRY, *J.P., Beaver Island, Falkland Islands.*
- 1903 WALE, WM. C., *Government Railway, Sekondi, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1898 †WALKER, A. BLOFIELD, *P.O. Box 73, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †WALKER, ALAN C., *Huonden, Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1906 †WALKER, ARTHUR, *Tarkwa Exploration and Development Co., Tarkwa, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1908 WALKER, C. HAMILTON, *A.I.M.M.*
- 1899 †WALKER, CECIL, *Barrister-at-Law, Lindfield, Holebrook Place, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1893 †WALKER, HON. GILES F., *J.P., Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1900 †WALKER, SENATOR HON. JAMES T., *109 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1883 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, *C.M.G., Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.*
- 1882 WALL, T. A.
- 1894 WALLACE, EDWARD CLEMENT, *24 Rua Nova do Almado 4, Lisbon, Portugal.*
- 1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., *A.M.Inst.C.E., Government House, Livingstone, North-Western Rhodesia.*
- 1907 WALLACE, STEWART G., *P.O. Box 1155, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †WALLACE, SIR WILLIAM, *K.C.M.G., Senior Resident, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1903 WALLIN, CHARLES E., *Oil Springs, Ontario, Canada.*
- 1905 WALLIN, EDWIN K., *Kashenski, Grosny, Terek Province, Russia.*
- 1901 WALLIN, JOHN HENRY, *c/o Peruvian Petroleum Syndicate, Lobitos, Peru.*
- 1907 †WALLIS, ARTHUR H., *Manugarua, Gisborne, New Zealand.*
- 1894 †WALLIS, THE RT. REV. FREDERIC, *D.D., Lord Bishop of Wellington, Bishops court, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1896 WALLIS, HON. HENRY R., *M.L.C., Assistant Deputy Governor, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
- 1901 WALPOLE, R. H., *Assurance and Trust Co., Ltd., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, *P.O. Box 39, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1900 WALSH, COMMANDER J. T., *R.N.R., Marine Supt., Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1903 WALSH, FRANK, *B.A., J.P., Carnarvon, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 WALTON, GEORGE L., *M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E., Marine Department, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1881 †WANLISS, THOMAS D., *Ballarat, Victoria.*
- 1879 WARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1904 WARDEN, WILLIAM, 441 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.*
- 1904 WARDROP, JOHN GLEN, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1903 †WARDROP, JOHN NIMMO, F.R.G.S., *Messrs. Darby & Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo.*
- 1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, *c/o Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1879 †WARE, JOHN, *Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Pooru, Victoria.*
- 1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, *Minjah, Carramut, Victoria.*
- 1880 †WARE, J. C., *Yalla-y-Pooru, Victoria.*
- 1905 WARE, WILLIAM LAWES, *Brougham Place, North Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1904 WARLIKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL DAMODER P., *79th Carnatic Infantry, Aurungabad, India.*
- 1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, 1459 *Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.*
- 1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W.
- 1905 WARREN, NOEL A., *Customs Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1909 WARTON, MICHAEL S., J.P., R.M., *Broome, Western Australia.*
- 1889 †WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, 10 *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1903 †WATERHOUSE, FRANK S., *Mangawhare, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1902 WATKEYS, W. D. E., *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.*
- 1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1901 WATKINS, FRANK, *Nairobi, British East Africa.*
- 1901 WATSON, EDWIN A., *Pahang, Federated Malay States.*
- 1908 WATSON, ERNEST CHARLES, *Attorney-General, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 †WATSON-TAYLOR, WM. ARTHUR, *Vancouver Club, British Columbia.*
- 1895 †WATT, EDWARD J., *Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1896 †WATTS, JOHN WHIDBORNE, *Ivy, Barberton, Transvaal.*
- 1891 †WAY, THE RT. HON. SIR SAMUEL J., BART., *Chief Justice, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 †WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., *P.O. Box 4751, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., *Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.*
- 1905 WEATHERBE, SIR ROBERT L., *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
- 1906 †WEATHERILT, HENRY C., *Issoo, Lake Ngami, via Palapye Road, Bechuana-land Protectorate.*
- 1902 WEBB, CLEMENT D., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1903 WEBB, LEONARD F., 6 *Derby Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1903 WEBB, PERCY E., 6 *Derby Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1900 †WEBB, RICHARD CAPPER, J.P., *Roto, Hillston, New South Wales.*
- 1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., *P.O. Box 164, Germiston, Transvaal.*
- 1901 WEBBER, REGINALD B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1906 WEBBER, WALTER S., *Barrister-at-Law, P.O. Box 1088, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., 146 *Mary Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1903 WEBSTER, G. W., *Assistant Resident, Keffi, Nassarawa Province, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1897 †WEBSTER, H. L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*



Year of  
Election.

- 1904 †WERDON, WARREN, *Selby House, Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1901 WEGE, PETER G., J.P., *7 Hofmeyr Chambers, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 WEIGHTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, *340 Prince Alfred Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 WEIL, MAJOR MYER, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 WEIL, MAJOR SAMUEL, *Mafeking, Cape Colony.*
- 1903 WEISSENBORN, CHARLES A. P., *Premier Estate, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1906 WELDON, HORACE, *P.O. Box 331, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1902 †WELLS, ERNEST T., *P.O. Box 10, Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1896 †WELLS, RICHARD NOEL, *Hannan's Find Gold Reefs, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.*
- 1907 †WELMAN, CHARLES W., M.A. (Oxon.), *Athenæum Club, P.O. Box 6499, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1909 WELPLY, RUPERT, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., *Aro, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.*
- 1895 WENDT, HON. MR. JUSTICE HENRY L., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1898 WENYON, WILLIAM F., *Hong Kong.*
- 1903 WENTZEL, CHARLES A., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 WERDMULLER, C. A., J.P., *Hoopstad, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 WHEELER, HON. WILLIAM, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Treasurer, Zomba, Nyasaland.*
- 1906 WHEELWRIGHT, CHARLES A., C.M.G., *Pietersburg, Transvaal.*
- 1908 WHELAN, GEORGE C., *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1903 WHITE, ANDREW, W.S., *Chief Registrar and Sheriff, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1909 WHITE, EARNEST ROBERTS, *Takapua, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., *Waverley, Constant Spring, Jamaica.*
- 1900 WHITE, WILLIAM, J.P., F.G.S., *Mount Alma, Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1894 †WHITEHEAD, T. H.
- 1908 WHITEHOUSE, HENRY S., *Straits Trading Co., Gopeng, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1903 WHITELAW, JAMES, *P.O. Box 106, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1906 WHITELEY, PERCIVAL, *P.O. Box 1268, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 WHITEMAN, REGINALD J. N., M.B., Ch.M., *University Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1904 WHITESIDE, HENRY S., *Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States.*
- 1907 WHITMORE, SIDNEY W., *Public Works Department, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1905 WHITTAKER, WILLIAM LEOPOLD, *14 Timber Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *P.O. Box 320, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Conflict Group, viâ Samarai, Papua, viâ Australia.*
- 1895 †WIENAND, C. F., *P.O. Box 1352, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, *Lower St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1906 WIENHOLT, FRED E., *Rhodes Inyanga Farms, Umtali, Rhodesia.*
- 1908 WIJEWARDENE, DON RICHARD, *Saidewutta, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1907 WILKINS, ROBERT H., *British Australian Tobacco Co., à Beckett Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*

Year of  
Election.

- 1899 WILKINSON, CHARLES D., *Hong Kong*.
- 1898 WILKINSON, E. F. W., *Public Works Dept., Accra, Gold Coast Colony*.
- 1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD I. R., 25 New North Road, Bourda, *Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 1898 WILLIAMS, ARCHIBALD JAY, *Zomba, Nyasaland*.
- 1905 WILLIAMS, HON. C. A. SAPARA, M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Lagos, Southern Nigeria*.
- 1888 WILLIAMS, HON. CHARLES RIBY, C.M.G., *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony*.
- 1905 WILLIAMS, E. TRUBY, *c/o Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co., 525 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria*.
- 1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony*.
- 1897 †WILLIAMS, ERNEST, A.M.Inst.C.E., *c/o Messrs. Hooper, Speak & Williams, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia*.
- 1899 †WILLIAMS, FRED. W., *Napier, New Zealand*.
- 1900 †WILLIAMS, HENRY WATSON, *Essex Street, Fremantle, Western Australia*.
- 1902 WILLIAMS, G. A., *P.O. Box 88, Harrismith, Orange River Colony*.
- 1904 WILLIAMS, JAMES ALEXANDER, I.S.O., *District Commissioner, Pram Pram, Gold Coast Colony*.
- 1896 †WILLIAMS, JAMES AUGUSTUS, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa*.
- 1903 WILLIAMS, JAMES E., *High Level Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
- 1890 WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand*.
- 1898 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOSHUA S., *Dunedin, New Zealand*.
- 1902 WILLIAMS, LUKE, F.G.S., *Claremont, Moonah, Hobart, Tasmania*.
- 1891 WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., 3 Union Buildings, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Field House, Broad Street, Lagos, Southern Nigeria*.
- 1904 WILLIS, CHARLES SAVILL, M.B., C.M., J.P., *St. Maura, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1904 WILLMOT, FREDERICK C., M.D., D.P.H., *Vredenberg, Saldanha Bay, Cape Colony*.
- 1896 WILLS, GEORGE F., *P.O. Box 551, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *P.O. Box 104, Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
- 1901 WILMOT, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
- 1898 WILSON, AIDEN D.
- 1894 †WILSON, ALBERT J., *Bel Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius*.
- 1908 WILSON, A. WALLIS, *Selinsing Estate, Taiping, Federated Malay States*.
- 1897 WILSON, BENJAMIN, *The Club, Bulawayo, Rhodesia*.
- 1908 †WILSON, CECIL F., *Kowhainui, Takapau, New Zealand*.
- 1906 †WILSON, CHARLES HERBERT, J.P., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia*.
- 1899 WILSON, GEORGE, C.B., *Deputy-Commissioner, Entebbe, Uganda (Corresponding Secretary)*.
- 1891 †WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E.
- 1900 WILSON, GORDON, C.E., *Lagos, Southern Nigeria*.
- 1897 WILSON, JAMES G., *Bulls, Rangitiki, New Zealand*.
- 1898 †WILSON, JAMES W., *Sandakan, British North Borneo*.
- 1883 WILSON, CAPTAIN JOHN, *Beau Séjour, Rosehill, Mauritius*.

Year of  
Election.

- 1904 †WILSON, JOHN B., *Lindley, Orange River Colony.*
- 1902 †WILSON, W. T., *City Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1897 †WINCHCOMBE, HON. F. E., M.L.C., *Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson & Co., 46 Bridge Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 †WINDSOR, PETER F., *Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1902 WINGATE, G. R., *Customs Department, Lokoja, Northern Nigeria.*
- 1897 WINEFIELD, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN, *Calabar, Southern Nigeria (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1889 WIRGMAN, VEN. ARCHDEACON A. THEODORE, D.D., D.C.L. (*Hon. Chaplain to H.M. the King*), *St. Mary's Rectory, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1905 WISE, HON. BERNHARD R., K.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1895 †WISE, PERCY F., *Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.*
- 1896 †WITHEFORD, J. H., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1898 WITTENOOM, HON. SIR EDWARD H., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, 11 *Ashton Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1907 WODERHOUSE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOSCELYNE H., K.C.B., C.M.G., *Commanding Northern Army, Rawal Pindi, India.*
- 1895 †WOLFF, HENRY A., M.D., 501 *West 138th Street, New York.*
- 1907 WOLFF, LEO MITFORD, P.O. Box 985, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1905 WOLFHAGEN, JOHN E., M.B., C.M., 102 *Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1882 WOLLASTON, LT.-COL. CHARLTON F. B., *The Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1908 WOLLASTON, FRANCIS E., *Aliwal Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1899 WOOD, CHARLES, 33 *King Street, Melbourne, Victoria.*
- 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, M.H.A., *Barrister-at-Law, Bothwell, Tasmania.*
- 1908 WOOD, HENRY, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1907 WOOD, JOHN BURN, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., *Vryheid, Natal.*
- 1898 †WOOD, PETER, *Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1902 WOODARD, HENRY, *Zomba, Nyasaland.*
- 1905 †WOODBURN, MACGREGOR, P.O. Box 1303, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1897 WOODBURN, WILLIAM.
- 1883 †WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, *Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.*
- 1907 WOODHOUSE, GEORGE WM., B.A., *District Judge, Batticaloa, Ceylon.*
- 1905 †WOODS, CHARLES, P.O. Box 1483, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 †WOODS, HON. SIDNEY GOWER, M.L.C., *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1898 WOOLF, DAVID LEWIS, P.O. Box 431, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1907 WORKMAN, ARTHUR MAITLAND, *Compania de Terrenos de Chiapas, Tuxtla-Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico.*
- 1908 WORSLEY, H. A., *c/o B. F. A. Corporation, Mombasa, British East Africa.*
- 1908 †WORTHINGTON, FRANK V., *Secretary for Native Affairs, Livingstone, North-West Rhodesia.*
- 1905 WORTHINGTON, REGINALD YORKE, 380 *Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1900 WRAGGE, CLEMENT L., F.R.G.S., F.R.Met.Soc., G.P.O., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1901 WRIGHT, HON. CLAUDIUS E., M.L.C., *Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1893 †WRIGHT, G. H. CORY.



Year of  
Election.

- 1898 †WRIGHT HON. JAMES W., M.L.C., 4 Moirs Chambers, Perth, Western Australia.
- 1906 †WRIGHT, JOHN WM., Avonmore, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
- 1907 WRIGHT, PERCY A. T., Government Railway, Lagos, Southern Nigeria.
- 1893 WYATT, CHAS. GUY A., Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1890 WYKHAM, ALFRED L., M.D., 21 St. Mary Street, St. John's, Antigua.
- 1896 WYLIE, SAMUEL, 15 Grosvenor Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1885 WYLLIE, BRYCE J., Kalupahani, Haldumulla, Ceylon.
- 1883 WYNN, HON. AGAR, M.P., Melbourne Club, Victoria.
- 
- 1887 †YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.A., Firth, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.
- 1907 †YORK, ARCHIBALD, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- 1891 YOUNG, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE ALFRED J. K., B.A., Mahé, Seychelles.
- 1896 †YOUNG, CAPTAIN HON. SIR ARTHUR H., K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1894 †YOUNG, H. C. ARTHUR, c/o Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1883 †YOUNG, HORACE E. B., Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.
- 1882 †YOUNG, HON. SIR JAMES H., M.E.C., Nassau, Bahamas (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1904 †YOUNG, J. RONALD C., M.H.A., Nassau, Bahamas.
- 1906 YOUNG, PELHAM VERNON, District Commissioner, Southern Nigeria.
- 1902 YOUNG, ROBERT, M.I.M.E., England House, Penang, Straits Settlements.
- 1883 YOUNG, HIS HONOUR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, C.M.G., Government House, Dominica.
- 
- 1887 †ZEAL, HON. SIR WILLIAM AUSTIN, K.C.M.G., Clovelly, Lansell Street, Toorak, Melbourne, Victoria.
- 1897 ZIETSMAN, LOUIS F., M.L.A., Attorney-at-Law, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1881 ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., Freetown, Sierra Leone.

## RHODES SCHOLARS AS HONORARY FELLOWS.

In terms of a special Resolution of the Council, providing that Colonial students attending the University of Oxford as Rhodes scholars may be made Honorary Fellows of the Institute during the period that they hold their Scholarships, the following (79 in number) have been elected :—

Christopher A. Adamson (North-West Territory, Canada)	Merton
Fred. C. J. M. Barbeau (Quebec)	Oriel
Stuart E. Beech (Manitoba)	Queen's
Austin M. Bothwell (North-West Territory, Canada)	Trinity
Harry R. Bray (British Columbia)	Brasenose
L. Brehaut (Prince Edward Island)	University
John V. Brink (Stellenbosch, Cape Colony)	University
Oliver V. Calder (Jamaica)	Corpus Christi
Arthur G. Cameron (Prince Edward Island)	Balliol
Stanley Castlehow (Queensland)	Balliol
A. van de S. Centlivres (South African College, Cape Colony)	New
Alfred W. Clemes (Tasmania)	Magdalen
Arthur H. Clerke (Tasmania)	Hertford
P. R. Le Couteur (Victoria)	University
Stephanus N. Cronje (St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, Cape Colony)	Trinity
Frank P. Day (New Brunswick)	Christ Church
Thomas Dunbabin (Tasmania)	Corpus Christi
James A. Estey (Nova Scotia)	Queen's
Kingsley Fairbridge (Rhodesia)	Exeter
Charles G. Fannin (Natal)	Exeter
Robert A. Farquharson (New Zealand)	St. John's
G. S. Fife (North-West Territory, Canada)	Hertford
Hugh L. M. Forder (Natal)	Hertford
W. Kaspar Fraser (Ontario)	Balliol
Ralph St. J. Freeze (New Brunswick)	Oriel
Joseph T. Gilbert (Bermuda)	Brasenose
Raymond A. D. Gillis (Prince Edward Island)	St. John's
Colin M. Gilray (New Zealand)	University
P. A. M. Hands (Rondebosch, Cape Colony)	University
R. H. M. Hands (Rondebosch, Cape Colony)	University
Henry L. Harvey (Queensland)	Oriel
Gerhardus A. Hattlingh (Stellenbosch, Cape Colony)	Worcester
Frank E. Hawkins (Quebec)	University
Cecil von P. Helm (Rhodesia)	Wadham
Howard R. L. Henry (Manitoba)	Queen's
John W. Horan (Western Australia)	Brasenose
Thomas B. Horwood (Natal)	Christ Church
Stanley H. W. Howard (Rhodesia)	Exeter
Alexander Juett (Western Australia)	Brasenose
Peter C. Kotze (South African College, Cape Colony)	Worcester
Stephanus G. Kriegler (Stellenbosch, Cape Colony)	Hertford

Ronald O. Lagden (South Africa) . . . . .	Oriel
Thorleif Larsen (British Columbia) . . . . .	Exeter
Roy Leitch (Prince Edward Island) . . . . .	New
Vernon A. Lewis (South African College, Cape Colony) . . . . .	New
Harry T. Logan (British Columbia) . . . . .	St. John's
Mungo L. MacCallum (New South Wales) . . . . .	Balliol
Norman S. Macdonell (Ontario) . . . . .	Balliol
Alexander R. MacLeod (Quebec) . . . . .	Balliol
Neal W. Macrossan (Queensland) . . . . .	Magdalen
Andrew H. Miller (Manitoba) . . . . .	Merton
John B. Mitchell (Newfoundland) . . . . .	St. John's
Arthur Moxon (Nova Scotia) . . . . .	New
E. A. Munro (Nova Scotia) . . . . .	New
Charles H. F. A. Newton (Rhodesia) . . . . .	Brasenose
David L. Nicholas (St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, Cape Colony) . . . . .	Trinity
John Orr (Tasmania) . . . . .	Balliol
John J. Penny (Newfoundland) . . . . .	Hertford
William I. Perrott (Rondebosch, Cape Colony) . . . . .	Worcester
Garnet V. Portus (New South Wales) . . . . .	New
William Ray (South Australia) . . . . .	Magdalen
Robert C. Reade (Ontario) . . . . .	New
Walter B. Reynell (South Australia) . . . . .	Balliol
Rupert M. Rive (New Brunswick) . . . . .	St. John's
Albert C. D. Rivett (Victoria) . . . . .	Lincoln
Charles G. Roach (Natal) . . . . .	Exeter
George D. Rogers (New Brunswick) . . . . .	Oriel
Israel I. Rubinowitz (British Columbia) . . . . .	Queen's
Reginald J. Rudall (South Australia) . . . . .	Christ Church
John A. Seitz (Victoria) . . . . .	Merton
Frederick E. Smith (Bermuda) . . . . .	Worcester
Alexander P. Turnbull (Western Australia) . . . . .	Merton
Thomas T. Waddington (Bermuda) . . . . .	Exeter
Richard G. Waddy (New South Wales) . . . . .	Balliol
Theodore R. Williams (Jamaica) . . . . .	Trinity
Rupert H. Williamson (St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, Cape Colony) . . . . .	Trinity
Harry A. Winter (Newfoundland) . . . . .	University
Hugh E. Wortley (Jamaica) . . . . .	Exeter
Solomon N. Ziman (New Zealand) . . . . .	Balliol



LIST OF INSTITUTIONS, &c., TO WHICH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE ARE PRESENTED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
- „ African Society, London.
- „ Army and Navy Club, London.
- „ Athenæum Club, London.
- „ Australasian Club, Edinburgh.
- „ Bingham Public Library, Cirencester.
- „ Bishopsgate Institute, London.
- „ Bodleian Library, Oxford.
- „ British and African Steamship Co.
- „ British Empire League.
- „ British Museum, London.
- „ Brown's Free Library, Liverpool.
- „ Cambridge University Library.
- „ Carlton Club, London.
- „ Ceylon Association.
- „ City Liberal Club, London.
- „ Colonial Office, London.
- „ Conservative Club, London.
- „ Constitutional Club, London.
- „ Crystal Palace Library.
- „ East India Association, London.
- „ East India United Service Club, London.
- „ Emigrant's Information Office, London.
- „ Geographical Association.
- „ Guildhall Library, London.
- „ House of Commons, London.
- „ House of Lords, London.
- „ Imperial Institute, London.
- „ India Office Library, London.
- „ Institute of Bankers, London.
- „ Institution of Civil Engineers.
- „ Intelligence Department, War Office.
- „ Japan Society, London.
- „ Junior Carlton Club, London.
- „ Junior United Service Club, London.
- „ Kew Guild, Kew Gardens.
- „ League of the Empire, London.
- „ Liverpool Geographical Society.
- „ Liverpool Institute of Commercial Research in the
- „ London Chamber of Commerce. [Tropics.
- „ London Institution.
- „ London Library.

- The London School of Tropical Medicine.  
 " Manchester Geographical Society.  
 " Minet Public Library, Camberwell.  
 " Mitchell Library, Glasgow.  
 " National Club, London.  
 " National Liberal Club, London.  
 " Natural History Museum, London.  
 " Naval and Military Club, London.  
 " Navy League, London.  
 " New University Club, London.  
 " Oriental Club, London.  
 " Orient-Pacific Steam Navigation Co., London.  
 " Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.  
 " Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., London.  
 " People's Palace Library, London.  
 " Public Library, Barrow-in-Furness.  
 " " Birmingham.  
 " " Bradford.  
 " " Bristol.  
 " " Cardiff.  
 " " Chelsea.  
 " " Clerkenwell.  
 " " Croydon.  
 " " Darlington.  
 " " Derby.  
 " " Dumbarton.  
 " " Dundee.  
 " " Fulham.  
 " " Great Yarmouth.  
 " " Hull.  
 " " Ipswich.  
 " " Kensington.  
 " " Kilburn.  
 " " Leeds.  
 " " Lewisham.  
 " " Lowestoft.  
 " " Manchester.  
 " " Newington.  
 " " Norwich.  
 " " Nottingham.  
 " " Oldham.  
 " " Plumstead.  
 " " Plymouth.  
 " " Putney.  
 " " St. George, Hanover Square.  
 " " St. Margaret and St. John, West.  
 " " St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. [minster.  
 " " St. Pancras.  
 " " Sheffield.  
 " " Stamford.  
 " " Stoke Newington  
 " " Sunderland.  
 " " Swansea.  
 " " Wigan.  
 " Reform Club, London.  
 " Royal Anthropological Institute, London.  
 " Royal Asiatic Society, London.  
 " Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.  
 " Royal Gardens, Kew.

- The Royal Geographical Society, London.  
 „ Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.  
 „ Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh.  
 „ Royal Society of Arts, London.  
 „ Royal Society of Literature, London.  
 „ Royal Statistical Society, London.  
 „ Royal United Service Institution, London.  
 „ St. Stephen's Club, London.  
 „ Science and Education Library, South Kensington.  
 „ Stirling and Glasgow Public Library.  
 „ Tate Central Library, Brixton.  
 „ Tate Public Library, Streatham.  
 „ Thatched House Club, London.  
 „ Trinity College, Dublin.  
 „ Tyneside Geographical Society.  
 „ Union Castle Steamship Co., London.  
 „ Union Club, London.  
 „ United Service Club, London.  
 „ United University Club, London.  
 „ University College, London.  
 „ Victoria Institute, London.  
 „ West India Committee, London.  
 „ Windham Club, London.

## COLONIES.

### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Ottawa.  
 „ Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.  
 „ „ „ Manitoba.  
 „ „ „ New Brunswick.  
 „ „ „ Newfoundland.  
 „ „ „ Nova Scotia.  
 „ „ „ Ontario.  
 „ „ „ Prince Edward Island.  
 „ „ „ Quebec.  
 „ Bureau of Mines, Quebec.  
 „ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
 „ Canadian Bankers' Association, Montreal.  
 „ Canadian Institute, Toronto.  
 „ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.  
 „ Education Department, Toronto.  
 „ Fraser Institute, Montreal.  
 „ General Mining Association, Quebec.  
 „ Geographical Society, Quebec.  
 „ Geological Survey of Canada.  
 „ Hamilton Association.  
 „ Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.  
 „ King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.  
 „ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.  
 „ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.  
 „ McGill University, Montreal.  
 „ MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.  
 „ Natural History Society of New Brunswick.  
 „ New Brunswick Historical Society.



*Royal Colonial Institute.*

- The Nova Scotia Historical Society.
- „ Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science.
- „ Ontario Historical Society, Toronto.
- „ Public Library, Hamilton.
- „ „ St. John, New Brunswick.
- „ „ Toronto.
- „ „ Victoria, British Columbia.
- „ „ Windsor.
- „ Queen's University, Kingston.
- „ University Library, Winnipeg.
- „ University of Toronto.
- „ Victoria University, Toronto.

## AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

- The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
- „ Australian Museum, Sydney.
- „ Department of Fisheries.
- „ Department of Mines, Geological Survey.
- „ Engineering Association of New South Wales.
- „ Free Public Library, Bathurst.
- „ „ Newcastle.
- „ „ Sydney.
- „ Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
- „ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.
- „ Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia, Sydney.
- „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.
- „ Royal Society of New South Wales.
- „ School of Art, Grafton.
- „ „ Maitland West.
- „ „ Wollongong.
- „ Sydney University.
- „ United Service Institution, Sydney.

## QUEENSLAND.

- The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.
- „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland
- „ Royal Society of Queensland. [Branch).
- „ Public Library, Brisbane.
- „ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.
- „ „ Brisbane.
- „ „ Ipswich.
- „ „ Maryborough.
- „ „ Rockhampton.
- „ „ Toowoomba.
- „ United Service Institution, Brisbane.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

- The Adelaide Club.
- „ Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.
- „ Public Library, Adelaide.
- „ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australia Branch),
- „ Royal Society, Adelaide. [lian Branch),
- „ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, Adelaide.

## TASMANIA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.  
" Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.  
" Public Library, Hobart.  
" " Launceston.  
" Royal Society of Tasmania.  
" Statistical Department, Hobart.

## VICTORIA.

- The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.  
" Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.  
" Bankers' Institute of Australasia, Melbourne.  
" Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.  
" Mechanics' Institute, Bendigo.  
" " Sale.  
" " Stawell.  
" Melbourne University.  
" Public Library, Ballarat.  
" " Castlemaine.  
" " Geelong.  
" " Melbourne.  
" Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian  
" Royal Society of Victoria. [Branch].  
" United Service Institution, Melbourne.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

- The Geological Survey Office, Perth.  
" Houses of Parliament, Perth.  
" Registrar-General, Perth.  
" Public Library of Western Australia, Perth.

## NEW ZEALAND.

- The Houses of Parliament, Wellington.  
" Athenæum and Mechanics' Institute, Dunedin.  
" Auckland Institute.  
" Canterbury College, Christchurch.  
" New Zealand Institute, Wellington.  
" Polynesian Society, Wellington.  
" Public Library, Auckland.  
" " Wellington.  
" University of Otago, Dunedin.

## CAPE COLONY.

- The Houses of Parliament, Capetown.  
" Chamber of Commerce, Capetown.  
" " " Port Elizabeth.  
" Institute of Bankers in South Africa.  
" Public Library, Capetown.  
" " Grahamstown.  
" " Kimberley, Griqualand West.  
" " Port Elizabeth.  
" South African Philosophical Society, Cape Town.

## RHODESIA.

- Public Library, Bulawayo.  
Rhodesia Scientific Association.

*Royal Colonial Institute.*

## NATAL.

- The Houses of Parliament, Pietermaritzburg.  
 „ Public Library, Durban.  
 „ „ „ Pietermaritzburg.

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

- The Government Library, Bloemfontein.

## TRANSVAAL.

- Government Library, Pretoria.  
 Joint Library of Parliament, Pretoria.

## WEST AFRICA.

- Lagos Institute.

## WEST INDIES.

- The Agricultural Society of Trinidad.  
 „ Agriculture Office, Antigua.  
 „ Court of Policy, British Guiana.  
 „ Free Public Library, Antigua.  
 „ Free Library, Barbados.  
 „ Institute of Jamaica.  
 „ Jamaica Agricultural Society, Kingston.  
 „ Legislative Council, Grenada.  
 „ Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British  
 „ Victoria Institute, Trinidad. [Guiana.

## MAURITIUS.

- The Bibliothèque Municipale, Port Louis.  
 „ Public Library, Port Louis.

## INDIA.

- The Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.  
 „ Asiatic Society of Bengal.  
 „ Geological Survey, Calcutta.  
 „ Mysore Geological Department.

## CEYLON.

- The Planters' Association of Ceylon, Kandy.  
 „ Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- The Perak Museum.  
 „ Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).

## AUSTRIA.

- The Geographical Society, Vienna.

## BELGIUM.

- Bibliothèque de l'Etat Independant du Congo.  
 Ecole de Commerce, Institut Solvay, Brussels.  
 International Colonial Institute.  
 Ministère des Colonies, Bruxelles.  
 Société d'Etudes Coloniales.  
 Société d'Etudes d'Agriculture Tropicale, Bruxelles.



EGYPT.

National Printing Department, Cairo.  
The Public Library, Alexandria.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque de l'Institut National de France.  
Comité de l'Afrique Française, Paris.  
Comité de l'Océanie Française, Paris.  
Office Colonial, Paris.

GERMANY.

The Imperial German Government.  
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft.  
Kolonial-Wirtschaftliches Komitee, Berlin.

HOLLAND.

Colonial Museum, Haarlem.  
Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde  
van Nederlandsch-Indië.  
State Archives Department, The Hague.

ITALY.

Instituto Coloniale Italiano, Rome.  
Società Africana d' Italia.  
Società d'esplorazione Commerciale in Africa.

JAPAN.

Formosan Association, Tokyo.

JAVA.

La Société des Arts et des Sciences, Batavia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

General Statistical Office, Uruguay.

SWEDEN.

Royal University, Uppsala.

UNITED STATES.

American Colonisation Society, Washington  
" Geographical Society, New York.  
" Museum of Natural History, New York.  
" Department of Agriculture, Washington.  
" Bureau of Statistics, Washington.  
The Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.  
" Department of State, Washington.  
" Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis.  
" National Geographic Society, Washington.  
" New York Botanical Garden.  
" Smithsonian Institution, Washington.  
" University of Minnesota.



# INDEX TO VOLUMES I. TO XL. OF THE "PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE."

- a'Beckett, A. W., on the Colonial Press, xxxviii. 54  
 Aberdeen, Earl of, on Canada, xxii. 136  
 Aborigines of Australia, xxii. 32  
 Acclimatisation, vii. 36  
 Addresses: on recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, iii. 100; Colonies in Royal Title, vii. 124; attempt on the life of H.M. the Queen, xiii. 204; death of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, xv. 263; coming of age of H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor, xvi. 146; on the Jubilee of H.M. the Queen, xviii. 188; death of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, xxiii. 90; death of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, xxvii. 435; Anniversary of Her Majesty's Sixtieth Reign, xxviii. 365; Death of H.M. Queen Victoria, xxxii. 105; "Victoria Day," xxxii. 316; The Royal Tour, xxxiii. 349; Coronation Address to H.M. the King, xxxiii. 350  
 Administration of Justice in South Africa, xxviii. 82  
 Africa, British East, xxii. 3; Colonisation of Central, vii. 274; Extension of British influence (and trade) in, xxvii. 4; Development of Tropical, xxvii. 218; England's work in Central, xxviii. 50  
 Agricultural and Pastoral possibilities of the Transvaal, xxxviii. 315  
 Agricultural and Technical Education in the Colonies, xxii. 65  
 Agricultural movement in Cape Colony, xxxvii. 214  
 Agriculture in South Africa, xxxii. 139  
 Albemarle, Earl of, on Balance-sheet of the Washington Treaty, iv. 7  
 Allardyce, W. L., on Fijians and their Fire-walking, xxxv. 71  
 Alldridge, T. J., on Sierra Leone and its undeveloped Products, xxvii. 36; Sierra Leone, Up to Date, xl. 3  
 Allen, C. H., on Gold Fields of Queensland, i. 94  
 All-Red Route, The, xxxix. 256  
 American Protection and Canadian Reciprocity, vi. 205  
 Anderson, J. F., on the Sugar Industry of Mauritius, xxx. 68  
 Andrews, A. W., on the Empire and Geographical Teaching, xxxi. 41  
 Anglo-Australian Position from an Australian point of view, xxxvii. 3  
 Angora Goat in British Colonies, ix. 326  
 Annual Dinners, iii. 213; iv. 1; v. 1; xxiv. 221; xxv. 232 xxvi. 240; xxvii. 350; xxviii. 228; xxix. 204; xxx. 298; xxxi. 246; xxxii. 237; xxxiii. 231; xxxiv. 275; xxxv. 281; xxxvi. 347; xxxvii. 266; xxxviii. 266; xxxix. 282; xl. 341  
 Annual Meetings: (1st) i. 203; (2nd) ii. 121; (3rd) iii. 76; (4th) iii. 210; (5th) iv. 211; (6th) v. 218; (7th) vi. 262; (8th) vii. 331; (9th) viii. 425; (10th) ix. 392; (11th) x. 378; (12th) xi. 361; (13th) xii. 402; (14th) xiii. 407; (15th) xiv. 352; (16th) xv. 330; (17th) xvi. 358; (18th) xvii. 411; (19th) xviii. 162; (20th) xix. 147; (21st) xx. 184; (22nd) xxi. 151; (23rd) xxii. 163; (24th) xxiii. 172; (25th) xxiv. 177; (26th) xxv. 188; (27th) xxvi. 164; (28th) xxvii. 155; (29th) xxviii. 157; (30th) xxix. 139; (31st) xxx. 171; (32nd) xxxi. 103; (33rd) xxxii. 176; (34th) xxxiii. 132; (35th) xxxiv. 162; (36th) xxxv. 153; (37th) xxxvi. 156; (38th) xxxvii. 155; (39th) xxxviii. 164; (40th) xxxix. 164; (41st) xl. 161  
 Antarctic Exploration, xix. 332  
 Antipodean Britain, State Socialism in, xxv. 2  
 Archer, Thomas, on Queensland, xii. 263  
 Arthur, Dr. Richard, on Imperial Emigration and its Problems, xl. 314  
 Argyll, Duke of, on relations with Canada and Great Colonies, xv. 41  
 Ashantees, Our Relations with the, v. 71  
 Ashworth, C., on Canada, x. 71  
 Australasia: A Vindication, xxxiii. 50  
 Telegraphic Enterprise in, xvii. 144; University Life in, xxiii. 93  
 Australasian Agriculture, xxiv. 139  
 Australasian Colonies, Indebtedness of the, xiv. 13



- Australasian Defence, xxii. 195  
 Australasian Development, Aids to, xxi. 53  
 Australasian Dominion, xv. 105  
 Australasian Public Finance, xx. 229  
 Australia, Aborigines of, xxii. 32; and Naval Defence, xxxiv. 194; As a Food-producing Country, xxxv. 79, xxxv. 393; As I Saw It, xxii. 3; Possibilities of Irrigation, xxxix. 298; Products of, xxxvii. 113; Reduction of Postage to and from, xxxvi. 401; Recent Impressions in, xix. 120; Re-visited, 1874-1889, xxi. 242; Scientific Exploration of Central, xxvii. 87; Some Federal Tendencies in, xxxviii. 239; Studies in, in 1896, xxviii. 119; Water Supply of, xxxiii. 35; Wines of, vii. 297  
 Australian Colonies, Constitutions of the, ii. 48  
 Australian Enterprise, Economic developments of, xxv. 292  
 Australian Immigration, xxxvii. 227  
 Australian Life, Social and Intellectual Development of, xxvi. 30  
 Australian Natural History Gleanings, xxix. 36  
 Australian Outlook, xxv. 138  
 Australian Stock Pastures and British Consumers, xxvi. 347  
 Baden-Powell, Sir G. S., on Imperial Defence in our Time, xiii. 341; on National Unity, xvi. 48; on Colonial Government Securities, xviii. 254; on Development of Tropical Africa, xxvii. 218; on the Financial Relations of the Empire. Can they be improved? xxviii. 306  
 Bahamas, the, xxxi. 162  
 Balance-sheet of the Washington Treaty, iv. 7  
 Barnett, P. A., on Education in South Africa, xxxvi. 130  
 Barrett, H. J., on Boers of South Africa, i. 175  
 Basutoland and the Basutos, xxxii. 255  
 Bate, J., on Opening of the Suez Canal, ii. 78  
 Beanlands, Rev. Canon, on British Columbia, xxiii. 143  
 Bechuanaland, xvii. 5  
 Bedford, Rev. W. K. R., on Malta and the Maltese Race, xxvii. 111  
 Begg, Alex., on Canadian North-West, xv. 181  
 Bell, Sir F. Dillon, on Indebtedness of Australasian Colonies, xiv. 13  
 Bell, Dr. J. M., on Mineral Wealth of New Zealand, xxxix. 37  
 Benefits to the Colonies of being Members of the British Empire, viii. 3  
 Bent, Hon. Sir Thomas, on the Trend of Victoria's Progress, xxxviii. 337  
 Berkeley, T. B. H., on the Leeward Islands, xii. 9  
 Bernier, Captain J. E., on a Canadian Polar Expedition, xxxii. 99  
 Berry, Sir Graham, on Colonies in Relation to the Empire, xviii. 4  
 Best Means of Drawing Together the Interests of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, vi. 5  
 Birchenough, Henry, on Some Aspects of our Imperial Trade, xxix. 104  
 Birtwistle, C. A., on Cotton Growing and Nigeria, xxxix. 80  
 Bissett Sir J., on South Africa and her Colonies, vii. 86  
 Blake, Sir Henry, on Ceylon of To day, xxxix. 106  
 Blyth, Sir Arthur, on South Australia, xi. 181  
 Boers of S. Africa, i. 175  
 Bonwick, James, on the Writing of Colonial History, xxvi. 270  
 Boosé, J. R., on Library of the Royal Colonial Institute, xxv. 394  
 Booth, General, on Our Emigration Plans, xxxvii. 137  
 Borneo (British), xvi. 273; xxix. 61  
 Botanical Enterprise of the Empire, xi. 273  
 Bourinot, Sir J. G., on Marine and Fisheries of Canada, iv. 55; on National Development of Canada, xi. 90  
 Bourne, Stephen, on Extended Colonisation, xi. 8  
 Bowen, Right Hon. Sir G. F., on Federation of the Empire, xvii. 283  
 Boyd-Carpenter, H., on Influence of Commerce on the Development of the Colonial Empire, xxiv. 315  
 Boyle, Sir Cavendish, on Newfoundland, the ancient Colony, xxxv. 377  
 Braddon, Sir E. N. C., on Tasmania, xx. 319; on Australasia: a Vindication, xxiii. 50  
 Brassey, Right Hon. Lord, on a Colonial Naval Volunteer Force, ix. 355; on Recent Impressions in Australia, xix. 120; on Recent Progress in Victoria, xxxii. 55; on Recent Social

- and Political Progress in Victoria, xxix. 282; on West Indies in 1892, xxiii. 323
- Brassey, Hon. T. A., on Studies in Australia in 1896, xxviii. 119; on Steps to Imperial Federation, xxxiv. 5
- British African Empire, Development of Our, xxxvii. 311
- British and Siamese Malaya, xxxiv. 45
- British Borneo, xxix. 61
- British Columbia, xviii. 189; a Problem of Colonial Development, xxiii. 143; Goldfields of, xxix. 68; Mineral Wealth of, xxiv. 238; of To-day, xxxiii. 110
- British Defence, 1800-1900, xxxi. 208
- British East Africa, xxii. 3
- British Empire, xxv. 167; in the Far East, xxxvi. 366; Money of the, xxi. 117
- British Empire of To-day, xvi. 308
- British Federalism: its Rise and Progress, xxiv. 95
- British Guiana, and its Boundary, xxxi. 133; Forests of, v. 126; Notes on, xxiv. 51; Possibilities of the North West District of, xxvi. 33; and its Development, xxxix. 229
- British New Guinea, xxiv. 289; xxvi. 193; xxx. 238
- British North America, Indians of, v. 222
- British North Borneo, xvi. 273
- British Rule in Malaya, xxvii. 273
- British South Africa and the Zulu War, x. 105
- British West Africa and the Trade of the Interior, xx. 90
- Broome, Sir F. Napier, on Western Australia, xvi. 180
- Broome, H. A., on Progress of Civil Administration in the Orange River Colony, xxxiii. 219
- Bruce, Sir Charles, on the Crown Colonies and Places, xxxvi. 210
- Bryce, J. Annan, on Burma, xvii. 180
- Building, Purchase of Freehold, xvii. 210
- Burma, the Latest Addition to the Empire, xvii. 180
- Burt-Davy, J., on the Agricultural and Pastoral possibilities of the Transvaal, xxxviii. 315
- Bury, Viscount (see Albemarle, Earl of)
- Cabinet and the Empire, The, xxxiv. 325
- Calder, J. E., on Forests of Tasmania iv. 173; on Woodlands of Tasmania, v. 166
- Calthrop, E. R., on Light Railways for the Colonies, xxix. 98
- Cameron, Commander V. L., on Central Africa, vii. 274
- Campbell, W., on Postal Communication with the East, xiv. 223
- Canada, xxii. 136; and Ocean Highways, xxvii. 398; and the States for Settlement, iii. 148; as I remember it, and as it is, viii. 45; British Association in, xvi. 95; Future of, xii. 88; in Relation to the Unity of the Empire, xxv. 325; its Progress and Development, x. 71; its Undeveloped Interior, ix. 225; Lord Dufferin on, v. 252; Marine and Fisheries of, iv. 55; National Development of, xi. 90; North-West Territories of, xiv. 59; North-Western, xxxii. 209; Our Relations with, and Great Colonies, xv. 41; Progress of, and Development of the North-West, xiii. 149; Recent and Prospective Development of, xvii. 106; Wealth of, as an Agricultural Country, xxxvi. 28; Western, Before and Since Confederation, xxviii. 246; Western, Future of, xxxvii. 53; Illustrated by Canadian Artists, xl. 286
- Canada's Development, Some Phases of, xxxviii. 289
- Canada's New Transcontinental Railway, xl. 125
- Canadian Community, Characteristics of, i. 162
- Canadian Lands and their Development, xx. 273
- Canadian North-West, Seventeen Years in, xv. 181
- Canadian Polar Expedition, xxxii. 99
- Canadian Questions of the Day, Notes on some, xxxv. 198
- Canadian West and North-West, xxxiv. 76
- Cape Colonies and Central Africa, Trade of, xi. 57
- Cape Colony, New Agricultural Movement in, xxxvii. 214
- Carrington, Earl, on Australia as I saw it, xxii. 3
- Carrington, George, on Our West Indian Colonies, xxix. 171
- Carter, Sir Gilbert, on the Colony of Lagos, xxviii. 275

- Castella, H. de, on Wine-growing in British Colonies, xix. 295
- Cator, Mrs. Douglas, on Some Experiences of Colonial Life, xl. 223
- Cattanach, A. J., on Relations of Colonies to the Parent State, ii. 68
- Celebration of the Queen's Birthday throughout the Empire, xxvi. 377
- Census of 1891: Correspondence, xviii. 333
- Central Africa: England's work in, xxviii. 50
- Ceylon, Irrigation in, xv. 223; Tea Industry of, xix. 85; its Attractions to Visitors and Settlers, xxiii. 209; One Hundred Years of British Rule in, xxvii. 314; in 1899, xxxi. 4; From 1896 to 1903, xxxv. 113; of To-day (1908), xxxix. 106
- Chalmers, Rev. J., on New Guinea xviii. 89
- Charter of Incorporation, Royal, xiv. 352
- Chesney, Sir George, on the British Empire, xxv. 167
- Chesson, F. W., on Fiji, vi. 89; on Manitoba, iii. 102; on Polynesian Labour Question, iii. 34
- Chewings, Dr. C., on Geological Notes on the Coolgardie Goldfields, xxvii. 256
- China, Expansion of Trade with, xxxii. 106
- Christian, Charles, on Cyprus and its possibilities, xxviii. 113
- Civilisation of the Pacific, vii. 149
- Claims of Officials in Service of Colonial Governments: Correspondence, xviii. 335
- Clarence, L. B., on One Hundred Years of British Rule in Ceylon, xxvii. 314
- Clarke, Lieut.-Col. Sir George S., on National Defence, xxvii. 117
- Clarke, Hyde, on Financial Resources of the Colonies, iii. 130; on the Utility of Establishing a Reporter on Trade Products in the Colonial Office, ii. 154
- Clayden, Arthur, on New Zealand, xvi. 148; on Our Colonial Food Supplies, xxvii. 392
- Clifford, Hugh, on Life in the Malay Peninsula; as it was and is, xxx. 369; on British and Siamese Malaya, xxxiv. 45
- Climates of the British Colonies, viii. 180
- Coal throughout the British Empire, Distribution of, iii. 167
- Cobb, E. Powys, on Federation and the Mercantile Marine, xxxv. 227
- Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., on South Australia as a Federal Unit, xxx. 208
- Coghlan, T. A., on the Possibilities and Prospects of Irrigation in Australia, xxxix. 298
- Colmer, J. G., on Development of Canada, xvii. 106; on Notes on some Canadian Questions of the Day, xxxv. 198
- Colomb, Right Hon. Sir J. C. R., on British Defence, 1800-1900, xxxi. 208; Colonial Defence, iv. 217; on Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War, viii. 305; on Imperial Defence, xvii. 390
- Colonial Administration, xxxiii. 195
- Colonial Aids to British Prosperity, v. 13
- Colonial and Indian Trade of England, ix. 109
- Colonial Conference of 1887, xix. 4
- Colonial Conference Banquet, xxxviii. 266
- Colonial Defence, iv. 217; xxvii. 117
- Colonial Delegates, Reception of, xviii. 252
- Colonial Expansion, xxvi. 3
- Colonial Food Supplies, xxvii. 392
- Colonial Government Securities, xviii. 254
- Colonial History, the Writing of, xxvi. 270
- Colonial Life, Some Experiences of, xl. 223
- Colonial Literature, Records of, xxvi. 379
- Colonial Military Assistance and the Soudan, xvi. 214
- Colonial Museum Deputation, vii. 1
- Colonial Naval Volunteer Force, ix. 355
- Colonial Policy, our Future, xxxiii. 301
- Colonial Press, The, xxxviii. 54
- Colonial Producer, The, xxviii. 76
- Colonial Question, ii. 58
- Colonial Reform, iii. 84
- Colonial Relations, iii. 13
- Colonial Subjects in Schools, xiv. 387
- Colonies and the Century, xxx. 324; and the English Labouring Classes, viii. 144; Dairy Industry in, xxviii. 194; Extinct Animals of, x. 267; Financial Resources of the, iii. 130; in Relation to the Empire, xviii. 4; in the Royal Title—Memorial to the Queen, vii. 124; Light Railways



- for the, xxix. 98; Political and Municipal Boundaries of, xii. 311; Women and the, xxxv. 326
- Colonisation, ii. 124, xx. 53; and Expansion of the Empire, xxvii. 41; a Necessity to the Mother Country, xi. 8; Practical, xviii. 297; Social Aspects of, i. 135; and Utilising of Ocean Islands, ii. 117; Systematic, xxx. 25
- Colonisation of Central Africa, vii. 274
- Colony of Lagos, xxviii. 275
- Colquhoun, A. R., on Matabeleland, xxv. 45; on our Future Colonial Policy, xxxiii. 301; on a link of Empire, xxxviii. 119; on our East African Empire, xxxix. 198
- Colquhoun, Mrs. A. R., on Women and the Colonies, xxxv. 326
- Combes, E., on New South Wales, xvii. 46
- Commercial Advantages of Federation, xiii. 209
- Commercial Possibilities of the Sudan, xxxv. 349
- Commercial Possibilities of West Africa, The, xxxviii. 219
- Companies (Colonial Registers) Act of 1883; Correspondence, xviii. 334
- Conference on Colonial Subjects at Colonial and Indian Exhibition, xvii. 319
- Constitution of the Institute, Revision of, xl. 235
- Constitutions of the Australian Colonies, ii. 48
- Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch, on Emigration of State Children, xxxvi. 264
- Coolgardie Goldfields, Geological Notes on the, xxvii. 256
- Cooper, Sir Daniel, on New South Wales, ix. 86
- Co-operative system for the defence of the Empire, A, xxix. 223
- Cotton Growing and Nigeria, xxxix. 80
- Cox, W. Gibbons, on Water Supply of Australia, xxxiii. 35
- Craig, E. H. Cunningham, on Oil-fields of Trinidad, xxxvii. 340
- Critical Position of British Trade with Oriental Countries, xxvi. 105
- Crooks, Adam, on Canadian Community, i. 162
- Crown Colonies and Places, xxxvi. 210
- Currie, Sir Donald, on South Africa, viii. 380, xix. 223
- Cyprus and its Possibilities, xxviii. 177; and its Resources, xxvi. 63
- Dairy Industry in the Colonies, xxviii. 194
- D'Albertis, Signor, on New Guinea, x. 43
- Dalton, Rev. Canon, on Colonial Conference of 1887, xix. 4; on the Recent Royal Tour, xxxiii. 253
- Davson, E. R., on British Guiana and its Development, xxxix. 229
- Dawson, Dr. G. M., on Mineral Wealth of British Columbia, xxiv. 238
- Dawson, Prof., on Physical Geography of Nova Scotia, ii. 113
- Death of H.M. Queen Victoria, xxxii. 105
- Dele, Lionel, on Development of our British African Empire, xxxvii. 311
- Decline of the United States as a Maritime Power, iii. 194
- Defence of the Empire—Co-operative system for the, xxix. 223
- Defence Question in Trinidad, xxvii. 45
- Denison, Sir William, on Colonisation ii. 124
- Development of Empire, Trade, and Industry, xl. 198
- Development of our British African Empire, xxxvii. 311
- Development of Tropical Africa, xxvii. 218
- Development of West Africa by Railways, xxxv. 248
- Dicken, C. S., on Mineral Wealth of Queensland, xv. 144
- Dixon, G. G., on the Possibilities of the North-West District of British Guiana, xxvi. 33
- Dobson, Sir W. L., on Tasmania, xvii. 252
- Domestic Prospects of India, i. 111
- Dufferin, Earl of, on Canada, v. 252
- Dyer, E. Jerome, on the Colony of Victoria. Some of its Industries, xxviii. 43
- Dyer, Sir W. Thiselton, on Botanical Enterprise of the Empire, xi. 273
- East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, xxxv. 186
- East Africa Protectorate, Progress and Problems of, xxxvii. 81
- East African Empire, Our, xxxix. 198
- Eddy, C. W., on Distribution of Coal throughout the Empire, iii. 167; on Interests of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, vi. 5; Memoir of, vi. 1

- Education and good Citizenship in India, xxxix. 134
- Education, Imperial Aspects of, xxvi. 322; Federal tendencies in, xxxviii. 93
- Education in South Africa, Problems and Perils of, xxxvi. 130
- Education of South African Tribes, xv. 68
- Educational Series: Press Opinions, xxii. 333
- Edwards, General Sir J. Bevan, on Australasian Defence, xxii. 195
- Egerton, Prof. Hugh E., xl. 57
- Eliot, Sir Charles, on Progress and Problems of the East Africa Protectorate, xxxvii. 81
- Elliot, R. H., on Indian Famines, ix. 2
- Emigration, Imperial and Colonial, Partnership in, xii. 178; Imperial, and its Problems, xl. 314; of State Children, xxxvi. 264; Our Emigration Plans, xxxvii. 137; Practical Means of Extending, xix. 49; Self-supporting, ii. 41; to the Colonies, xvii. 368
- Empire, A Gold Standard for the, xxix. 94; Relations of the Colonies to the, xiv. 391; Botanical Enterprise of the, xi. 273; Money of the British, xxi. 117; Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the, xxx. 136; and Geographical Teaching, xxxi. 41; a link of, xxxviii. 119
- Empire Coronation Banquet, xxxiii. 330
- "Empire Day," xxxiv. 354
- Empire's Parliament, xi. 136
- England and her Colonies at the Paris Exhibition, x. 6
- England's Colonial Granaries, xiii. 13
- England's work in Central Africa, xxviii. 50
- English Schools and Colonial Education. How can they be linked? xxxvi. 190
- Essay Competition: Circular, xv. 312; Results, xv. 41, 64
- Expansion of Trade with China, xxxii. 106
- Extension of British Influence (and Trade) in Africa, xxvii. 4
- Extinct Animals of the Colonies, x. 267
- Fallon, J. T., on Wines of Australia, vii. 297
- Federal tendencies in Education, xxxviii. 93
- Federalism, British, xxiv. 95
- Federation, Commercial advantages of, xiii. 209; Fallacies of, viii. 79; Imperial, iii. 2, xvii. 319; of the British Empire, xvii. 283; and the Mercantile Marine, xxxv. 227
- Ferguson, John, on Ceylon, xxxiii. 209; on Ceylon in 1899, xxxi. 4; on Ceylon from 1896 to 1903, xxxv. 113
- Fiji, Agriculture in, xxi. 362; as it is, xiv. 160; Islands and the People of, xxxii. 32; Native Taxation in, x. 173; Past and Present, vi. 89; Polynesian Labour Question in, iii. 34
- Fijians and their Fire-walking, xxxv. 71
- Financial Relations of the Empire: Can they be improved? xxviii. 306
- Finucane, M. I., on Islands and the People of Fiji, xxxii. 32
- Fiscal System, Our, xxxv. 45
- FitzGerald, W. W. A., on the Commercial Possibilities of the Sudan, xxxv. 349
- Fleming, Sir Sandford, on Canada, ix. 225; on Canada and Ocean Highways, xxvii. 398
- Flinders' Voyage: Purchase of Illustrations, xxi. 47
- Flower, Sir William H., on Whales and British and Colonial Whale Fisheries, xxvi. 79
- Food Supply of England in connection with Australia, iii. 26
- Forestry in the Colonies and India, xxi. 187
- Forests of India and their Management, xxxiv. 111
- Forster, William, on Fallacies of Federation, viii. 79
- Fortunate Isles; Picturesque New Zealand, xxvii. 370
- Forty Years Since and Now, vi. 22
- Foundation of Institute (see Inaugural Meeting and Dinner and Preliminary Proceedings)
- Fowler, Henry, on Capital and Labour for the West Indies, xxi. 328
- Fox, Sir William, on New Zealand, vii. 247; on Treaty of Waitangi, xiv. 100
- Fraser, Rev. Dr. Donald, on Canada, viii. 45
- Fraser, Sir Malcolm, on Western Australia, xxiv. 3
- French Canadians, The, xxxiii. 52
- Frere, Sir H. Bartle E., on Union of various portions of British South Africa, xii. 134
- Fruit as a Factor in Colonial Commerce, xviii. 124

- Fuller, Sir Bampfylde, on Indian Aspirations, xl. 359  
 Future of our Sugar Producing Colonies, xxvii. 54  
 Future of Western Canada, xxxvii. 53  
 Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O., on Tasmania, Primitive, Present, and Future, xxxi. 76  
 Galt, Sir Alexander T., on Future of Canada, xii. 88; on Relations of the Colonies to the Empire, xiv. 391  
 Gambia Question, Report on, vii. 68; Memorial on, vii. 122  
 Gamble, J. S., on Forests of India and their Management, xxxiv. 111  
 Gathral, Gavin, on Angora Goat, ix. 326  
 Geographical Teaching, xxxi. 41  
 Geological Notes on the Coolgardie Goldfields, xxvii. 256  
 Gibbons, Major A. St. H., on Marotse-land and the Tribes of the Upper Zambezi, xxix. 260; on Nile and Zambezi Systems as Waterways, xxxii. 79  
 Giffen, Sir Robert, on the Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire, xxx. 136  
 Gilmore, Parker, on South Africa, xiv. 125  
 Gisborne, William, on Colonisation, xx. 53  
 Glanville, T. B., on South Africa, vi. 155  
 Gold Coast Colony, The, xxix. 31  
 Gold Fields of Queensland, i. 94; of Ontario and British Columbia, xxix. 68  
 Gold Standard for the Empire, xxix. 94  
 Gordon, Hon. Sir Arthur, on Fiji, x. 173  
 Gorrie, Sir John, on Fiji, xiv. 160  
 Grahamstown, Bishop of, on some Social Forces at Work in South Africa, xxvi. 273  
 Grant, Colonel T. H., on Canada, xiii. 149  
 Greater South Africa, xl. 261  
 Green, W. S. Sebright, on Colonisation and Expansion of the Empire, xxvii. 41  
 Greswell, Rev. W. P., on Education of South African Tribes, xv. 68  
 Greville, Edward, on Aborigines of Australia, xxii. 32  
 Griffin, Sir Lepel, on Native Princes of India, xx. 360  
 Griffith, T. Risely on Sierra Leone, xiii. 56  
 Griffith, W. L., on some phases of Canada's development, xxxviii. 289  
 Gueritz, E. P., on British Borneo, xxix. 61  
 Hackett, Dr. J. W., on some Federal Tendencies in Australia, xxxviii. 293  
 Haiderabad, xiv. 201  
 Halcombe, A. F., on New Zealand, xi. 320  
 Haldane, Rt. Hon. R. B., on The Cabinet and the Empire, xxxiv. 325  
 Haliburton, R. G., on Decline of the United States as a Maritime Power, iii. 194; on American Protection and Canadian Reciprocity, vi. 205  
 Hamilton, Lady, on Some Recollections of Tasmania before Federation, xxxiv. 32  
 Hannon, P. J., on the New Agricultural Movement in Cape Colony, xxxvii. 214  
 Harney, E. A., on Imperialism from an Australian Standpoint, xxxvi. 88  
 Harris, W. J., on Commercial Advantages of Federation, xiii. 209  
 Harry, T., on Northern Territory of South Australia, xiii. 303  
 Hazell, W., on Emigration, xix. 49  
 Heaton, J. Henniker, on Postal and Telegraphic Communication of the Empire, xix. 171; Penny-a-word Telegrams throughout the Empire, xl. 3  
 Hensman, A. P., on Western Australia, xx. 130  
 Hickman, W. A., on Canadian West and North-West, xxxiv. 76  
 High Plateaus of Natal, xxxiii. 85  
 Hill, A. Staveley, on an Empire Parliament, xi. 136  
 Hillier, Dr. A. P., on Native Races of South Africa, xxx. 30; on our Fiscal System, xxxv. 45  
 Historical Sketch of the Institute, xx. 225  
 Hodgson, Sir A., on Australia Revisited, xxi. 242  
 Holub, Dr., on Trade of Cape Colony with Central Africa, xi. 57  
 Hong Kong and its Trade Connections, xxi. 84; Trade routes of South China and their relation to the development of, xxix. 277  
 Honner, Rev. Alfred, xxx. 25  
 Horn, W. A., on Scientific Exploration of Central Australia, xxvii. 87  
 Hotson, John, on Australian Stock Pastures and British Consumers, xxvi. 347



- Hull, H. M., on Tasmania and its Timber, iv. 169; on Forests of Tasmania, v. 160
- Hunter, Sir W. W., on New Industrial Era in India, xix. 260
- Hutton, General Sir E. T. H., on a co-operative system for the defence of the Empire, xxix. 223
- Imperial and Colonial Partnership in Emigration, xii. 178
- Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War, viii. 305
- Imperial Aspects of Education, xxvi. 322
- Imperial Defence, xvii. 390
- Imperial Defence in Our Time, xiii. 341
- Imperial Emigration and its Problems, xl. 314
- Imperial Evolution, Twelve Months of, xxxix. 4
- Imperial Federation, iii. 2, xvii. 319; Steps to, xxxiv. 5
- Imperial Institute, Relations with the xxiv. 265
- Imperial Museum for the Colonies and India, viii. 232
- Imperial Organisation, xxxvi. 288; Notes on, xxxviii. 4
- Imperialism from an Australian Standpoint, xxxvi. 88
- Imperial Trade, Some Aspects of our, xxix. 104
- Impressions of the British West Indies, xxxii. 286
- Im Thurn, Sir E. F., on British Guiana, xxiv. 51; on British Guiana and its Boundary, xxxi. 133
- Inaugural Dinner: Speeches by Viscount Bury (Earl of Albemarle), Mr. R. Johnson (United States Minister), Earl of Albemarle, Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Colonel Loyd Lindsay (Lord Wantage), Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue (Lord Carlingford), Duke of Manchester, Sir John Pakington, Sir George Cartier, M. Guizot, Marquis of Normanby, Earl Granville, Sir Stafford Northcote (Earl of Iddesleigh), Sir Bartle E. Frere, Hon. W. Macdougall, Lord Alfred S. Churchill, Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir Charles Clifford, i. 19
- Inaugural Meeting: Speeches by Viscount Bury (Earl of Albemarle), Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue (Lord Carlingford), Marquis of Normanby, Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir J. C. Lees, Mr. R. A. Macfie, Lord Alfred S. Churchill, Captain Bedford Pim, Mr. T. Briggs, Mr. Gregory, i. 51
- Incidents of a Hunter's Life in South Africa, xxiv. 347
- Income Tax, Payment of, by Colonists in the United Kingdom, xxvii. 436; xxviii. 363; xxix. 164, 302; xxxv. 158; xxxvi. 397, 400
- India, Domestic Prospects in, i. 111; Forests of, and their Management, xxxiv. 111; Land Tenures of, iii. 57; Life in, x. 299; Native Princes of, xx. 360; New Industrial Era in, xix. 260; Some reflections on modern, xxxviii. 140; Trade of, and Future Development, xviii. 44; Under British Rule, xxxvii. 288; Education and good Citizenship in, xxxix. 134
- Indian Aspirations, xl. 359
- Indian Empire, Statistics of, xii. 53
- Indian Famines, ix. 2
- Influence of Commerce on the Development of the Colonial Empire, xxiv. 315
- Inglis, James, on Economic Developments of Australian Enterprise, xxv. 292
- Inter-British Trade, xxviii. 4
- Inter-British Trade and the Unity of the Empire, xxii. 265
- Investment of Trust Money in Colonial Government Stocks, xix. 338
- Irrigation in Australia, xxxix. 298
- Islands and the People of Fiji, xxxii. 32
- Ireland, Alleyne, on British Empire in the Far East, xxxvi. 366
- Jamaica for the Invalid and Settler, x. 209; Now and Fifteen Years Since, xi. 225
- James, Walter, on Australian Immigration, xxxvii. 227
- Jebb, Richard, on Notes on Imperial Organisation, xxxviii. 4; Twelve Months of Imperial Evolution, xxxix. 4
- Jenkins, Miss E. V., on Canada, Illustrated by Canadian Artists, xl. 286
- Jenkins, Hon. J. G., on the Products of Australia, xxxvii. 113
- Jerningham, Sir Hubert, on Trinidad and its Future Possibilities, xxxii. 215; on Colonial Administration, xxxiii. 195

- Johnson, Frank, on Rhodesia: its Present and Future, xxxiii. 4
- Johnston, Sir H. H., on British West Africa, xx. 90; on England's work in Central Africa, xxviii. 50
- Jones, Richard, on Food Supply of England, iii. 26
- Jones, Professor T. R., on Mineral Wealth of S. Africa, xviii. 217
- Jourdain, Sir H. J., on Mauritius, xiii. 62
- Kashmir Frontier, On the, xxvi. 256
- Kennedy, H. A., on the French Canadians, xxxiii. 52
- Keswick, W., on Hong Kong, xxi. 84
- Kidd, Benjamin, on the State in relation to Trade, xxxiv. 248
- Klondike, xxx. 110; Klondike—a Four Years' Retrospect, xxxiii. 292
- Labilliere, F. P. de, on British Federalism, xxiv. 95; on Constitutions of the Australian Colonies, ii. 48; on Permanent Unity of the Empire, vi. 36; on Political Organisation of the Empire, xii. 346; on Imperial Federation, xvii. 319
- Lagden, Sir Godfrey, on Basutoland and the Basutos, xxxii. 255
- Lagos, Colony of, xxviii. 275
- Lamington, Lord, on Notes on Queensland, xxxiii. 167
- Lance, C. C., on Australia as a Food-producing Country, xxxv. 79, xxxv. 393
- Land Transfer adopted by the Colonies, xvii. 343
- Leeward Islands, Colony of, xxii. 226; Past and Present, xii. 9
- Lefroy, General Sir J. H., on British Association in Canada, xvi. 95
- Legacy and Succession Duty Acts: Effect on Colonists, xix. 334
- Library Catalogue, viii. 457, xxv. 408, xxvi. 185
- Library of the Royal Colonial Institute, xxv. 394
- Life in the Malay Peninsula; as it was and is, xxx. 369
- Light Railways for the Colonies, xxix. 98
- Link of Empire, A, xxxviii. 119
- Lorne, Marquis of (see Argyll, Duke of)
- Lowe, Samuel, on Dairy Industry in the Colonies, xxviii. 194
- Lowles, John, on Inter-British Trade, xxviii. 4
- Lubbock, Sir Nevile, on West India Colonies, viii. 261, xvii. 221
- Lugard, Sir F. D., on Extension of British Influence (and Trade) in Africa, xxvii. 4
- Lugard, Lady, on the Australian Outlook, xxv. 138; on Colonial Expansion, xxvi. 3; on Klondike, xxx. 110; on West African Negroland, xxxv. 300
- Lynn, W. F., on Comparative Advantages of Canada and United States, iii. 148
- Macalister, A., on Queensland and Chinese Immigration, ix. 43
- McBean, S., on Ramiseraam Ship Canal, ix. 337
- MacDonnell, Sir R. G., on Our Relations with the Ashantees, v. 71
- McDougall, Rev. John, on North-Western Canada, xxxii. 209
- Macfie, M., on Aids to Australasian Development, xxi. 53
- Macfie, R. A., on Imperial Federation, iii. 2
- MacGregor, Sir Wm., on British New Guinea Administration, xxvi. 193, xxx. 238
- Mackenzie, Sir G. S., on British East Africa, xxii. 3
- McMaster, Emile, on the High Plateaus of Natal, xxxiii. 85
- Malacca, Settlements on Straits of, v. 103
- Malaria in India and the Colonies, xxxv. 7
- Malay Peninsula: its Resources and Prospects, xxiii. 3; Life in the, xxx. 369
- Malaya, British Rule in, xxvii. 273; British and Siamese, xxxiv. 45
- Malleson, Col. G. B., on Haiderabad, xiv. 201
- Malta and the Maltese Race, xxvii. 111
- Man, Col. Alex. (see Stuart, Col. J. A. M.)
- Manchester, Duke of, in Australia, xvi. 388; in Mauritius, xv. 359
- Manitoba, iii. 102
- Mann, Dr., on Natal, ii. 93
- Manson, Dr. Sir P., on a School of Tropical Medicine, xxxi. 178
- Marotseland and the Tribes of the Upper Zambezi, xxix. 260
- Mashonaland and its Development, xxiii. 248

- Matabele, History of, and Cause and Effect of the Matabele War, xxv. 251
- Matabeleland and Mashonaland, xxii. 305, xxv. 45
- Matheson, Senator, on Australia and Naval Defence, xxxiv. 194
- Maude, Colonel, on Self-supporting Emigration, ii. 41
- Maund, E. A., on Mashonaland, xxiii. 218
- Mauritius, xiii. 263; Sugar Industry of, xxx. 63
- Mavrogordato, T. E., on Cyprus and its Resources, xxvi. 63
- Maxwell, Sir W. E., on Malay Peninsula, xxiii. 3
- Maydon, J. G., on Natal, xxvii. 183
- Medhurst, Sir W. H., on British North Borneo, xvi. 273
- Melliss, J. C., on St. Helena, xxxviii. 36
- Merriman, J. X., on Commercial Resources of S. Africa, xvi. 5
- Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, on Greater South Africa, xl. 261
- Michie, Sir A., on New Guinea, vi. 121
- Military Defence Forces of the Colonies, xxi. 277
- Miller, A. M., on Swaziland, xxxi. 274
- Miller, E. H., on Rhodesia and its Resources, xxxviii. 124
- Miller, Dr. J. L., on Tasmania, x. 333
- Milner, Viscount, on the Two Empires, xxxix. 329.
- Mineral Wealth of New Zealand, xxxix. 37
- Money of the British Empire, xxi. 117
- Moore, H. F., on Canadian Lands, xx. 273; on Agricultural and Technical Education in the Colonies, xxii. 65
- Morgan, Ben. H., on Trade and Industry of South Africa, xxxiv. 131; On the Development of Empire, Trade, and Industry, xl. 198
- Morris, Sir D., on Planting Enterprise in the W. Indies, xiv. 265; on Fruit as a Factor in Colonial Commerce, xviii. 124; on the Leeward Islands, xxii. 226
- Mosse, J. R., on Irrigation in Ceylon, xv. 223
- Mountmorres, Viscount, on the Commercial possibilities of West Africa, xxxviii. 219
- Musgrave, Sir Anthony, on Jamaica, xi. 225
- Natal, xxvii. 183; Glimpses of, ix. 280; High Plateaus of, xxxiii. 85; in its Relation to S. Africa, xiii. 103; Physical and Economical Aspects of, ii. 93
- National Defence, xxvii. 117
- National Unity, xvi. 43
- Native Races of South Africa, xxx. 30
- Naval Defence of the Empire, Special Meeting, xl. 290
- Navy and the Empire, The, xxxvi. 40
- Newfoundland Fisheries, Report on, vii. 6
- Newfoundland our Oldest Colony, xvi. 215; the Ancient Colony, xxxv. 377
- New Guinea and Great Britain, vi. 121; and the Western Pacific, xv. 7; Annexation of—Correspondence, xiv. 247; British, xxiv. 289, xxvi. 193, xxx. 238; Deputations, vi. 189, xiv. 250, xvi. 144; its Fitness for Colonisation, x. 43; Past, Present, and Future, xviii. 89
- New Rooms: Report, Special Meeting, xiv. 316
- New South Wales, 1788-1876, ix. 86; Material Progress of, xvii. 46; Reminiscences of, xxxi. 46
- New Westminster, Bishop of, on British Columbia, xviii. 189
- New Zealand, vii. 247, xi. 320, xxiii. 271; and its Dependencies, xxxvi. 321; and the South Sea Islands, ix. 164; Chapters in the History of, xiv. 100; Fortunate Isles, xxvii. 370; in 1884, xvi. 148; in 1895, xxvi. 297; Past, Present, and Future, v. 180; Mineral Wealth of, xxxix. 37
- Nicholson, Sir Charles, on Political and Municipal Boundaries of the Colonies, xii. 311
- Nigeria and Cotton Growing, xxxix. 80
- Nile and Zambezi Systems as Waterways, xxxii. 79
- Noble, John, on British South Africa and the Zulu War, x. 105
- Normanby, Marquis of, Banquet to, xv. 360
- Northcote, Lord, Dinner to, xl. 109
- North-Western Canada, xxxii. 209
- Norton, G., on Land Tenures of India, iii. 57
- Notes on Imperial Organisation, xxxviii. 4
- Notes on some Canadian Questions of the Day, xxxv. 198
- Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Physical Geography of, ii. 113
- Nyasaland, xxxix. 56



- Oilfields of Trinidad, xxxvii. 340  
 One Hundred Years of British Rule in Ceylon, xxvii. 314  
 Onslow, Earl of, on State Socialism in Antipodean Britain, xxv. 2  
 Ontario, Goldfields of, xxix. 68  
 Orange River Colony, Progress of Civil Administration in the, xxxiii. 219  
 Osborne, E. B., on Future of Western Canada, xxxvii. 53; on Canada's New Transcontinental Railway, xl. 125  
 Ottawa Conference, its National Significance, xxvi. 37  
 Our Colonial Food Supplies, xxvii. 392  
 Our Colonial Kingdoms, xxxiv. 293  
 Our East African Empire, xxxix. 196  
 Our Emigration Plans, xxxvii. 137  
 Our Fiscal System, xxxv. 45  
 Our Future Colonial Policy, xxxiii. 301  
 Our Policy in the West Indies, xxxvii. 194  
 Our West Indian Colonies, xxix. 171  
 Outlook in South Africa, xxxi. 305  
 Owen, Col. Sir J. F., on Military Defence Forces of the Colonies, xxi. 277  
 Owen, Prof. Sir R., on Extinct Animals of the Colonies, x. 267  
 Oxford and the Empire, xl. 57
- Pacific, Civilisation of the, vii. 149  
 Parkin, Dr. G. R., on the Rhodes Scholarships, xxxvi. 3  
 Parsons, Harold G., on Our Colonial Kingdoms, xxxiv. 293  
 Penny-a-word Telegrams throughout the Empire, xl. 3  
 Perceval, W. B., on New Zealand, xxxiii. 271  
 Permanent Unity of the Empire, vi. 3  
 Perry, Bishop, on Progress of Victoria, vii. 214  
 Phillips, Coleman, on Civilisation of the Pacific, vii. 149  
 Phillips, Lionel, on Outlook in South Africa, xxxi. 305  
 Pinsent, Sir R., on Newfoundland, xvi. 215  
 Planting Enterprise in the West Indies, xiv. 265  
 Plummer, John, on Colonies and English Labouring Classes, viii. 144  
 Political and Municipal Boundaries of the Colonies, xii. 311  
 Political Organisation of the Empire, xii. 346  
 Pollock, Sir Frederick, on Imperial Organisation, xxxvi. 288
- Polynesian Labour Question in Fiji and Queensland, iii. 34  
 Possibilities of the North-West District of British Guiana, xxvi. 33  
 Possibilities and Prospects of Irrigation in Australia, xxxix. 298  
 Postal and Telegraphic Communication of the Empire, xix. 171  
 Postal Communication with the East, xiv. 223  
 Powell, Wilfred, on New Guinea and Western Pacific, xv. 7  
 Practical Colonisation, xviii. 297  
 Practical Communication with Red River District, ii. 18  
 Preliminary Proceedings: Speeches by Viscount Bury (Earl of Albemarle), Rt. Hon. Chichester Fortescue (Lord Carlingford), Mr. Leonard Wray, Mr. A. H. Louis, Marquis of Normanby, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Edward Wilson, Mr. W. B. Hume, Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. H. Blaine, Mr. Marsh, Mr. S. Jackson, Dr. Mann, Mr. McGarel, i. 1  
 Present-day Administration in Uganda, xxxvi. 68  
 Presentation of Proceedings to H.M. the Queen, xviii. 160  
 Problems and Perils of Education in South Africa, xxxvi. 130  
 Probyn, Sir L. C., on Money of the British Empire, xxi. 117; on a Gold Standard for the Empire, xxix. 94  
 Products of Australia, xxxvii. 113  
 Progress and Problems of the East Africa Protectorate, xxxvii. 81  
 Progress of Civil Administration in the Orange River Colony, xxxiii. 219
- Queen's Commemoration Banquet, xxviii. 346  
 Queensland and Chinese Immigration, ix. 43; Goldfields of, i. 194; History, Resources, &c., xii. 263; Its Material Progress and Natural Resources, xxxv. 28; Mineral Wealth of, xv. 144; Notes on, xxxiii. 167; Polynesian Labour question in, iii. 34  
 Queensland's Progress, xxx. 74
- Railway System of South Africa, xxix. 8  
 Ramiseraam Ship Canal between India and Ceylon, ix. 337  
 Ranfurly, Earl of, on New Zealand and its Dependencies, xxxvi. 321  
 Rason, Hon. C. H., on Western Australia and its Resources, xxxviii. 199

- Rathbone, E. P., on the Goldfields of Ontario and British Columbia, xxix. 68
- Reade, Hubert, on English Schools and Colonial Education, xxxvi. 190
- Recent Observations in Western Australia, xxxii. 3
- Recent Progress in Victoria, xxxii. 55
- Recent Royal Tour, The, xxxiii. 253
- Recent Social and Political Progress in Victoria, xxix. 282
- Red River District, Communication with, ii. 18
- Reeves, Hon. W. P., on the Fortunate Isles: Picturesque New Zealand, xxvii. 370
- Relations of the Colonies to the Empire, xiv. 391
- Relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country, i. 74
- Relations of the Colonies to the Parent State, ii. 68
- Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire, xxx. 136
- Rhodes Scholarships, The, xxxvi. 3
- Rhodesia: its Present and Future, xxxiii. 4; and its Resources, xxxviii. 124; and its Agricultural Possibilities, xl. 80
- Richards, T. H. Hatton, on New Guinea, xxiv. 289; on the Gold Coast Colony, xxix. 31
- Robertson, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Donald, xxxviii. 140
- Robinson, Sir John, on Colonisation, i. 135; on Glimpses of Natal, ix. 280; on Colonies and the Century, xxx. 324
- Robinson, Sir William, on Trinidad, its Capabilities and Prominent Products, xxx. 272; on the Bahamas, xxxi. 162
- Robinson, Sir W. C. F., Western Australia, xxvi. 351
- Rogers, Alexander, on Life in India, x. 299
- Rogers, W. A., on Domestic Prospects in India, i. 111
- Ross, Major Ronald, on Malaria in India and the Colonies, xxxv. 7
- Royal Charter: Special Meeting, xiii. 191, 431, xiv. 1
- Russell, Drs. D. H. and R., on Jamaica, x. 209
- Sadler, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Hayes, on Present-day Administration in Uganda, xxxvi. 68
- St. Helena, xxxviii. 36
- Sargant, E. B., on Federal Tendencies in Education, xxxviii. 93
- Saskatchewan, Bishop of, on N.-W. Territories of Canada, xiv. 59
- Saunders, J. R., on Natal, xiii. 103
- Saville-Kent, W., on Australian Natural History Gleanings, xxix. 36
- Sawtell, Rev. Arthur, on India under British Rule, xxxvii. 289
- Schlich, Dr., on Forestry of the Colonies and India, xxi. 187
- School of Tropical Medicine, xxxi. 178
- Scientific Exploration of Central Australia, xxvii. 87
- Self-supporting Emigration ii. 41
- Selous, F. C., on South Africa, xxiv. 347; on History of the Matabele, xxv. 251
- Selwyn, Bishop, on Islands in the Western Pacific, xxv. 361
- Service, Sir J., Farewell Banquet to, xix. 339
- Shand, J. L., on Tea Industry of Ceylon, xix. 85
- Sharpe, Sir Alfred, on Nyasaland, xxxix. 56
- Shaw, Miss Flora L. (see Lugard, Lady)
- Shelford, Fred, on the Development of West Africa by Railways, xxxv. 248
- Shippard, Sir Sidney, on the Administration of Justice in South Africa, xxviii. 82
- Sierra Leone, Past, Present, and Future, xiii. 56; and its undeveloped Products, xxxvii. 36; Up-to-date, xl. 37
- Silver Wedding of H.R.H. the President, xix. 348
- Simmonds, P. L., on Colonial Aids to British Prosperity, v. 13
- Smith, Sir Donald A. (see Strathcona, Lord)
- Smith, Lieut.-Col. Sir Gerard, on Recent Observations in Western Australia, xxxii. 3
- Smith, R. Murray, on the Australasian Dominion, xv. 105; Banquet to, xvii. 432
- Snow, Parker, on Colonisation of Ocean Islands, ii. 117
- Social and Intellectual Aspects of Australian Life, xxvi. 30
- Some Aspects of Colonisation, i. 135
- Some Aspects of our Imperial Trade, xxix. 104
- Some Experiences of Colonial Life, xl. 223
- Some Federal Tendencies in Australia, xxxviii. 239

- Some Phases of Canada's Development, xxxviii. 289
- Some Recollections of Tasmania before Federation, xxxiv. 32
- Some Reflections on modern India, xxxviii. 140
- South Africa, vi. 155, xix. 223; Administration of Justice in, xxviii. 82; Agriculture in, xxxii. 139; and her Colonies, vii. 86; and Central and Eastern Africa, viii. 380; and the Zulu War, x. 105; as a Health Resort, xx. 4; Commercial Resources and Financial Position of, xvi. 5; Greater South Africa, xl. 261; Incidents of a Hunter's Life in, xxiv. 347; Mineral Wealth of, xviii. 217; Native Races of, xxx. 30; Our Portion in, xvii. 5; Outlook in, xxxi. 305; Problems and Perils of Education in, xxxvi. 130; Railway System of, xxix. 3; Social and Domestic Life of Dutch Boers of, i. 175; Some Social Forces at Work in, xxvi. 273; Territories Adjacent to Kalahari Desert, xiv. 125; Trade and Industry of, xxxiv. 131; Union of Various Portions of, xii. 134; Winter Tour in, xxi. 5
- South African Tribes, Education of, xv. 68
- South African War Memorial, xxxiv. 192
- South Australia, xi. 181; as a Federal Unit, xxx. 208; Northern Territory of, xiii. 303
- Sowden, W. J., on Anglo-Australian position from an Australian point of view, xxxvii. 3
- Spark, W. Staley, on Wealth of Canada as an Agricultural Country, xxxvi. 28
- Spence, Miss C. H., on Aspects of Australian Life, xxvi. 30
- State in Relation to Trade, The, xxxiv. 248
- State Socialism and Labour Government in Antipodean Britain, xxv. 2
- Stephen, Hon. S. A., on Reminiscences of New South Wales, xxxi. 46
- Steps to Imperial Federation, xxxiv. 5
- Straits Settlements and British Malaya, xv. 266
- Strangways, H. B. T., on Forty Years Since and Now, vi. 228
- Stratheona, Lord, on Western Canada, xxviii. 246; on the All-Red Route, xxxix. 256
- Stuart, Colonel J. A. M., on Defence Question in Trinidad, xxvii. 45
- Stuart, Prof. T. H. Anderson, on University Life in Australasia, xxiii. 93
- Studies in Australia in 1896, xxviii. 119
- Sudan, Commercial Possibilities of the, xxxv. 349
- Suez Canal Route to India, China, and Australia, ii. 78
- Sugar Industry of Mauritius, xxx. 68
- Sugar Producing Colonies, Future of our, xxvii. 54
- Surridge, Rev. F. H., on Matabeleland and Mashonaland, xxii. 305
- Swaziland, xxxi. 274
- Swettenham, Sir F. A., on British Rule in Malaya, xxvii. 273
- Symons, G. J., on Climates of the Colonies, viii. 180
- Synge, Colonel M., on Red River District, ii. 18
- Systematic Colonisation, xxx. 25
- Tasmania and its Wealth in Timber, iv. 169; as it is, xvii. 252; Forests of, iv. 173, v. 160; its Resources and Prospects, xx. 319; Past and Present, x. 333; Primitive, Present, and Future, xxxi. 76; Some Recollections of, before Federation, xxxiv. 32; Woodlands of, v. 166
- Telegraphic Communication with the Australian Colonies: Banquet, lii. 225
- Telegraphic Enterprise in Australasia, xvii. 144
- Temple, Sir Richard, on Statistics of the Indian Empire, xii. 53
- Tennant, Sir David, on Railway System of South Africa, xxix. 3
- Thiele, H. H., on Agriculture in Fiji, xxi. 362
- Thierry, Miss C. de, on Our Policy in the West Indies, xxxvii. 194
- Thompson, Dr. E. Symes, on South Africa as a Health Resort, xx. 4
- Thomson, Dr. J. P., on Queensland, its Material Progress and Natural Resources, xxxv. 28
- Thorburn, S. S., on Education and good Citizenship in India, xxxix. 134
- Todd, Sir Charles, on Telegraphic Enterprise in Australasia, xvii. 144
- Torrens, W. McC., on Emigration, xii. 178
- Tozer, Sir Horace, on Queensland's Progress, xxx. 74
- Trade and Industry of South Africa, xxxiv. 131
- Trade, The State in relation to, xxxiv. 248



- Trade of the Cape Colonies with Central Africa, xi. 57
- Trade Routes of South China and their relation to the development of Hong Kong, xxix. 277
- Transvaal, the Agricultural and Pastoral Possibilities of the, xxxviii. 315
- Transvaal War, Resolution, xxxi. 3
- Trend of Victoria's Progress, The, xxxviii. 337
- Trinidad, and its Future Possibilities, xxxii. 215; Defence Question in, xxvii. 45; its Capabilities and Prominent Products, xxx. 272; Oil-fields of, xxxvii. 340
- Tropical Africa, Development of, xxvii. 218
- Tropical Medicine, School of, xxxi. 178
- Tupper, The Right Hon. Sir Charles, on Canada in Relation to the Unity of the Empire, xxv. 325
- Turner, Hon. J. H., on British Columbia of To-day, xxxiii. 110
- Twelve Months of Imperial Evolution, xxxix. 4
- Twenty-first Anniversary of the Foundation of the Institute : Banquet, xx. 168, 384
- Two Empires, The, xxxix. 329
- Uganda, xxv. 105; xxxv. 186
- Uganda, Present-day Administration in, xxxvi. 68
- Unification of Time at Sea, xxviii. 364
- University Life in Australasia, xxiii. 93
- Utility of a Reporter on Trade Products in the Colonial Office, ii. 154
- Victoria, Progress of, vii. 214; Colony of: Some of its Industries, xxviii. 4; Recent Progress in Victoria, xxxii. 55; Recent Social and Political Progress in, xxix. 282
- "Victoria Day," xxxiv. 354
- Victoria's Progress, The Trend of, xxxviii. 337
- Vincent, Sir C. E. Howard, on British Empire of To-day, xvi. 308; on Inter British Trade, xxii. 265
- Vogel, Sir Julius, on New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, ix. 164
- Wade, F. C., on the Klondike—a Four Years' Retrospect, xxxiii. 292
- Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of, on Our Colonial Empire, xxxiii. 80
- Walker, H. de R., on Impressions of the British West Indies, xxxii. 286
- Walker, William, on West Indies, vi. 70; on Forests of British Guiana, v. 126
- Wallace, Prof. Robert, on Australasian Agriculture, xxiv. 139; on Agriculture in South Africa, xxxii. 139; on Rhodesia and its Agricultural Possibilities, xl. 80
- Ward, Right Hon. Sir J. G., on New Zealand in 1895, xxvi. 297
- Warren, Sir Charles, on Our Portion in South Africa, xvii. 5
- Washington Treaty as affecting the Colonies, iv. 187; Balance Sheet of the, iv. 7
- Wason, J. C., on East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, xxxv. 186
- Water Supply of Australia, xxxiii. 35
- Watson, Dr. J. F., on Colonial and Indian Trade of England, ix. 109
- Watt, Dr. G., on Trade of India, xviii. 44
- Watts, H. E., on the Washington Treaty, iv. 187
- Wealth of Canada as an Agricultural Country, xxxvi. 28
- Webb, Rt. Rev. A. B., on Some Social Forces at Work in South Africa, xxvi. 273
- Webster, R. G., on England's Colonial Granaries, xiii. 13
- Weld, Sir F., on the Straits Settlements, xv. 266
- Welldon, Bishop J. E. C., on Imperial Aspects of Education, xxvi. 322
- Wenyon, W. F., on Trade Routes of South China and their relations to the development of Hong Kong, xxix. 277
- West Africa, Commercial Possibilities of, xxxviii. 219; and the Trade of the Interior, xx. 90; Colony of Lagos, xxviii. 275; Gold Coast Colony, xxix. 31; Sierra Leone, Past, Present and Future, xiii. 56; Development of, by Railways, xxxv. 248; and its resources, xxxviii. 199
- West African Negroland, xxxv. 300
- Western Australia, xvi. 180, xxvi. 351; its Present and Future, xx. 130; Present Condition and Prospects of, xxiv. 3; Geological Notes on the Coolgardie Goldfields, xxvii. 256; in 1898, xxx. 3; Recent Observations in, xxxii. 3; and its resources, xxxviii. 199
- Western Canada, Future of, xxxvii. 53
- Western Pacific, Islands of the, xxv. 361

- Westgarth, W., on Relations of the Colonies to the Mother Country, i. 74; on the Colonial Question, ii. 58; on Colonial Relations, iii. 13; on Colonial Reform, iii. 84; on Australian Public Finance, xx. 229
- West Indian Colonies, *our*, xxix. 171; Present Position of, viii. 261; Social and Economic Position of, iv. 70
- West Indies, Capital and Labour for the, xxi. 328; Impressions of the British, xxxii. 286; Our Policy in the, xxxvii. 194; Planting Enterprise in, xiv. 265; in 1892, xxiii. 323
- Whales and British and Colonial Whale Fisheries, xxvi. 79
- Whitehead, Hon. T. H., on Critical Position of British Trade with Oriental Countries, xxvi. 105; on Expansion of Trade with China, xxxii. 106
- Williams, Justice Condé, on the Future of our Sugar Producing Colonies, xxvii. 54
- Williams, Captain W. H., on Uganda, xxv. 105
- Wilson, Prof. Sir D., on Indians of British North America, v. 222
- Wilson, Edward, on Acclimatisation, vii. 36
- Wine Growing in British Colonies, xix. 295
- Winton, Sir Francis de, on Practical Colonisation, xviii. 297
- Wittenoom, Sir E. H., on Western Australia in 1898, xxx. 3
- Women and the Colonies, xxxv. 326
- Wood, J. D., on Benefits to the Colonies of being Members of the British Empire, viii. 3; on Land Transfer adopted by the Colonies, xvii. 343
- Wray, Leonard, on Straits of Malacca, v. 103
- Writing of Colonial History, xxvi. 270
- Wrixon, Sir Henry, on the Ottawa Conference: its National Significance, xxvi.
- Wyatt, H. F., on the Navy and the Empire, xxxvi. 40
- Young, E. Burney, on the Colonial Producer, xxviii. 76
- Young, Sir Frederick, on New Zealand, v. 180; on England and her Colonies at the Paris Exhibition, x. 6; on Emigration, xvii. 368; on Winter Tour in South Africa, xxi. 5; Presentation of a testimonial to, xxxviii. 360
- Younghusband, Major Sir F. E., on the Kashmir Frontier, xxvi. 256
- Zambezi and Nile Systems as Waterways, xxxii. 79
- Zambezi, Tribes of the Upper, xxix. 260

## GENERAL INDEX.

## VOL. XL.

- Alldridge, T. J., 37, 55, 232, 234  
 Annual Dinner, 341  
 Annual General Meeting, 161  
 Annual Report, 161  
 Anson, Sir William, 70  
 Arnett, C. W., 338  
 Arthur, Dr. Richard, 313, 339  
 Ashton, R. S., 298  
 Assets and Liabilities, Statement of, 172  
 Beck, A. Cecil, 297, 302, 303  
 Birchenough, Henry, 198, 219  
 Bisschop, W. R., 283  
 Blyth, Lord, 37  
 Bond, R. S., 259  
 Bowden-Smith, Admiral Sir N., 154, 161, 185, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 237, 257  
 Brassey, Hon. T. A., 56, 67, 78  
 Brennan, B., 197  
 Bruce, Sir Charles, 24  
 Butterworth, A. R., 256  
 Canada, Illustrated by Canadian Artists, 286  
 Canada's New Transcontinental Railway, 125  
 Canning, A. R., 334  
 Carrington, Reginald, 333  
 Cator, Mrs. Douglas, 223  
 Cohen, N. L., 194, 195, 259  
 Collins, Captain R. M., 209  
 Collum, Rev. H. R., 188  
 Colomb, Right Hon. Sir John C. R., 295, 297, 298  
 Colquhoun, A. R., 188, 192, 194, 195, 197, 237, 249, 257, 309  
 Conversazione, 388  
 Coope, Captain J. C. Jesser, 103  
 Council of 1909-10, 196  
 Courthope, W. F., 79  
 Crewe, Earl of, 109, 111, 123, 357  
 Curzon of Kedleston, Lord, 376  
 Edwards, Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan, 313, 339  
 Egerton, Professor H. E., 56, 78  
 Eighth Ordinary General Meeting, 358  
 Enock, C. Reginald, 332  
 Exchange of Proceedings, 511  
 Fellows, List of, 397  
 Ferguson, John, 194, 197, 221, 250, 251  
 Fifth Ordinary General Meeting, 198  
 First Ordinary General Meeting, 1  
 Fleming, Sir Francis, 52  
 Forbes, G. S. D., 97  
 Fourth Ordinary General Meeting, 125  
 Fraser, Sir Andrew, 383  
 Fremantle, Admiral the Hon Sir E. R., 335  
 Fuller, Sir Bampfylde, 359, 387  
 Goldmann, C. Sydney, 252, 259  
 Grant, W. L., 77, 190, 243  
 Greater South Africa, 260  
 Hall-Jones, Hon. W., 110, 347  
 Hannon, P. J., 210, 279  
 Harney, Hon. E. A., 328  
 Hay, Sir James S., 37, 55  
 Heaton, J. Henniker, 1, 22, 36  
 Hillier, Dr. A. P., 251, 259, 293  
 Hulett, Hon. Sir J. Liege, 275, 355  
 Imperial Emigration and its Problems, 313  
 Index to Vols. i.-xl., 477  
 Indian Aspirations, 359  
 Ingham, Right Rev. Bishop, 53  
 Jarvis, Lieut.-Colonel A. Weston, 102  
 Jenkins, Miss E. V., 286, 289  
 Jenkins, Hon. J. G., 218, 255, 310  
 Jerningham, Sir Hubert, 196  
 Jersey, Earl of, 1, 2, 35, 349  
 Johnson, Major Frank, 99  
 Jones, Hon. Sydney T., 277  
 Kenny, P. D., 218  
 Lagden, Sir Godfrey, 161  
 Lemieux, Hon. R., 18  
 Library, Additions to, 1908, 183  
 Library, Donors to, 173  
 Library, Report on, 166  
 Loram, A. E., 280  
 Dangar, F. H., 79  
 Day, Archdeacon C. V. P., 110  
 Development of Empire, Trade and Industry, 198  
 Dobson, Hon. Alfred, Death of, 56  
 Donors to Library 1908, 173  
 Doughty, Sir George, 23



- Lubbock, Sir Nevile, 223, 234, 235, 290,  
291, 297, 298, 302, 303, 304  
Lyttelton, Right Hon. Alfred, 121, 341,  
342, 343
- McCall, Dr. John, 342  
McKenzie, F. A., 255  
Maguire, Dr. T. Miller, 156, 215  
Marconi, G., 20, 22, 33  
Marlborough, Duke of, 260, 285  
Matheson, Hon. A. P., 256, 330  
Meeks, Hon. Alfred, 34  
Meysey-Thompson, E. C., 311  
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, 260, 285  
Moor-Radford, A., 161, 197, 255  
Morgan, Ben. H., 198
- Naval Defence of the Empire, 290  
Neilson, G. R., 25  
Nesbitt, R. C., 304  
Newton, F. J., 101  
Nimmo, J. V., 158  
Northcote, Lord, 115  
Northcote, Lord, Dinner to, 109  
Northcote, Rev. the Hon. Prebendary  
J. S., 110
- O'Halloran, J. S., 197  
Omanney, Sir Montagu F., 183  
Osborn, E. B., 125, 160  
Oxford and the Empire, 56
- Parker, Sir Gilbert, 351  
Parkin, Dr. G. R., 30, 74, 125, 159, 247,  
249, 259, 304  
Penny-a-Word Telegrams, 1
- Raleigh, Sir Thomas, 73  
Rason, Hon. C. H., 213  
Receipts and Payments, Statement of,  
170  
Renison, Archdeacon, 152
- Revision of the Constitution of the  
Institute, 235  
Rhodes Scholars Elected Honorary  
Fellows, 57  
Rhodesia and its Agricultural Pos-  
sibilities, 79  
Roche, Captain W. P., 197  
Royal Charter, 389
- Samuel, Henry, 108, 195  
Seammell, E. T., 336  
Second Ordinary General Meeting, 56  
Sedgwick, T. E., 339  
Seventh Ordinary General Meeting,  
313  
Sierra Leone Up-to-Date, 37  
Simpson, S., 105  
Sixth Ordinary General Meeting, 260  
Smith, A. L., 68  
Smith, J. Obed, 153, 336  
Solomon, Hon. Sir Richard, 271  
Some Experiences of Colonial Life,  
223  
South Africa, Greater, 260  
Special General Meeting, 235  
Strathcona, Lord, 34, 286, 289  
Symon, Hon. Sir Josiah, 299
- Taverner, Hon. J. W., 211, 214  
Taylor-Smith, Right Rev. Bishop, 342  
Thierry, Miss de, 232, 339  
Third Ordinary General Meeting, 79  
Thynne, Hon. A. J., 33  
Turnbull, E. H., 155, 193, 214  
Turner, Hon. J. H., 152
- Wallace, Professor Robert, 79, 107  
Winchester, Marquis of, 79, 106
- Young, Sir Frederick, 233, 246, 251,  
258, 308, 329









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